FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JULY 1986

Kuwait

Amir Jabir al-Ahmad announced the dissolution of the National Assembly in a decree broadcast by Kuwait radio 3 July, stating that he and his government will henceforth assume the powers of parliament and legislate by issuing decrees and orders. He affirmed that parliamentary life cannot continue under current circumstances of "division" and "danger," in which the emergence of blocs and parties has shattered national unity and prevented the cabinet from continuing its duties. These internal divisions have emerged at a time when the country is in the throes of an economic crisis, faces "fierce external plots," and is threatened by the proximity of the Iran-Iraq war. The amir also explained his decision in a speech to the nation broadcast by the radio the same day, deploring the "arguments and rancor" between government and parliament and criticizing the latter's failure to realize that terrorism will thrive unless everyone stands together against it. He warned that the cohesiveness of Kuwaiti society has been disintegrating, with the creation of "unnecessary animosities" and the growth of sectarianism. As for the future of the parliamentary system, which he viewed as a modern means toward the attainment of the Koranic concept of "shura," the amir emphasized that he does not intend to abandon the "parliamentary march."

In other decrees broadcast by Kuwait radio, the amir accepted the government's resignation but reappointed Crown Prince Sa'd al-'Abdallah as prime minister, tasking him with the formation of a new cabinet. Another decree gave the government powers to suspend newspapers which serve foreign interests or publish material that contradicts "the national interest." In a related development, KUNA carried a decree by the information minister announcing the imposition of censorship on all periodicals as of 3 July.

The amir's decision to dissolve the National Assembly and suspend some articles of the Constitution was welcomed in Kuwaiti press editorials cited by KUNA, which noted favorable comment by *Al-Anba', Al-Ra'y al-'Amm, Al-Siyasah*, and the *Kuwait Times. Meanwhile, the UAE's Al-Ittihad predicted that* the amir will appoint a consultative council to assist the next government and will establish a grievances committee to hear citizens' complaints.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraq remains in "absolute control" of the Mehran operational sector, according to a senior Iraqi commander cited by INA 6 July. The commander said Iraqi forces are now stationed on hills overlooking Mehran, the same positions they occupied before taking the city. Rebutting Iran's "lies" about Mehran battle successes, another Iraqi commander said Iran has suffered unprecedented losses in the recent fighting, INA reported. In activity that day, a military communique cited by IRNA stated that Iranian aircraft bombed Iraqi troops west of Mehran. For its part, Iraq announced air strikes against three maritime targets, according to military statements rported by INA.

In 5 July fighting, Iraqi aircraft destroyed 60 Iranian vehicles, according to a communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio, while Tehran radio announced that 700 Iraqi casualties were incurred during the "liberation" of two more "sensitive" heights in the area. A military communique carried by IRNA 5 July claimed that Iraqi casualties in the Mehran offensive had risen to 6,800. Tehran radio stated earlier that 800 Iraqis were killed as Iranian forces destroyed an Iraqi presidential brigade 4 July. As for air activity, a military communique cited by IRNA stated that an Iraqi aircraft was downed by an Iranian air-to-air missile 4 July, while another Iraqi warplane was downed by antiaircraft fire. For its part, Iraq announced in a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses that its warplanes destroyed 250 Iranian vehicles and three helicopters. Also on 4 July, Iranian naval forces hit an Iraqi ammunition ship in Khawr 'Abdallah, according to a military communique cited by IRNA, which also noted that the Iranian Navy shelled Iraqi oil installations at Al-Bakr. Meanwhile, an Iraqi spokesman denied Iranian claims about the 3 July capture of three Iraqi ships in Khawr 'Abdallah, telling INA that no such "battle" occurred.

Commenting on the fall of Mehran, the Iranian Majlis speaker in remarks reported by Tehran radio speculated that Kuwait's "political eclipse" will be seen as a result of the battle, while senior Iranian commanders cited by IRNA said the recent operations were a prelude to further large-scale Iranian offensives.

Lebanon

The arrival of Syrian special forces in West Beirut over the weekend has raised the number of Syrian troops in the area to about 3,000, Voice of Lebanon radio reported, adding that this number is expected to rise to 5,000 by the end of the month. The radio cited Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement that the West Beirut security plan must be tested for 2 weeks and that Syria will send additional forces if necessary. The Syrians have deployed around the Palestinian camps, the radio disclosed, and they have also established roadblocks in the Khaldah area to prevent forces loyal to Yasir 'Arafat from infiltrating the capital along the coastal road.

Reacting to Syria's new role in the West Beirut security plan, "official sources" cited by the Voice of Lebanon stressed that the Syrian forces entered West Beirut without any decision or request by the Lebanese Government or the Supreme Defense Council. On the other hand, Prime Minister Rashid Karami praised the Syrian role in remarks reported by Beirut radio, viewing the Syrian presence in Beirut as in Lebanon's interest. For Syria's part, the chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon told *Al-Safir that he brought "some security men" into Beirut in* order to assist the Lebanese troops and security forces in their attempt to impose "authoritative security," according to the radio. In Israel, the IDF spokesman described the introduction of Syrian troops into Beirut as a "change in the status quo," adding that the IDF is closely monitoring the situation, *The Jerusalem Post* reported.

Israel

Israel and U.S. representatives have discussed Syria's responsibility for the recent attempt to sabotage an El Al plane in Madrid, Jerusalem radio disclosed, adding that the Americans asked Israel to show restraint on the matter. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin stated earlier that the terrorist responsible for the bomb attempt received his instructions from Damascus, according to the radio. Meanwhile, Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev confirmed reports that an IDF major is being tried in camera on charges of spying for Syria, the radio noted.

Jordan

King Husayn commented on the unrest at Al-Yarmuk University in a letter to the prime minister broadcast by Amman television 5 July, blaming "a handful of students who deviated from educational objectives" for inciting the "regrettable incidents" 13-14 May in which three students died. Nevertheless, the king added that investigations into the Al-Yarmuk incidents have convinced him of the need to "correct a number of issues" in higher education and to "fill the gaps" in the system, adding that the government has an urgent responsibility to define and fill these gaps as soon as possible.

Yemen

In an interview with Kuwait's *Al-Anba'* cited by WAKH, PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas denied reports that efforts are under way to reconcile differences between the current PDRY leadership and former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, disclosing that a number of people will be tried shortly for their role in the incidents last January. As for PDRY-YAR relations, a Libyan-PDRY joint communique broadcast by Tripoli radio following Al-'Attas' 2-4 July visit to Libya asserted that the summit meeting under Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's auspices achieved "positive results" that will consolidate the Yemeni people's security and stability, which is an essential condition for the realization of Yemeni unity.

In contrast, the UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* claimed in its weekly edition that the Yemeni summit meeting in Libya failed to yield significant results regarding national reconcilation, Yemeni unity, and the PDRY's internal problems, according to WAM.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi met with Libyan Armed Forces officers in Tripoli 5 July, JANA reported, noting that the officers gave Al-Qadhdhafi a "pledge" never to forget the U.S. attack against him until it is avenged.

Iran

Economic Ties With Syria — Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi met with a visiting Syrian economic delegation comprising the ministers of industry, economy and foreign trade, and oil and mineral wealth, Tehran radio reported 6 July. One of the Syrian officials told Musavi that their talks in Tehran will have a positive impact on bilateral relations and will reduce the effect of "conspiracies" hatched by the common enemies of both countries. Reporting on an earlier meeting between the Syrian and Iranian oil ministers, IRNA said the two sides agreed to allow a joint commission to review bilateral oil agreements, adding that they also expressed hope that Iranian-Syrian political and economic relations will continue to expand.

Rajavi-'Arafat Talks — Mas'ud Rajavi, leader of the opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq, met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Baghdad 3 July, according to a Mojahedin communique cited by ANSA. The two sides condemned Iran's continuation of the war against Iraq, repression inside Iran, and "plots" against the PLO in Lebanon.

Saudi Arabia

Fahd on Egypt — King Fahd stressed Saudi Arabia's "amity, appreciation, and respect" for Egypt during an *Al-Ahram* interview carried by MENA, stressing that "we have never been far from Egypt and its people." The king praised President Husni Mubarak's efforts to promote Egypt's progress and prosperity and his "steady steps to enable Egypt to perform its natural and leading role" in Arab, Islamic, and international issues.

Iran on Student Searches — Tehran radio's Turkish service claimed that students at King Sa'ud University in Riyadh were recently searched by security forces looking for the distributors of leaflets concerning the plight of over 100 political prisoners.

Maghreb

Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has been ordered to rest completely for 2 weeks, according to a 5 July Presidential Palace statement cited by Algiers radio. The radio added that President Bendjedid is suffering from sciatica brought about by a slipped disc.

Morocco's King Hassan II will undertake a new U.S.-Libyan mediation effort during his upcoming visit to Washington, according to an Abu Dhabi *Al-Ittihad* report cited by WAM.

DRA

Herat Fighting — Karachi radio cited reports that current "fierce fighting" in Herat Province has caused over 500 casualties among Soviet-DRA troops. Kabul radio accused rebels of blowing up a mosque in the area.

Defector — The DRA diplomat who disappeared in Pakistan 25 June defected and left for "a European capital," the Pakistani Foreign Ministry asserted in a statement reported by AFP. The DRA had accused the CIA of kidnapping the diplomat.

Pakistan

People's Party leader Benazir Bhutto accused Pakistani Government agencies of provoking her party to armed violence, according to AFP, which said that Bhutto's 5 July nationwide "Black Day" protest marking the anniversary of the coup that brought General Ziaul Haq to power in 1977 proceeded largely peacefully.

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Iranian Resistance Leader, 'Arafat Meet

AU041518 Rome ANSA in English 1034 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 4 — The Iranian resistance leader Mas'ud Rajavi and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat met in Baghdad Thursday for their first talks in six years, according to a communique from the Iranian People's Mojahedin here. The statement said they discussed the Middle Eastern situation, the Iran-Iraq war, and the situation of the Palestinian and Iranian resistance movements. They also condemned Iran's continuation of the war with Iraq, the Khomeyni regime's domestic repression, and the "plots" against the PLO in Lebanon.

The National Council of the Iranian resistance against the Khomeyni regime was recently transferred to Baghdad.

Moroccan King To Mediate Between U.S., Libya

GF061832 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1720 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jul (WAM) — *Al-Ittihad* newspaper today stated that during his upcoming visit to Washington, King Hassan II of Morocco will make a new mediation effort between Libya and the United States. The paper said that this mediation effort is a continuation of a previous one which has failed because of Washington's dangerous escalations against Libya. Sources in Rabat have affirmed to the newspaper that U.S. Administration circles have expressed readiness to contain the repercussions of the crisis between the United States and Libya through the Moroccan efforts, although Washington was strongly critical of the (Wajdah) treaty between Libya and Morocco and called Libya at the time the annoying ally of Morocco.

Morocco has rejected all U.S. pressures to make it abandon the unity plan, which caused a slack situation in Moroccan-U.S. relations.

El Al Counter Bombed on 'Behalf' of Fatah Dissidents

LD041905 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The two men arrested in connection with the explosion of a bomb at the Israeli airline El Al's check-in area in Barajas Airport have today been testifying in the number two trial court at Madrid's national high court. The Palestinian, Nasir al-Hassan 'Ali, has admitted preparing the attack on behalf of a Fatah dissident group. For his part the Spaniard, Manuel Isaias Jalafe, says that he knew nothing about the bomb in the suitcase given to him by Al-Hassan. After both men had testified, the judge remanded them in custody.

Fatah's 'Atallah Cited on Differences Within PLO

JN051643 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] In Amman, Abu al-Za'im ['Atallah 'Atallah], who opposes Yasir 'Arafat's policy and leads what he calls a corrective movement inside the Fatah movement, held a press conference in which he said an open conflict took place between Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] during the Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting in Tunis on 19 June. According to Abu al-Za'im, the council denounced Jordan's policy toward the Palestinians and called on the Arab League and the United Nations to put an end to this policy.

Abu al-Za'im pointed out that 'Arafat has sent his political adviser, Hani al-Hasan, to Cairo in an attempt to reactivate Egyptian mediation between Jordan and the PLO. According to Abu al-Za'im, there are contradictions which are the result of sharp differences in viewpoints between Yasir 'Arafat and his military assistant Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] on the one hand, and Abu Iyad and Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Political Department, on the other. The differences revolve around 'Arafat's role in the Palestinian leadership and the principle of a collective leadership for the PLO.

PLO's Khalaf Denies Differences

GF070846 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jul (QNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf [Abu Iyad] has denied the existence of differences among members of the Palestinian leadership. He thus denied the statement made the day before yesterday by Colonel 'Atallah 'Atallah on the existence of differences with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat over relations with Jordan.

In a statement in the UAE newspaper *Al-Ittihad* published today, Abu Iyad declared the PLO's rejection of the restoration of the Jordanian administration in the occupied West Bank. He said that the PLO agrees with President Mubarak in his rejection of the restoration of Egyptian administration in the Gaza Strip. Abu Iyad reiterated that the PLO's demand has always been for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state on any part of the Palestinian soil since this is the just and the comprehensive solution of the Palestinian people's issue. It is noteworthy to mention that Colonel 'Atallah 'Atallah stated earlier that differences emerged between 'Arafat and Khalaf during the Fatah Revolutionary Council sessions that were held recently in Tunis.

'Arafat Meets Palestinian Union Members in Baghdad

JN051833 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] This evening brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with the brother members of the administrative committees of the Palestinian popular trade unions at the PLO office in Baghdad, in fraternal Iraq. During the meeting, brother leader Abu 'Ammar reviewed the developments of the situation in the Palestinian arena and the issue of Palestinian dialogue in light of Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative. In this regard, brother Abu 'Ammar pointed out that Damascus is still determined to foil any efforts to restore the return of Palestinian factions to the PLO to bolster Palestinian national unity. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar stressed that the Palestinian struggle will not stop and that it is progressing to achieve the great national obejctives.

KUWAIT

Amir Issues Decrees; Assembly Dissolved; Press Reacts

Heir Apparent Appointed Council Head

LD031836 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1713 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Decree by the amir of Kuwait issued on 3 July at Al-Sayf Palace — read by announcer]

[Text] Referring to Item 56 of the Constitution and our decree issued on 27 Shawwal 1406 AH, corresponding to 3 July 1986, on accepting the resignation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, we have ordered the following:

1. Sa'd al-Abdullah al-Salim Al Sabah, the heir apparent, is appointed chairman of the Council of Ministers, and he is delegated to nominate the members of the new cabinet and submit their names to us in order to issue the decree on their appointment.
2. The chairman of the Council of Ministers is to implement this order, to be effective as of the date of its issue and published in the official journal.

Signed, the amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad. Issued at Al-Sayf Palace on 27 Shawwal 1406 AH, corresponding to 3 July 1986.

Ministers' Resignations Accepted

LD031925 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Decree issued by the Amir of Kuwait on 3 July at Al-Sayf Palace — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate. Here is an amiri decree accepting the prime minister's resignation.

Referring to the Articles 56, 103, and 129 of the Constitution and to our decree issued on 4 Jumada al-Akhira, 1405 H, corresponding to 24 February 1985, appointing Sa'd al-Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah as prime minister, and the decree issued on 11 Jumada al-Akhira 1405 H, corresponding to 3 March 1985, forming the present cabinet, to the decrees amending it and to the letter of resignation presented to us by Sa'd al-Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah, the prime minister, on 27 Shawwal 1406 H, corresponding to 3 July 1986, we have ordered the following:

Article 1: The resignation of Sa'd al-Abdullah al-Salim Al Sabah, prime minister, and the ministers is accepted, and each of them will continue to execute the urgent matters of his post until the formation of the new cabinet.
Article 2: This decree will be effective from the date of its issuance and will be published in the official gazette.

The amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad, issued at Al-Sayf Palace on 27 Shawwal 1406 H, corresponding to 3 July 1986.

National Assembly Dissolved

LD031837 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1713 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. An amiri decree dissolving the National Assembly:

It has been the will of God the Almighty that we shoulder the responsibility for this dear homeland. We have pledged to God and the citizens that we will work to spare Kuwait every evil. The country has faced many ordeals and harsh conditions that it has never experienced all at once before. Thus, its security was exposed to fierce external plots, which threatened souls and almost destroyed the resources of this nation and the source of its livelihood. The flames of the war raging between its two Muslim neighbors have almost reached its borders and it has faced a strong economic crisis. Instead of pooling efforts and all parties cooperating in order to contain these crises, opinions were divided, and blocs and parties emerged which have led to the shattering of national unity and the interruption of work until the Council of Ministers has become unable to continue its task.

Since only a decisive and serious action can save the country from the economic crisis through which the country is passing; since the criminal plots to which the homeland is being exposed can be halted only by total alertness and complete readiness, and comprehensive national unity; since the conditions in the region are critical and surrounded by a delicate and dangerous environment; since the continuation of the situation as it is will expose Kuwait to unfavorable results which we have feared and do fear; and since freedom and consultation (as Shura) are original seedlings that have grown and prospered since the creation of Kuwait, Kuwait being the origin, the objective, and the remaining one; anything else being transient and changeable according to its need and interests, the continuation of parliamentary life in this spirit and in these circumstances exposes national unity to a certain division and poses an unexpected danger to the supreme interests of the country. Therefore, we saw out of eagerness for the safety and stability of Kuwait, to halt the actions of the National Assembly and we have issued the following decree in this matter:

Article I: The National Assembly shall be dissolved and will halt its work in accordance with Articles 56, Paragraph 3, 107, 174, and 181 of the Constitution issued on 11 November 1962.
Article II: The amir and the Council of Ministers take charge of the specialities vested in the National Assembly in accordance with the Constitution.
Article III: Laws will be issued by way of amiri decrees, and it is permissible when necessary to issue them by way of amiri orders.
Article IV: The prime minister and the ministers, each one in his field, shall implement this decree and it shall become effective from the date of issue, and it shall be published in the official gazette.

Amir of Kuwait
Jabir al-Ahmad
Issued at Al-Sayf Palace 3 July 1986

Amiri Decree on Publication Law

LD031934 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1713 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Decree by the Amir of Kuwait, issued on 3 July, on Law No 73 of 1986 regarding the amendment of some articles of the Publication Law, issued under Law No 3 of 1961 — read by announcer]

[Text] Article I: The text of Article 35 of Law No 3 of 1961 is to be substituted by the following:

It will permitted by a decree from the Council of Ministers to suspend the publication of a paper for a duration not exceeding 2 years, or to cancel its licence if it transpires that it is serving the interests of a foreign state of body; if what it is publishing contradicts the national interest; or if it is proven that it has obtained from any other state, party aid, assistance, or benefit in any form, and for any reason, without permission from the Ministry of Information.

The minister of information may, when necessary, suspend the publication of a paper for a period not exceeding 3 months.

Article II: The following articles will be added to Law No 3 of 1961 on the Publications and Publishing Law:

Article 4. No printing workshop is permitted to publish publications without prior permission from the Ministry of Information, except for periodicals and government publications and those of a commerical nature.

Article 27. The publication of any noncommercial advertisement or statement issued by a body, group or a group of people, or any foreign state or body, is banned without prior agreement of the Ministry of Information.

Article 35. The minister of information may submit published periodicals to censors before distribution. The publication of whatever is ordered to be banned by the censors is prohibited.

Article 35A. Anyone who violates the rulings of Articles 4, 27, 35 will be punished by imprisonment for not less than 1 year and not more than 3 years, and a fine of not less than 3,000 dinars and not more than 5,000 dinars, or 1 of these 2 punishments. The censor authority may order the seizure of any issued publications without licence.

Article 35B. Ministry of Information inspectors have the authority to enter printing, publishing and newspaper buildings, and venues for selling publications to monitor the implementation of this law and to seize whatever falls within the violation of its rulings.

Article III. Article 32 is canceled.

Article IV. The chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers, each in his capacity, are to implement this law which will be effective as of the date of its publication in the official journal.

[Signed] The amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad.
[Issued] Al-Sayf Palace, 3 July 1986

Information Minister Decree Issued

LD032119 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2037 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jul (KUNA) — Information Minister Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad tonight issued a decree subjecting all periodicals to censorship.

Here follows the text of the decree:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.
Ministry of Information.
Decree of the Minister of Information, No 3, year 1961.

The minister of information, after having reviewed the Publications and Publishing Law No 3 for the year 1961, amended by an amiri decree by Law No 73 for the year 1986, and in accordance with the general public interest has decided:

Article 1 — All periodicals will be subjected to censorship.
Article 2 — All bodies of the ministry should carry out this decision, and it should be put into practice from today on.
Article 3 — This decision is to be published in the *Official Gazette*.

[Signed] Minister of Information, Kuwait.
[Dated] 3 July 1986

Amir's 3 July Address to Nation

GF051857 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 4 Jul 86 p 1

["Text" of 3 July address to nation by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah; place not given]

[Text] Praise and thanks be to God, and prayers and peace be upon His messenger. My brothers: In people's lives there are days when they are at the crossroads of their historical march and they must make an overall reassessment of the relations between principles and practices, and between the supreme objectives of the homeland and partial [peripheral] behavior which soaks up efforts, disperses perception, and divides the world. I believe that we now are living a day such as this. As for the principles, we have all put our faith in consultation [shura], which was passed on to us from the book of our God, when he said: Their affairs to be counselled among themselves [Koranic verse] and his word: You have consulted on the affair. We practiced this consultation at the levels of the family, neighbors, and relatives, and the homeland.

Our administration is a miniature form of the freedom of expression and dialogue dominated by the spirit of amity and open heart and door. This popular practice and the wish to develop it to a modern form were the main impetus for adopting our parliamentary system. Every system must be judged on the basis of the benefits it achieves for the homeland. The form of a system is not an objective in itself, but it is a means accepted by society to maintain its strength of character, open up to its surroundings, and build its future. It was hoped that dialogue between the executive and legislative authorities would continue to bear the spirit of amity and fraternity in the good environment in which they grew in and from whose roots they rose, especially as there are basic issues, headed by the security and economic situations, which have slid down to a level that cannot be ignored.

I waited for a long time in the hope that the two authorities would be able to reach constructive understanding and dialogue to resolve these issues. The dialogue, however, changed into arguments and rancor, and the articles of the laws and bills became a weapons exchange instead of being cooperating arms. The dust of disputes obscured the rays of truth. General issues were mixed with personal issues and debate became settlements of old scores or plans for new perceptions, and embodiment of stands at which propagand was intended to mean science and wounding to mean correcting.

We were not content with Kuwait's internal problems, which on their own are capable enough of exhausting all efforts, but we have entered into external battles which are not compulsory for us. Through them we have created unnecessary animosities, and some of us have begun to say whatever he wants to whomever he wants [ma sha's li man sha'], forgetting or pretending to forget the size, capabilities, heritage and interests of Kuwait. Do we need all these open fronts? Do not our problems have a priority in our attention and our citizens have a priority in these efforts? I have seen the picture of democracy shaking, and its practice slipping away, taking with it social and moral norms, and the cohesiveness inherent in the Kuwaiti society disintegrate with it, responsibility has come into disarray and has been wiped out, and the citizens do not know any more who is responsible for the events that are taking place.

I have drawn attention more than once to the fact that the situation is acute and the episode of terrorism which was aimed and still is aimed at Kuwait will continue as long as everyone does not cooperate at these particular moments by standing in face of all those who want to harm the country. But, unfortunately, brother members did not sense the danger in the situation as I see it from a vantage point of responsibility. Brothers, there are limits that should be adhered to so that it can be possible to combine a position of responsibility with the trust entailed by such a position of responsibility.

Brothers, real democracy stems from the principles of consultation [al-shurah]. It is a dialogue with an aim, wise cooperation, understanding, and decision. Democracy is self-denial and correction. In our opinion, democracy is that Kuwait should exist, first of all, and we are all at its service, protecting it with our bodies and souls. Democracy is that we should be Kuwait's beating heart, its thinking brain, its pure hand, and its independent determination. I am confident that what is happening in our country is a continuation of one or more plans which come from intruding destructive centers, and people knowingly or unknowingly have joined them.

Look what has happened to the others. Look how dissensions were able to blow up countries which were secure and calm, and which used to get abundant sustenance from every source. This is what they have tried to execute by breaking up the Kuwaiti rank. They have pushed freedom away until it has become chaos. They have turned nationalism into sectarianism. They have shaken the trust which has been the hallmark of our society so that it has become doubt among the sons of the same country. Since when has there been any discrimination between one sect and another? We are all the sons of Kuwait. It is the mother and the father. We are the shield which defends it against its enemies. Probably the biggest cause for this overt and continuous plot is that Kuwait will not kneel to any corner, group, or country. As it has and always will, God willing, it stems from the interests of the Kuwaiti people and is reinforced by its will.

A wise man is the one who learns lessons from others and from his past, who rises above the accounts of the past and personal aspirations, who thinks of the hope and future of the country and believes that the right of Kuwait has priority over his aims.

We do not isolate ourselves from what is happening around us, but we protect our homeland from all dangers and build the edifice of Kuwait on an immovable rock and solid foundations.

Brothers, in some situations the official finds himself before a difficult and forceful decision. If the matter is aggravated, he can only take it because of his responsibility before God — who is aware of what is in the souls — and before the people who showed him trust. Storms do not know mercy and the waves know no friend. Therefore, it was incumbent on me, in redemption of the trust I bear from and driven by the responsibility toward this good country and generous people, to issue an amiri decree dissolving the National Assembly and suspending some articles of the Constitution. After we have seen what will threaten our homeland and dear people in the event of conditions remaining as they are.

We shall not, with God's assistance and guidance, abandon our parliamentary march in which we believed, a matter which ensures the preservation of Kuwait and its people, deepens the sentiments of love and sacrifice for this dear homeland, and preserves its authenticity and unity from any internal divisions or conflicts so that it may be a strong dam in the face of the plots which want to harm its firmness. Kuwait and its Arab people shall remain a support for its Arab nation and its fateful causes, and a succor for its Islamic nation and tolerent shari'ah, and to every sincere and honest person on its soil.

I beseech God the Almighty to help us and guide us to what is good for our people and the safety of our country. God is all-hearing and he responds to pleas. May God protect Kuwait and its people from every evil and may God's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

'Consultative Council' Considered

GF051202 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Muhammad al-Burjus report from Kuwait]

[Text] *Al-Ittihad* has learned that there is a tendency toward setting up a consultative council in Kuwait, whose task will be to assist the new Kuwaiti Government in formulating views that can help it in making important decisions, and that Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, Kuwaiti heir apparent, will complete his consultations in 2 days, and his new cabinet will be expanded. Political sources have told *Al-Ittihad* that the consultative council may be called "the senate" or the "council of elders", and will include an elite whose views are respected and who will be appointed by the amir.

Al-Ittihad has learned that there is an inclination to set up a grievances committee to look into citizens' complaints. The first task of the new government will be to adopt a series of economic measures, foremost among which will be ending the Al-Manakh stock market problem and its ramifications.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, Kuwaiti heir apparent and prime minister designate, is expected to begin his consultations today on forming the new government. He is scheduled to meet with the amir of Kuwait today. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign minister in the outgoing government, may join the meeting.

Political sources have stated to *Al-Ittihad* that the number of members of the new government will exceed that of the outgoing government, and that articles of the constitution which state that one-third of government members must be members of the National Assembly will be amended. The sources said that 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, the amir's adviser and a former finance minister, will be a member of the new government. It is also reported that at least three members of the outgoing government will be excluded from the new government. They are: Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Khalid al-Jasir, Labor and Social Affairs Minister Khalid al-Jumay'an, and Education Minister Hasan al-Ibrahim. It is also expected that the Ministry of Trade will be separated from the Ministry of Finance. The sources predict that decrees on the formation of the new government will be issued in the middle of the current week.

Decision in 'National Interests'

GF061118 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 5 Jul 86 p 6

["Opinion" column by the *Arab Times*: "A Decision Prompted by National Interests"]

[Text] What has happened could not have occurred if there had been cooperation between the government and Assembly. We say this with full confidence because we know the love for the constitutional life and the shura [consultation], which are the bases for one family.

We also know that what happened would not have occurred if the practice of democracy and constitutional rights had not reached the limits.

A small country such as ours, and a Third World society such as ours, cannot carry on its political life without considering the special circumstances. We cannot be democratic or liberal by imitating others.

Under the umbrella of constitutional life, we cannot make this Kuwaiti life a wall on which we write words which are not suitable for Kuwait and deal with questions which are not ours. By doing this we bring fires to our area, especially when we consider the struggle against the government not only a democratic one to achieve national interests, but a struggle accompanied by accusations and claims that the government was an obstruction on the road to political practices.

The issues became confused in our country, and some groups, which could not be endured by the circumstances in Kuwait, appeared.

Political officials were paralysed and deputies left their legislative work to interfere in the responsibilities of others. Belonging to regional currents became a condition of national work. When such political confusion appears in a society such as Kuwait, which has people of hundreds of different nationalities, receives all kinds of currents, and is surrounded by difficult regional circumstances, then political activities will touch the prohibited red line.

In this situation the first official in this country should undertake his responsibilities and take difficult decisions, depending on the authority invested in him by the constitution. It is important to recall that HH the amir called on the Assembly and government to cooperate and focus on what benefitted the country and people, during his last meeting with the speaker of the dissolved Assembly, Ahmad al-Sa'dun. He also warned not to oblige him to take decisions, which he hated, in the end. But it seems that insisting on continuing on the same path was a planned move. This was pointed out by the amir when he called it a "plan" and "plot", as if Kuwait was a big power and did not have internal conditions and surrounding circumstances that make it a field for disliked reactions.

The insistence on the "planned policy" was what forced the amir to take the difficult decision which he did not like, and make a decision he hated in order to protect Kuwait and preserve it as an independent and stable country.

The most dangerous result of the recent political confusion is the class conflict that is strange in Kuwait society and has no relation with it. In addition, this small country has succeeded in containing hundreds of nationalities, and so it does not want anyone to cause the failure of this success.

The amir was obliged to do what he was reluctant to do. Kuwait came first and last, as he said in his historic speech. We are Kuwaitis, Arabs and Muslims, and Kuwait is an Arab and Muslim country. So let us focus seriously on our causes, in order to deal with them and serve our national interests.

The difficult decision was not taken until all warnings had been exhausted. We do not forget that this difficult decision is in the end a national decision taken in favour of the national interests.

4 Jul Papers Support Decision

LD040913 Kuwait KUNA in English 0824 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 4 (KUNA) — Two Kuwaiti newspapers Friday expressed support to his highness the amir's order to dissolve the National Assembly, underlining that democracy will prevail in the country as the amir stated in his address to the nation last night.

The stability and the democratic system in Kuwait have been targeted, and those who attempted to destabilize its security through threats and explosions were aiming at creating an unfamiliar pattern of dialogue among us, commented *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* newspaper. The paper said democracy in Kuwait has gone through glorious periods and the experiment should have been implanted and enhanced by constructive dialogue and responsible practice.

"But the performance did not preserve that spirit...leading us to the verge of separation and collapse."

Shouldering his responsibility as the leader of this nation, the amir had to intervene and to correct the shaky image and deteriorating practice of democracy, *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* said. At the same time, the amir pointed out in his speech that we will not abandon our democratic march because democracy springs from the vivid heart of Kuwait and its thinking mind, and its independent will. "This gives us no reason to worry about the future of Kuwait and its people," the paper concluded.

Al-Siyasah newspaper said the amir took action without denying the country its democracy. "He called on us to adhere to our fundamental principles and values to avoid social strife," the paper added. "We do not want our country to be destroyed...and we will not allow its future to be decided arbitrarily," *Al-Siyasah* maintained. It said our decisions, will and security stem from Kuwait and for Kuwait, and what we allow ourselves to do is exactly what others allow themselves to do.." [closing quotation mark as received]

Addressing his highness the amir, *Al-Siyasah* said "we are your people in peace and in war, and there is no one among us who will be led astray away from unity."

5 Jul Papers Comment on Decisions

LD051040 Kuwait KUNA in English 0926 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 5 (KUNA) — Four Kuwaiti dailies Saturday commented on the amiri decision to dissolve the Kuwaiti National Assembly and the suspension of some articles of the Constitution, saying, the amir, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad's difficult decision was for the benefit of Kuwait.

Daily *Al-Anba'* said that the amir tried to match the opinions of both the government and the National Assembly in the interest of Kuwait "but was unlucky in his attempts, therefore he took his difficult decision" to dissolve the Assembly.

It added that "the difficult decision was not easy" on Shaykh Jabir because "he is one of the believers in democracy" and is keen to protect it "in spite of all the difficulties which the parliamentary expereince has witnessed". "Jabir took the decision to dissolve the National Assembly because, as a responsible person, he saw from his point of view our beloved Kuwait is being torn apart...", the paper said.

It noted that Kuwait is now before problems and challenges which need urgent decisions to solve its pressing crisis. The paper asserted that the "quick restoration of Kuwait's vitality, power and democracy depends on the government's immediate implementation of a integrative policy to solve all the problems".

Meanwhile, daily *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* said Shaykh Jabir's decision to dissolve the National Assembly "is an honest attempt to protect the country from many dangers threatening it and a right action that aims at strengthening our internal front...." The paper said the recent development in Kuwait "is ordinary and is expected and comes within the nature of our democratic system", noting that these developments "will boost our democratic experience." The newspaper added "...the aim is that Kuwait remains an ideal of freedom of opinion and dialogue and a good environment that spreads love and fraternity and boosts the basis of consultations and democratic system." The daily affirmed that Kuwait remains "the place of real democracy", noting that Kuwait is known for "its good reputation and political balances and its effective presence in defending the freedom and just causes."

Daily *Al-Siyasah* said the dissolution of the National Assembly "could not have happened if there had been cooperation between the government and the Assembly". "The amir was obliged to do what he was reluctant to do", the paper said, adding that "Kuwait is an Arab and Muslim country, so let us focus seriously on our causes in order to deal with them and serve our national interests." "The difficult decision was not taken until all warnings had been exhausted", the daily said, noting that "this difficult decision is in the end a national decision, taken in favour of the national interests."

English-language daily *Kuwait Times* pointed out that the amir's decision to dissolve the National Assembly "bears profound meanings". "As a milestone on the path of Kuwait's political progress and maturity, it should be carefully seen for what it is and also for what it is not," the paper said.

It described the National Assembly's dissolution as "a rescue operation", noting that "it is by no means a renunciation of the democratic and constitutional progress."

The paper stressed that "Kuwait is not changing its course, only correcting it." The newspaper said that the Kuwaiti people should put in mind that "mistakes committed in the past shall not be repeated when we resume the march toward our goal."

PDRY

Al-'Attas Returns From Libya, Makes Statement

GF051030 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and his accompanying delegation returned to Aden yesterday after concluding an official visit to the Syrian Arab Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Upon arrival he was received at Aden international airport by Brother Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in addition to members of the Political Bureau and of the Central Committee, and ministers.

Upon arrival Brother al-'Attas made a press statement. He said: As I return to the homeland, I am pleased to express satisfaction with the results of my visit to Syria and Libya and with the meetings and discussions with Brother Hafiz al-Asad, the secretary general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic; and with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the glorious 1 September Revolution, which will help enhance Yemeni-Syrian-Libyan relations. This will also enhance the pan-Arab and nationalist position of our country and of our Arab countries to confront the imperialist and the Zionist threats whose aggressive nature was demonstrated through the military aggression launched against Libya and through the threats of aggression against Syria. We reviewed the situation in the Middle East. Our views are identical: It is impossible to solve this issue without the full recognition of the rights of the Arab Palestinian people to return home, to determine their future, to establish their national and independent state, and to recover all occupied Arab territories.

My visit to the two fraternal countries represented a lucid expression of the PDRY's pan-Arab position which supports the steadfastness of Syria and stresses solidarity with the Libyan people. It also emphasizes the importance of unifying our Arab rank, its power, and progressive regimes in the confrontation of the various schemes that are designed to harm the sovereignty of our Arab homeland, and the freedom and the progress of our people. From this premise, we stressed the need to intensify the efforts of our countries — in such a way that serves our fateful Arab issues — and to exchange views on various Arab and international developments. We also supported Col al-Qadhdhafi's initiative to establish an Arab union, owing to its importance at this dangerous stage of the struggle of our Arab peoples.

The tripartite Yemeni-Libyan meeting yielded positive results that coincide with the union efforts on the Yemeni and Arab levels. Our meeting with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander of chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, was fruitful as this was designed to continue our unity efforts in order to reunite our homeland and to promote its role in the Arab region.

I would like to express my confidence that the results of my visits and meetings in Damascus and Tripoli will yield important and positive results with regard to bilateral struggle relations as well as serving the fateful issues of our Arab peoples and issues of common interest.

Al-'Attas: Coup Plotters To Stand Trial 'Shortly'

GF061204 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Jul (WAKH) — Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, PDRY chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, has denied reports circulated on the existence of efforts to reconcile the differences between the leadership in Aden and former Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He said that the accused in the January incidents will stand trial shortly.

In a statement published in the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba'* today he said that the size of the economic losses sustained in the bloody incidents stand at $120 million. This includes buildings, public utilities, and equipment. The Yemeni chairman called on all the accused who live abroad and who left Yemen with the former chairman to return to Aden. He stressed that the accused will be pardoned, except those who directly took part in incidents; they will stand trial because they premeditatedly mapped out the 13 January incidents. He noted that reports claiming that over 27,000 people are being detained are merely propaganda distorting the situation in the PDRY. Stressing that this figure is ridiculous, he said that the authorities had released 2,700 detainees in accordance with the general pardon resolution.

On Aden's relations with Sanaa, he said that relations are very good and that his country is keen not to let the recent incidents disrupt the unity steps which we began together. He emphasized his country's commitment to fully adhere to all the cooperation and coordination agreements signed between the two parts of Yemen so as to reinforce the fraternal Yemeni relations.

New Appointments to Radio, Television, News Agency

EA040925 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Dr Yasin Sa'id Numan, Political Bureau member and Council of Ministers chairman, has issued a decree of the Council of Ministers on the appointment of a head for the Central Statistical Board. The first article of the decree provides for the appointment of Brother Dr Muhammad Muhsin Ali as head of the Central Statistical Board. The remaining articles provide for the revocation of any previous appointment to this post, its enforcement from the date of issue, and its publication in the official gazette.

The brother prime minister also issued four other decrees:

The first article of the first decree provides for the appointment of brother Salim 'Abd al-Malik ibn Humam as deputy head of the Central Statistical Board.

The first article of the second decree provides for the appointment of Brother Ahmad Muhammad al-Hubayshi as director general of the Aden News Agency.

The first article of the third decree provides for the appointment of Brother Muhammad Husayn Muhammad as editor-in-chief of *Uktubar* [14th October] newspaper.

The first article of the fourth decree provides for the appointment of Brother 'Abd al-Rahman Umar 'Abd al-Rahman as director general of radio and television.

The remaining articles provide for the revocation of any previous appointments to these posts, their enforcement from the date of issue, and their publication in the official gazette.

Saddam Husayn Inspects II Army Corps Sector

JN031527 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1510 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA) — Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces, has inspected the II Army Corps sector on the warfront with the Iranian enemy. The president met with a number of field commanders who briefed him on battle developments in this sector and on the Iraqi fighters' high level of readiness to defeat the Iranian offensive.

Reportage on New Iranian War Offensive

Forces Make Tactical Withdrawal

JN031711 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jul (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations about a battle in Khawr 'Abdallah in the northeastern Arab Gulf. The spokesman told INA tonight that the Iraqi forces are imposing full control over the northern Arab Gulf and no such battle has taken place in this region as Iran alleges.

On Iranian claims about the results of the Mehran battles, the spokesman said the Iraqi forces consoldiated their positions along the international border and the Iranian forces suffered very great losses in this area, adding that the Iraqi forces participating in these battles suffered only very limited losses and chose to withdraw in order to take up better defensive positions. Now the Iraqi forces are stationed in strong positions from a tactical viewpoint, he said.

Spokesman on Mehran Withdrawal

JN042045 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Hasan al-Kashif report from Baghdad]

[Excerpt] I asked 'Abd al-Jabbar Muhsin, head of political guidance and the Iraqi military spokesman, about the Iraqi withdrawal from Mehran. He said: After bitter fighting, the Iranians managed to gain control of a number of heights east of Mehran. This made the flat land difficult to defend without sustaining grave losses. Thus, our forces made a wise decision to carry out an orderly withdrawal to prepared positions on the border.

Regarding Iranian and Iraqi losses, he said: The Iranians, who attacked with nearly five divisions and a brigade, sustained grave losses. As a result of our forces' quick actions and measures, our losses were very limited. The Iranians lost the opportunity to attack our forces on flat land [words indistinct] in isolating any of our units. Mehran and its basin are still under the control of Iraqi fire.

I asked him about the Iraqi border town, Badrah, which lies near the theater of operations. He said the Iranians did not come any nearer to it than they did before Iraq occupied Mehran. Finally, the Iraqi military spokesman said the mobile defense strategy which Iraq has adopted still stands and will not be abandoned. He said one of the factors of this strategy is to attack and withdraw at the same time.

Communique No 2,279

JN031705 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,279 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces derive their power and strong will from a country worthy of sacrifices and from people who symbolized manhood and its strength and meaning. Our Armed Forces, inspired by their history and guided by their principles, are fighting in the path of God, raising the banner of truth, defending the proud homes, protecting the nation's honor, and fighting for the sake of the homeland and its people. Our Armed forces will always be victorious and our enemies will always be defeated. They affirm that people are stronger than spiteful tyrants and that the call for freedom and peace is stronger than attempts at dominaction and more powerful than the calls of sedition, war, and destruction, which are raised by Zionism and its Iranian pawns.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. Our powerful Air Force continued to pour its molten fire on the suspect tyrants to inflict further losses on them. Our daring aircraft today flew 153 combat missions, during which our pilots scored direct hits on enemy supplies, concentrations, and positions, killed a great number of Khomeyniite rascals, and destroyed great quantities of weaponry, vehicles, and equipment. Our daring aircraft also launched a new successful raid against Khark Island facilities at 1320 [0920 GMT] today, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze.

Having carried out their missions with utmost accuracy and impeccability, our pilots returned to their bases with their planes in God's care.

2. Our Army helicopter gunships today carried out their heroic operations to punish the wicked aggressors. Our capable helicopters flew 30 combat missions, during which they wiped out great numbers of enemy men, vehicles, armor, and weaponry. Our men returned to their bases safe and triumphant, protected by God.

3. Our brave units yesterday confronted enemy attempts to advance on our positions in the II Army Corps central sector. The enemy attempt wwas crushed. The enemy suffered more than 400 casualties before one of our units and lost 215 men before another unit. Three enemy tanks and two excavators were destroyed, another excavator and one bulldozer were damaged, five enemy men were killed, and seven others were wounded. One SPG-9 gun, six infantry positions, and one observation post were destroyed elsewhere in the same sector.

4. While carrying out its duties in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, a heroic patrol confronted an enemy group, killing

three men and destroying three Kalashnikov rifles, One Israeli-made 'Uzi rifle, one boat, and a quantity of ammunition. Our patrol returned to base, safe with God's help. The heroic soldiers of the IV Army Corps confronted an enemy group attenpting to advance on our position, killing five and forcing the rest to flee. Our brave units elsewhere in the same sector destroyed six ammunition dumps, two vehicles, and one infantry position whose occupants were killed.

5. Our brave patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector seized one 120-mm mortar, one rifle, one RPG-7 launcher, and a quantity of ammunition which the enemy abandoned in previous battles. Nine enemy men were killed and seven infantry positions were destroyed in the same sector.

6. Our brave units in the VII Army Corps front opened heavy fire on enemy positions opposite them, destroying several infantry positions, setting them ablaze, and also destroying one tubular launcher, two excavators, and one ammunition dump.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 July 1986

Communique No 2,280

JN041713 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,280 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The triumphant Iraqi Army, which is recording epics of heroism in all areas of combat and which is inflicting the gravest losses and destruction on the wicked aggressors, is representing the unbeatable will of the Iraqi people, who want to preserve their territory, adhere to their sovereignty and independent approach, and build their new life. No force however great will be able to prevent the proud Iraqis from realizing their noble aims of defending the values of freedom and proceeding on the path of progress. The tyrant Iranian ruling clique will realize that it will never succeed in reducing the Iraqis' pride and dignity. God's hand will always be the upper one and the cherished aims of peace and the truth will triumph. The fate of the tyrants will be a total, permanent loss.

The following is a roundup of our operations for last night and today:

1. At 0510 [0110 GMT] today, a hostile force estimated at four infantry brigades attacked our forward positions in the Mehran area of the II Army Corps sector. Our great men, who believe in God and in the sanctity of the homeland's soil, confronted them, supported by our daring Air Force, our brave artillery, and heroic armor. Our men crushed the enemy attack and wiped out most of the enemy troops. Entire companies were completely wiped out and the situation was finally settled in favor of our brave forces.

God bless our brave men, who promised and fulfilled their promise and fought with valor. Crush your enemies and keep your heads high in battles of honor.

Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our units raided the enemy and clashed with them using all kinds of weapons, destroying three infantry positions and killing the occupants. Our men also destroyed one ammunition dump and seized one RPG-7 launcher and one GC rifle. Eight enemy troops were killed and one Kalashnikov rifle and one pistol were also seized in the same sector.

2. Our powerful Air Force is the pride of our great people. Since this morning the brave pilots have been overflying the Mehran basin above the renegade enemies and dropping death on them. They flew 180 combat missions inflicting extremely massive losses on the enemy troops, their equipment, weaponry, and supplies.

While carrying out their heroic task of destroying the enemy forces in this sector, our pilots spotted 250 trucks carrying personnel, and other enemy vehicles including armored carriers. Dozens of our planes pounced on them and completely wiped them out by setting them ablaze.

At 1302 [0902 GMT] today, our brave pilots sighted three enemy Cobra helicopters on the ground in the Merhan basin. They pounced on them and destroyed them.

Having carried out all of these missions, our brave pilots returned to the homeland safe in God's care.

God bless your efforts, O Iraqi pilots. Glory to our Air Force, the pride of Iraq and the Arab nation.

3. The brave men of our helicopter gunships have continued their daring attacks on enemy positions and troop concentrations, inflicting significant losses. They flew 28 combat missions and returned safely to base in God's care.

4. One of our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of Tigris carried out a successful raid against enemy positions opposite our forces. It seized three rafts and one steel shelter, and returned safely to base. In the same sector, an enemy raft and an ammunition dump were destroyed.

5. On the VII Army Corps front, our forces damaged an enemy excavator and destroyed one bulldozer, one vehicle, a gun emplacement, and one infantry position. They also damaged one crane and killed an enemy soldier.

6. In the I Army Corps northern sector, six enemy infantry positions, three ammunition dumps, one vehicle, and one observation post were destroyed.

In the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, two infantry positions, two ammunition dumps, and one truck were destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command

4 July 1986

Army Commander on Mehran Battle

JN051151 Baghdad INA in English 1129 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, July 5, INA, — A senior Iraqi military commander said that the Iranian troops had sustained huge losses during the recent battle in Mehran due to the fact that that area was open to the fire of Iraqi destructive weapons, he stressed.

Commander of Al-'Abbas forces, Mu'ayyad Isma'il Hammadi said, in an interview with the daily of the Iraqi Armed Forces *Al-Qadisiyah* here today, that Mehran basin area had become a direct target for Iraqi reconnoitering, Army fire and Air Force raids. The commander added "Hence, Mehran basin area is considered fallen, from the military angle, so long as it remains under the Iraqi fire to the extent that Iranian troops could not lift their heads up out of fear of Iraqi fire."

The commander mentioned that the Iranian troops suffered severe losses, which they failed to conceal in recent Mehran battle, adding "to the contrary, Iraqi Armed Forces had withdrawn systematically to international border to spare blood."

The commander noted that Iraqi forces at Mehran sector would go on hitting Iranian troops along that sector in order to smash the Iranian aggressive military machine.

Communique No 2,281

JN051726 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,281 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 5 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. This glorious epic daily confirms that the lofty Iraqis have overcome all obstacles and have prepared themselves to defend their land, sovereignty, and principles, and to open the door wide to the enhancement of their future in accordance with their will. Whatever the enemies attempt to do, they will only reap humiliating defeats that will sweep away their regime and prevent them from attaining any evil objectives. Victory will always be for the future and its aspirations, for justice and those who champion it, and for virtue and those who exercise it. This is God's wish and this the logic of history.

The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today:

1. Our giant Air Force will spare no effort to push the suspect despots toward perdition and destruction. Our brave eagles continued to stalk the aggressor Khomeyniites throughout the day. They carried out 80 daring air raids during which they poured their wrath on those who perpetrate petty actions. They succeeded in cutting off supplies from the rogues, killing large numbers of them, and destroying large quantities of their weapons, military hardware, and equipment. While our daring planes were carrying out their heroic duties today, they spotted 60 vehicles loaded with personnel at 0950 [0550 GMT]. [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic at 0928 GMT on 5 July reports: "While our daring planes were carrying out their duties of destroying enemy forces in the Mehran basin, they spotted 60 vehicles loaded with personnel at 0950 (0550 GMT) today.] The heroic eagles pounced on the vehicles destroying them with the scoundrels inside. Then they returned to base safely and triumphantly with their planes, praise be to God.

2. In an abortive attempt to approach our forward units in the II Army Corps central sector, the enemy attacked with a force estimated at an infantry regiment. Our brave soldiers confronted this force with all types of weapons and with splendid artillery support. The main part of the attacking force was destroyed with God's help, and others were taken prisoner while the remainder fled. One tank, four vehicles, one ammunition dump, and one observation post were destroyed. Several enemy soldiers were also killed in this sector.

3. Our heroic knights of the helicopter gunship force continued to pounce on enemy remnants with their famous courage and efficiency in 32 combat sorties today. They destroyed several enemy troop concentrations, and scored direct and destructive hits against enemy armored vehicles, weapons, and military hardware. Afterwards, they returned to base with their helicopters safely and triumphantly, and under God's guidance and protection.

4. Using artillery, tank fire, and other types of weapons, the VII Army Corps soldiers set fire to the enemy areas opposite them and destroyed several Khomeyniite positions. In addition they killed five enemy soldiers, and destroyed one shovel [last word in English], one vehicle loaded with ammunition, three ammunition dumps, and one medium-sized machine gun position.

5. One ammunition dump, 1 vehicle, 1 boat, 1 shelter, and 1 machine gun position were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, 19 Khomeyniite soldiers were killed in the V Army Corps northern sector; 3 enemy soldiers were killed and 1 mortar and 1 infantry position were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan; and 4 infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants were killed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Abu al-Khasib district and the Khanaqin environs with long-range artillery, wounding three civilians in the Abu al-Khasib district.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command 5 July 1986

'Absolute Control' in Mehran

JN060746 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0632 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — The commander of Iraq's II Army Corps has affirmed that his forces are in absolute control of the military situation in the Mehran sector and are holding the keys to the Mehran basin. Staff Lieutenant General Diya' Tawfiq noted that the Mehran basin was and always will be militarily negligible and that the Iranian aggressors are daily suffering grave losses in battles waged by the II Army Corps formations.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* published today, the commander noted that orders to withdraw the Iraqi forces to the international border were issued after fierce fighting during which the Iranians suffered massive losses in men and equipment. The Iraqi forces are now stationed on hills overlooking Mehran city which are the same positions in which the Iraqi forces were stationed before occupying the city.

The commander refuted the Iranian regime's claims and obscurantist allegations that the Iranians have occupied Iraqi police posts on the border and said that the battlefield provides the only accurate developments in the Mehran sector now that the largest possible numbers of Iranian troops have been wiped out along with their equipment. He said that the Iranian regime's allegations are absolutely trivial because we are used to hearing them all the time.

Iran's Losses 'Unprecedented'

JN060806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0645 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — The commander of Iraq's 35th Division has warned the Iranian enemy against attempts to attack the northern [al-aysar] flank of the Mehran basin which his forces control. Brigadier General Faysal Mash'an al-Faysal said that the combat ability of the 35th Brigade is increasing 5 days after the Mehran battle, adding that his division is holding the military initiative with a high level of efficiency.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* published today, he said that the Iranian forces' losses in front of the brigade have been unprecedented. He said that all the Iranian lies and claims published by imperialist and Zionist media are imaginary and will not justify the grave Iranian losses in the Mehran sector.

Communique No 2,282

JN061637 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,282 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 6 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces are continuing their combat activities with strong determination and ability, inflicting further losses on the aggressors with the help of God.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today.

1. Every day our Air Force scores a new feat in the epic of defending the homeland. Our planes today carried out 115 missions against enemy units, weaponry, and equipment, inflicting death on personnel and destruction on their equipment. At 0907 [0507 GMT] and 1125 today our aircraft made two successful raids on two maritime targets off the Iranian coast. The first target was medium-sized and the other large. Our brave pilots hit them both accurately and effectively and returned safely to base, praise be to God.

2. The brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships continued their bold, violent raids on enemy positions, lending the best support to our units and inflicting further losses on the enemy. They flew 25 combat sorties and returned safely to base, praised be God.

3. The enemy tried to approach our forward units' positions in the II Army Corps central sector three different times. Our brave men confronted them with all types of weapons, destroyed most of the enemy force, foiled its evil intentions, and forced the rest to retreat. The situation was settled in favor of our units. The enemy sustained the following losses in other areas in the same sector: a) 30 enemy soldiers killed and others wounded; b) 6 vehicles destroyed; c) 1 heavy-caliber machine gun destroyed; d) 9 positions of various types destroyed; and e) 1 ammunition dump set ablaze.

4. Our units on the VII Army Corps front continued to deliver effective strikes against enemy units, inflicting the following losses: a) four enemy soldiers killed; b) one 106-mm gun destroyed; c) one heavy-caliber machine gun destroyed; d) three vehicles destroyed; and e) two ammunition dumps set ablaze and two infantry positions destroyed.

5. One of our patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector found two 60-mm mortars and one RPG-7 launcher. Another patrol in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris brought back seven rafts left by the enemy during previous battles.

6. Two infantry positions and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan pounded a group of enemy soldiers, killing or wounding some of them and destroying one ammunition dump.

7. Fleeing the regime of charlatans in Iran, some Iranian civilians defected to our forward units and were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The criminal enemy shelled the village of Khurmal with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 July 1986

President Congratulates Reagan on Independence Day

JN040648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jul (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on his country's Independence Day. The cable of congratulations reads: It gives me pleasure to extend sincere congratulations to Your Excellency, wishing you health and happiness and continued development and prosperity for the American people.

Egyptian Information Minister Arrives in Baghdad

JN042027 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Jul (INA) — Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif arrived in Baghdad this evening at the head of a delegation visiting Iraq for several days. In a statement to INA, Safwat al-Sharif said that he has a written message from President Husni Mubarak to President Saddam Husayn dealing with relations between the two fraternal countries and the current Arab situation.

On the talks he will hold with Iraqi Information and Culture Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim, Al-Sharif said that these talks will center on information cooperation and coordination between the two countries. He explained that Iraq and Egypt will sign a protocol on information cooperation during the visit. The Egyptian minister was received by the Iraqi minister of information and culture.

Information Protocol Signed

JN051231 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA) — Iraq and Egypt signed a protocol on bilateral information cooperation here today. Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim signed it for Iraq and Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif signed it for Egypt.

During the signing ceremony, Latif Nusayyif Jasim stressed that fraternal ties between Iraq and Egypt have made large strides. Protocols define only the official formulas of these ties; recently there have been many forms of fruitful cooperation between the two sister countries in various fields, including information and culture.

Safwat al-Sharif thanked Latif Nusayyif Jasim and conveyed the greetings and appreciation of Egyptian information officials and intellectuals to their brothers in Iraq. He expressed his pride in visiting Iraq and signing the protocol, stressing that what has been achieved between the two sister countries along the road of information integration has gone beyond the provisions of protocols and agreements and attained a status expressing the strength of the political relations and other bonds linking the two countries. He said: There will be further joint information cooperation between us as an embodiment and consolidation of this strong relationship. He emphasized that Egypt — government and people — stand on the side of Iraq, which is defending right, until it achieves victory in its pan-Arab battle against the Iranian regime's aggression.

The protocol defines the methods of close information cooperation between the two countries to facilitate the exchange of information on the various aspects of political, economic, social, and cultural life. It contains provisions for the exchange of visits, expertise, and information and bolstering cooperation between the two fraternal countries' press institutions. It also provides for ways to bolster cooperation between INA and MENA in all areas of news service by backing and boosting the agreement signed between the two agencies.

The protocol also provides for forming a joint committee made up of officials from the two ministries that will meet once every 6 months in Cairo and Baghdad alternately, provided that it holds its first meeting during the first 3 months after the ratification of the protocol. The committee will draw up an annual working plan to implement the provisions of the protocol and define the necessary commitments to ensure the implementation of this plan. The committee will submit its recommendations to officials in both countries for their decisions on them. The committee will also follow up the implementation of the protocol and suggest new areas of bilateral cooperation in the fields of information.

Holds News Conference

JN051829 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Jul (INA) — Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has stressed his country's support for Iraq's legitimate rights on its own territory as well as its right to defend its sovereignty. In a press conference held in Baghdad today, he said Egypt will not stand by any Arab country which does not adopt clear stands, which does not adhere to Arab values, which pursues paths contradictory to Arab values, and which does not stand by Iraq.

The Egyptian information minister added that Iraq and Egypt have begun large-scale joint cooperation in the field of information, a fact reflecting the pofound political cooperation between Egypt and Iraq as well as the deep mutual confidence between President Saddam Husayn and President Husni Mubarak. He pointed out the cooperation covers several other areas, occupies a natural and historic position, and reflects the strategic and fraternal relations between Egypt and Iraq.

Safwat al-Sharif also said that cooperation between Iraq and Egypt in information has made great progress in making the Egyptian media an extension and an echo of the Iraqi media in reflecting truth and reality and in enlightening Arab public opinion about important Arab causes, as well as in making the Iraqi media a means of reflecting joint views on Arab issues and enlightening Arab public opinion about the Arab causes through cooperation and integration with Egyptian media.

Meets With 'Aziz

JN061048 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0928 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with visiting Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif here today. They discussed the developed fraternal bilateral relations and ways to promote them to serve Arab interests.

Meets With 'Izzat Ibrahim

JN061302 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim received Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif this morning. The talks, attended by Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim and Iraqi and Egyptian officials in charge of the Iraqi and Egyptian interests sections in Baghdad and Cairo, dealt with the current media cooperation between the two fraternal countries. The talks also touched on ways to promote relations between Iraq and Egypt and expand them in expression of the firm desire of the two fraternal countries.

King Husayn on Al-Yarmuk University Incidents

JN051938 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1703 GMT 5 Jul 86

["Text" of 5 July letter from King Husayn to Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i — read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Dear Brother Zayd al-Rifa'i, our esteemed prime minister, may God protect you. I extend to you warm greetings and sincere appreciation and reiterate my trust in you. I wish you and your colleagues success in the assumption of your responsibilities and in the fulfillment of the trust, with the objective of seeking God's gratification and serving our dear homeland, which we are proud to be affiliated with, and our Jordanian Arab people of whom we are proud.

You and every Jordanian, as well as every observer of our region in general and of Jordan in particular, very well realize that the state of stability and security which has prevailed in our Kingdom over the past 15 years has been, as it is now and will continue to be, God willing, an oasis of tranquility and a source of pride for our homeland, an agent of development and prosperity for our people, an object of concern and envy to our enemies, and a source of admiration and appreciation for our friends.

However, this state of security and stability, and the general frame of mind which accompanied it which is distinguished by positive trends, amity, and cordiality among the various members of the one family and various social strata, has been exposed at a specific point to a treacherous and odious attempt seeking to harm this state, change its nature, and turn it from its course. This took place when a straying and misleading faction believed it could disturb stability in our country. To do this, it chose Al-Yarmuk University as a place for the cultivation of its sick ideas and as platform from which it would proceed with its trend conflicting with the homeland's course, which is deeply entrenched and whose features are well defined.

It exploited the emergence of some academic demands among the student community. This is a natural state common to all educational institutes. It sought, through a handful of students who deviated from educational objectives the university champions, to transform these academic demands into political demands serving its objectives.

This handful, intentionally and in accordance with a preset plan and for many other reasons, succeeded in transforming civilized dialogue, usually used in these cases, into a way to stir up riots and to carry out demagogic confrontations which are alien to our society and its nature. This led to regrettable incidents at Al-Yarmuk University on 13 and 14 May and whose results were the death of three students and the suspension of summer courses. This has harmed the majority of students and their relatives who had entrusted them to the university when they sent them there to obtain more knowledge and skills in various fields of specialization and to have them trained and prepared in science, the arts, and the social sciences in a manner qualifying them to shoulder their responsibilities toward themselves, their homeland, and their nation.

Despite what had taken place and with respect to what the corrupters had sought to achieve and what they had planned, this treacherous attempt, thanks to God, has only been a blemish which has somewhat obscured our stability. It failed to achieve more thanks to the awareness of our sons, the students, and their commitment to the objective for which they enrolled in the university and also thanks to the alertness of our security organs and our people's rallying around the pillars of our march.

Despite this, I was in great pain just like any other citizen, father, and mother about what had happened. I was in pain first over the death of three students in the prime of youth, who perished as victims of the planning of misguided people. I beseech God to grant their families strength to bear the burden of the disaster and to grant them patience and solace. I was in pain second because what had happened took place on the campus of a young university, where the young should grow sound and solid and not fall victims of deviationism. My pain increased when I acquainted myself with the report prepared by the ministerial committee, which was entrusted with the task of investigating the Al-Yarmuk incidents. As a result, I was convinced of the need to correct a number of issues relating to higher education and its institutions and to develop them in harmony with the goals we and our people worked out for our sons and daughters.

Since we asked the prime minister on 18 February 1962 to set up a royal committee for edcuational affairs in the country, we have stressed the government's duty to provide ways to create productive people and ideal citizens by giving the opprtunity of education to all citizens. Since the beginning when we assumed the trust of responsibility, we have directed our attention to the aim of building up the citizen so he can be the country's real wealth — a citizen who is qualified, productive, and disciplined and who is enlightened in the realm of knowledge and development and whose roots are firmly established in his homeland and civilization.

Over the years, God granted us success through the people's cooperation, commendable efforts, openness to the world, and deep awareness, as well as through logic and moderation among all citizens. God granted us success in enabling us to see our citizens epitomizing progress, sacrifice, and development. As a developing country, we have become an example to be followed by other people who participate in the social and economic development which we are experiencing.

Were it not for stability, awareness, and constructive dialogue, no civilization would have been built, no economy would have prospered, no culture would have been spread, and no son would have been educated. I do not know if it were mere coincidence that 2 months before the incidents at Al-Yarmuk University that newspapers referred to stability in Jordan and tried to find out why such stability has strictly been maintained despite the disputes and divisions which prevail in the region. I do not know if we should answer these people's questions and say our secret is a simple one. This is because we comprise a homogeneous, harmonious people who adopt cooperation toward agreements and open responsible dialogue when differences emerge. The secret lies in our people's rallying around their leadership and institutions and in their serious concern about achieving their aspirations. Thus, stability prevails, the state is built up, and everyone enjoys the fruits of prosperity and growth.

This is the concept that has always stood behind our policies in all fields. It is a concept that has proven its usefulness because it gained the consensus of the people's sons and became the beacon that directs their steps — whether individuals or groups — at public and private institutions alike giving them reassurance, unleashing their potential, and deepening their motives to work for the better so that the objective of self-development through higher education or the objective of gaining technical skills becomes the major concern of every mother and father and the desire of every male and female youth throughout the country.

The state, with its public and private sectors, met these desires and considered making them the basis of its policy to build qualified, responsible manpower. The state established training and technical institutes, and community colleges. The government constructed three universities and recently approved the establishment of a university for sciences and technology in Irbid, as well as a civilian wing for the Mu'tah University in Al-Karak. The government spent money to achieve all of this either through the allotment of funds before and after their establishment, through the taxes paid by citizens that are allocated for the universities, or through school fees paid by students.

Our institutes and unviersities are the property of the people. They are the people's reservoir of hopes and aspirations because they embrace their sons and protect their generations. They are the edifice that we set up with our sweat and funds in order to safeguard it with our souls and hearts. Hence, are they who attempt to harm the universities by damage or sabotage, diverting them from their goal, removing them from their course, or distorting their reputation sane? Anyone who tries to tamper with these scientific institutions is an aggressor against the entire people because he is tampering with the fate of their sons who are the treasure and hope of the homeland.

We, praise be to God, belong to a people who realize their responsibilities, protect their achievements, and safeguard their destinies. If delusions and imaginations have befallen the minds of some misguided persons who thought they could obstruct our good march, then I have great hope that they will realize their error, rejoin the march, and provide it with their constructive efforts for the welfare of the homeland and for the future of its generations. Within this context, we do not see more in the Yarmuk University incidents than an alarm that opens our eyes to the need to exert additional efforts in order to care for higher scientific institutes, promote them, and fill the gaps that might affect the scientific community in the kingdom however small these gaps might be and regardless of their source — whether they originate from carelessness or negligence or from attempts by some to divert them from their known natural course or from their goal to which every citizen aspires whether he is a son, father, an official, or an ordinary citizen.

The government's responsibility to define these gaps, fill them, and tackle all of the legislative, organizational, and administrative components of higher education has become urgent. I hope this will take place as soon as possible in order to preserve our universities' beauty and reputation, and to maintain our sons' confidence in the future.

May God grant you success and may he protect our people and homeland from deviation and our march from tampering and intrigues. He is the only one who grants success. May god's peace, mercy, and blessings be upon you.

[Signed] Your Brother, Al-Husayn ibn Talal

Amman, 5 July 1986

Prince Hasan Scores Israeli-U.S. Ties

PM070834 Paris LE FIGARO in French 2 Jul 86 p 3

[Interview with Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan by Claude Lorieux in Amman; date not given]

[Text] Amman — Now, 5 months after the appointment of a new prime minister at the head of the national unity government in Israel, Jordan is worried above all about the current "strategic alignment" between the United States and the Jewish state.

"If the American aircraft that bombed Libya had not taken off from British bases but had used Israeli installations the United States would have totally destroyed its credibility in the region. Furthermore, the strategic alignment between Israel and the United States would have been confirmed to the extent that the prospect of Israel's becoming an integral part of the Middle Eastern region would have become totally unacceptable," we were told by Prince Hasan, King Husayn of Jordan's brother and closest aide.

Crown prince and regent in the king's absence, Prince Hasan received me in an unadorned and businesslike office, with maps on the walls (including those of the "Jewish settlements" in the occupied West Bank) and portraits of the young Hashemite Kingdom's three successive monarchs — his grandfather, father, and brother: 'Abdallah, Talal, and Husayn.

Washington and Terrorism

The prince avoided forecasts of the evolution of the debate in Israel on this strategic alignment plan. He voiced regret at "the insistence of the assistant defense secretary and the American Right as a whole in portraying Israel as a strategic asset in the confrontation with the Soviet Union." "What worries us most," the prince added, "is the (Israeli-American) free trade accord and the accords for the (coordinated) manufacture of high-technology military equipment." The "attempts to turn Israel into a kind of associate member of the EEC have been added to this," the crown prince stressed, "and all these forces are alienating Israel from our region and increasingly drawing it toward a kind of western alignment."

The crown prince also complained that the United States has a distorted view of the Middle East and places the emphasis on bilateral relations and on "a single issue" — terrorism — "despite the fact that for years my country has had a very steadfast stance on terrorism, of which it too has been a victim.

"The real problem," the prince added — he is as well known for his frank speaking as he is for his haughty laugh — "is that the United States no longer has a regional view as far as we are concerned; it is turning increasingly toward the Pacific; and it is giving priority to American-Japanese relations, which reduces the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East to a relative backwater. But I do not believe it is solely up to us to speak to the Americans; you Europeans must do so too. We both have a problem in addressing them. Furthermore, we represent a common middle ground between the two superpowers on the indivisible policy of detente."

Question: But are you not afraid of the response of young people — not only Palestinian, but Arab — to what seems to be an entirely blocked situation?
Answer: In this connection the prince stressed the development of the liberation movements' ideology which favors direct action and the ideological platform of the right wing forces — Islamic, Jewish, or evangelical Christian, "all active in the region" — which advocate "an uncompromising attitude and uncompromising action and which slam the door on dialogue."

"Young people are responsive to the liberation ideology, whether it is a matter of liberating occupied territories or liberating themselves from traditional political regimes or from a disadvantaged social position. Their frustration will naturally increase the dangers of violence."

Moment of Truth

The situation in the Arab world is a cause for concern for the leaders of the region, and especially the Jordanians. "I believe," the prince said, "that we are reaching the moment of truth as regards both the Gulf war and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict: Our collective identity itself is threatened...."

Citing in this connection the causes behind the recent Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement, Prince Hasan said he feared the emergence in Lebanon "of an ethnic and religious mosaic, the result of which could be to make the Israelis the primus inter pares of the region's minorities." "All indications are that Lebanon's Balkanization will affect the region's actual Arab identity," he added, "and I believe that the Syrians are fully aware of it."

What a great deal of ground has been covered since a joint political will sparked off the Arab revolt at the beginning of the century. Now "the common denominators between the countries of the region have little to do with the national idea." Considering the existing alliances or convergences, the prince asked: What do the Maronites and Palestinians have in common? The Shi'ites and Syrians? The Druze and Israelis? The Druze and Syrians? All these contradictions diminish the Arabs' collective will....

This trend, he went on, sets our political objectives in a religious, ethnic, and nationalistic situation that will result in the region's Balkanization. As has been said in the past, Balkanization produces mediocre politicians.

Two-Speed Arab League

Question: In this discouraging context is it not possible to envisage the Arab League trying to work at two different speeds, as the EC does?

Answer: "I agree entirely, but only as long as these two speeds are in the same direction," the prince replied: In his opinion the Arab world already runs at two different speeds. He is worried about the regular meetings of the Gulf Cooperation Council countries with those of the Steadfastness Front grouped around Syria and Libya. Clearly this twofold "introversion" cannot permit the solution of the major economic and population problems facing the region as a whole.

Confrontation

Question: What should one think of the proposed Marshall Plan for the Near East launched by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres?

Answer: It was not Peres who launched the idea of a plan. We spoke about it as long ago as the early seventies.... It is hilarious to see Peres citing the economic factor in the region when in fact Israel has never tried to integrate itself into it. Furthermore, I believe that by using such a highly charged term as "Marshall Plan" he risks causing exactly the opposite of what he wants. This is what will happen: The region's countries and peoples — and especially the young people — will be exploited, either by the extreme right or by the extreme left, which is increasingly active. What will they say? That the industrialized countries of the North are proposing economic palliatives to unresolved political problems.

Question: Where do the Europeans come into all this? Vice President of the EEC Commission Claude Cheysson and the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers have said that no European peace initiative is justified until the Arab states themselves reach agreement on a credible negotiation plan. What do you think?

Answer: I believe that it is a realistic position, but at the same time I believe that the Europeans must display intellectual generosity. Bilateral trade relations based on the boom in oil prices and the priority given to talks with the various groups of Arab states — especially the Gulf Cooperation Council — have exhausted their potential. The Gulf Cooperation Council and the EEC are moving toward a confrontation.... It is necessary to go further and to make progress with all the countries of the region, with a joint examination of a viable future for the region.

Aqaba-Nuwaybi' Line Discussed With Egypt

JN040841 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
4 Jul 86 pp 1, 17

[By Khulud al-Ja'uni]

[Text] Nuwaybi' — The Jordanian side led by Transportation Minister Raja'i al-Dajani and the Egyptian side led by Eng Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman, minister of transport, communications, and maritime transport, held a meeting yesterday with members of the two delegations at the Nuwaybi' port administration.

Talks dealt with matters relating to the Arab overland bridge, the Aqaba-Nuwaybi' line, and there was an assessment of the success of this line 1 year following its inauguration.

The talks also defined the negative aspects and obstacles to the work on this line, and there was a discussion of the possibility of facilitating the procedures relating to passage, customs, and other services. There was also a discussion on establishing units that protect travelers and vehicles, such as civil defense and medical services.

At the beginning of the meeting, Raja'i al-Dajani delivered a speech noting the importance of the meeting, which aims at a complete review of the steps taken to operate the shipping line between Aqaba and Nuwaybi' linking the Arab East to the Arab Maghreb which was inaugurated by His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Husni Mubarak.

The Egyptian transport minister also spoke at the meeting. He hailed His Majesty King Husayn's efforts and the resumption of relations between the two countries. He called for coordination to implement the decisions of the joint Jordanian- Egyptian committee.

Irbid Candidate Contests Election Result

JN030936 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] 'Abd al-Majid Nusayr, one of the candidates in the June 19 Irbid by-election and who lost to Jamal 'Ubaydat, said on Wednesday he had submitted a formal petition to the Lower House of Parliament seeking an annulment of the election.

In his petition Dr. Nusayr alleged that the elections were unfairly conducted.

In reply to Dr. Nusayr's bid, Mr. 'Ubaydat issued a statement refuting charges that the election process was tampered with. Supporters of Dr. Nusayr had expected that their candidate was bound to win and used mosques, schools and Islamic centres to campaign for the former lecturer of Yarmouk University and levelled baseless accusations against other candidates, Mr. 'Ubaydat said in his statement.

"It is really regrettable to see this group of supporters acting in such a manner, totally disregarding any other candidate who enjoys a large base of support in the constituency for his valuable services to his community," Mr. 'Ubaydat said.

"I won with a great majority in my constituency whose people have willingly provided all the means of transport for all voters, and have shown beyond any doubt that they genuinely supported me in the election, a gesture which I will never forget," Mr. 'Ubaydat said.

The authorities in charge of the by-election were fair in applying regulations at the voting centres but supporters of the losing candidates were of course discontended with the results, which were unfavourable to them and to their candidate, he said.

The supporters of the losing candidate have now resorted to issuing rumours and distributing pamphlets displaying their dissatisfaction with the election result, he added in his statement.

The *Jordan Times* has learnt that a special parliamentary committee charged with examining petitions similar to Dr. Nusayr's would not be able to study the issue until parliament is in ordinary session again in October, unless the subejct is added to the agenda of any extraordinary parliamentary session that may be convened under Royal Decree.

Deputy's Report on West Bank Visit Detailed

JN031105 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 3 Jul 86 p 22

[Text] Amman — *Al-Dustur* — House of Representatives member Mufid al-Mubaslat has presented to the House of Representatives presidency a report containing his remarks on the situation in the occupied West Bank to be submitted to the Government.

The report stresses the need to establish a broad Jordanian Arab media directed at the West Bank through press and various news media and also by beaming studied radio and television programs which employ scientific methods based on truthfulness, reason, and frankness so that a firm decision can be made to tackle all daily issues.

The report also says that the absence of Arab atuhority from the West Bank has helped the enemies sow the seeds of tribal fanaticism, which has resulted in the creation of continuous differences and problems in the towns and villages which should be tackled by studied positive, scientific methods.

The report points out that unemployment has spread among all groups of the people there, especially among university graduates, of which there are more than 15,000, and qualified individuals. The report emphasizes the need to ease living conditions through a detailed objective and scientific study.

The report suggests preparing a media program for our youth in the occupied homeland which can be directed at the generation that emerged after 1967 by using advanced social and psychological methods that will help these youth deal with their daily affairs and save them from dangers, mistakes, and from falling into enemy traps.

The report stresses the need for continued revision of the economic sitaution — agricultural, industrial, labor, and social — along with extending reasonable and acceptable material support to assist and back our kinfolk there. The report also stresses the need to preserve our sacred heritage by appointing tourist guides linked to the Awqaf in Jerusalem or to some other reliable department in order to provide a true and genuine explanation of our sanctities.

Agricultural Project To Be Financed in W. Bank

JN060738 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Informed economic sources have said that the sum of 3 million dinars has been allocated to implement an agricultural project in the Al-Fari'ah area in the occupied West Bank on a 16,000 dunum area as part of the comprehensive development plan prepared by the ministries of occupied homeland affairs and planning for the West Bank. These sources said that the Kuwaiti Fund for Economic and Social Development has agreed to finance the project, which is aimed at planting bananas, citrus fruit, and vegetables on that land.

The sources noted the encouraging economic feasibility of the project, which would provide an annual income of 500,000-750,000 dinars. These sources explained that the development plan also caters to a project to produce concentrated citrus juice. The project will cost $25 million, 9 million Jordanian dinars, and will absorb the surplus of citrus fruit from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The sources said that the establishment of this factory would satisfy the Arab market requirements instead of being imported from abroad.

House Speaker Comments on Committee To Unify Arabs

JN040758 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
4 Jul 86 pp 1, 17

[Text] Amman — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], will meet in Damascus today with Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and Tunisian National Assembly President Mahmoud Messadi. They will discuss the decision made at the APU's fourth conference, held in Amman last March, about the tasks of the parliamentary committee stemming from the conference to clear the Arab atmosphere, remove differences, and face the challenges and dangers posed to the Arab nation as well as to unify the Arab ranks to confront these dangers.

In a statement to *Sawt al-Sha'b*, Al-Fayiz said that the committee will begin its mission next week by visiting Iraq. He said that the committee members, comprising the heads of parliament in Kuwait, the UAE, the YAR, and Tunisia, will arrive in Amman next week. He added that the committee will visit the Arab East and the Arab Maghreb and that it will work to clear the Arab atmosphere and disucss the current Arab situation and ways to bolster Arab solidarity.

Al-Fayiz said he is looking forward to meeting Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. He said that be will discuss with Al-Zu'bi and Messadi bilateral relations, the current Arab situation, parliamentary relations, and ways to strengthen and bolster cooperation among Arab parliamentarians in a way that serves the causes of the entire nation.

Replying to a question on Sudan's inclusion in the APU, Al-Fayiz said that Sudan ahd been an APU member until the recent uprising in Sudan and that it would renew its APU membership after submitting a request at the meeting of the APU council which will be held in Abu Dhabi in February 1987.

Al-Fayiz left Amman yesterday evening on a 2-day visit to Syria in response to an official invitation from Syrian People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi. Al-Fayiz is accompanied on his visit by Zayd Zurayqat, head of parliamentary affairs at the National Assembly.

King Congratulates Reagan on Independence Day

JN031832 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has sent a cable to His Excellency U.S. President Ronald Reagan congratulating him, in his name and on behalf of the people and government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the independence day anniversary. In his cable, his majesty the king expressed his congratulations to the U.S. people and government on this occasion symbolizing the U.S. nation's supreme ideals and principles which emphasize all peoples' right to live in dignity, peace, and freedom away from injustice and war. This is the objective of anyone seeking to achieve a better future for all mankind.

His majesty referred to his meeting with the U.S. President in Washington last month, as well as to the assertion of the joint commitment toward achieving a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

Omani Sultan Qabus Arrives in Aqaba 5 July

JN051323 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman arrived in Aqaba this afternoon and was welcomed at Aqaba airport by His Majesty King Husayn. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, the Ma'an governor, the commander of the southern military area, the director of the Aqaba district police, and senior Ma'an Governorate and Aqaba district officials were also present to welcome his majesty.

Booby-Trapped Car Defused Near Beirut Airport

NC031630 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] A booby-trapped car, which was parked 10 meters from the Beirut airport entrance, was defused at 1645 today. The Fiat 2000 had been rigged with 200 kg of TNT.

'Arafat Blamed

NC041220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Security sources have revealed some new information about the booby-trapped car that the Syrians discovered yesterday near Beirut International Airport. According to these sources, Yasir 'Arafat personally entrusted a certain party [jihhat mu'ayyanah] to park the vehicle near the airport and set it off there. The purpose of such an act would have been to strike at the recent Damascus agreement covering West Beirut and the areas in and around the Palestinian camps following Syria's successful efforts in this field. This was an attempt by 'Arafat to bring back chaos and insecurity, and to confuse the nationalist and Islamic forces in order to serve Israel's goals in Lebanon.

The security sources stressed that a decision has been made to confront all lawbreakers and obstructionists, regardless of the slogans or cover under which they may be working. This applies both to 'Arafat's group and to any other organization with direct links to the Israeli enemy or his agents inside the country.

Syrian Special Forces Reportedly in West Beirut

NC041825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] According to security sources in West Beirut, a Syrian special forces battalion has arrived at the Beau Rivage building via the mountain-Khaldah road. Members of the battalion immediately took up positions with security force personnel at fixed and mobile checkpoints. Several other military units had arrived earlier this week and some of these were deployed around the camps while others joined the security force.

Responding to a question on the significance of this deployment, a Syrian officer stated that the security plan for Beirut is a Syrian scheme which must be made to succeed by any means. In this regard he referred to a remark made by Brigadier Ghazi Kan'an. Kan'an said that the ordinary citizen will be able to see our men with the security force on patrol, at checkpoints, and around the camps. Current conditions, he added, require that this be done if peace and order are to be established.

Deploy Around Camps; Number 3,000

NC050825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] In the first step of its kind since the Israeli invasion of 1982 and the Syrian withdrawal from Beirut, the Syrian military command has sent troops from the special forces, equipped with rocket launchers and automatic weapons, to West Beirut. The Syrian soldiers have taken up positions around the Palestinian camps.

According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, some Syrian tank crews are also present, and they can operate the T-54's that Amal received from Syria about a year ago.

Security sources note that the arrival of these reinforcements has brought the number of Syrian troops in West Beirut to about 3,000, and this is expected to rise to 5,000 by the end of the month.

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has been quoted as saying that the West Beirut security plan must be tested for 2 weeks. He added that if the situation demands it, his country will send in additional forces and will use its own means to impose order.

Sham'un on Syrian Forces' Entry

NC050937 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Replying to a question from the Voice of Lebanon on the entry of Syrian forces into West Beirut, former President [and Minister of Finance] Camille Sham'un has said: We do not want to anticipate matters and we are waiting for more information. He added: If this will put an end to the war in West Beirut and will be the beginning of an end to the war for all Lebanon, then we have no objection.

Source: Presence Unauthorized

NC052013 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] AFP reports that Syrian Colonel 'Uthman [not further identified] has declared that the Syrian special forces will shortly assume responsibility for the southern coastal approach to Beirut.

Answering questions about the entry of Syrian regular forces into West Beirut, an official source said that the Syrian forces entered without a decision or request by the Lebanese Government or the Supreme Defense Council — the appropriate authority for approving such a move. The source added that these forces had deployed and assumed security duties without coordination with the military authorities.

Kan'an Denies Entry Into Beirut

NC060618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Reacting to statements on the Syrian presence in West Beirut, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, told the newspaper *Al-Safir* this morning that he had nothing new to say about the Beirut security plan. He added: We have strengthened the Lebanese security force, which consists of Army and internal security personnel. That is what actually happened. We are giving this unit every form of support and assistance.

Brig Gen Kan'an denied the entry of soldiers into Beirut. He noted: I brought in some security men as part of this trend. We are still committed to the local plan, which has been designed to reinforce the Army and security forces so they may gain control of things.

Continuing, Brig Gen Kan'an explained: Such statements seek to upset the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut, as it has improved the situation in the capital. I have met people from the eastern areas who wished that the same type of authoritative security [amn marji'iy] we see in West Beirut could be introduced elsewhere. There is no such security in East Beirut, where the Army, the security forces, the militias, and the Lebanese Forces are all present. But there is authoritative security in West Beirut. The militias, wherever they may be, can never guarantee security. Authoritative security can be achieved only by consolidating the legitimate authorities, so they may bring things under control.

In his statement to *Al-Safir*, Brig Gen Kan'an pointed out that this trend has been discussed with party and militia leaders. Along with Beirut's various prominent politicians and the commanders of the internal security forces and the Army, they pledged to abide by the plan's provisions. We told them that we have come to help end the sufferings of our people.

In conclusion, Kan'an said: Our moves are not secret. We are trying to create a security situation that will end this ordeal. We are proud of this. When we succeed in doing so, we will have accomplished our mission.

Security Measures To Be Extended

NC060936 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Security sources have revealed that the security measures are to be extended to streets and areas hitherto not included in the plan. These include Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq, Zuqaq al-Balat, Al-Bastah, Al-Nuwayri, and other areas around Burj Abu Haydar. The sources added that Syrian personnel of the special units will erect fixed roadblocks at Khaldah junction and will dispense with party roadblocks in the area.

It has been reported that Lebanese and Syrian security commanders are currently considering the removal of fortifications and ramparts erected around party centers and embassies. This step, however, would have to be approved by the ministerial committee.

Syrians in Khaldah To Control Coast

NC041453 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Syrian intelligence service has established several roadblocks in the Khaldah area to control the coast and to prevent pro-'Arafat personnel from infiltrating into the vicinity via this road. The Syrians have also transported a large number of detainees from West Beirut to Syria in order to interrogate them about their participation in security offenses.

Amal Detains Syrian Group

NC061921 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1845 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] According to a security report from West Beirut, Amal personnel manning a roadblock in Al-Awza'i stopped a Syrian intelligence group riding in a stolen Mercedes. The report said that the group was taken to Amal movement's headquarters.

Meanwhile, Yunis Qa'qur stole a green Mercedes 280 in 'Ayn al-Muraysah and sped away to an unknown destination.

In another development, gunmen exchanged fire in Al-Tariq al-Jadidah a short while ago. A special security force patrol intervened, but as soon as the force left the area, the gunmen reappeared.

Intermittent clashes involving the use of machineguns and rockets are taking place between the army of southern Lebanon and Palestinian and extremist Islamic organizations on the Kafr Falus, Lib'a, and 'Ayn al-Mir combat lines.

Syrian Commandos Reportedly Remain in Mashgharah

NC032009 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] According to AP reports, Syrian commando units are still in the Al-Biqa' town of Mashgharah despite yesterday's reports that they had withdrawn. AP noted that the Syrians do not show any indication of leaving the town soon.

Surround Other Al-Biqa' Town

NC041149 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] According to reports from the Al-Biqa', Syrian forces are surrounding the town of Al-Khidr after a member of Syrian intelligence was killed in a dispute with local residents. The Syrians have staged several raids and have detained a number of people for questioning.

Tension Continues

NC041905 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Tension continues to prevail in the Al-Biqa' town of Al-Khidr following yesterday's exchange of fire between an Arab deterrent force patrol and gunmen loyal to Hamdah. One Syrian soldier was killed in the shooting. The exchange of fire began after the patrol stormed the town to arrest 'Abd al-Jalil Hamdah, the man responsible for incidents which took place in the town about 2 months ago and during which approximately 10 people were killed.

After the shooting, the Syrian forces surrounded Al-Khidr with some 50 vehicles and banned all entry into or exit from the town. The sound of gunfire could still be heard around the town until this afternoon.

Amal Official Cited on Cooperation With Israel

NC052003 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Mahmud 'Atwa, an Amal movement official in southern Lebanon, told Israeli radio today that his forces are interested in peace with Israel. He said the Amal movement is cooperating with Israel to keep away Palestinian guerrillas from the border area and preserve the fragile peace.

'Atwa said that Israel has not completely succeeded in achieving its declared goal of expelling Palestinian guerrillas from Lebanon. He explained that Israel sent them far from its borders so that they would not cause problems in the area. Israel, however, pushed them only to the middle of the road and left them there for Amal to deal with them.

Asked about the reason for this radical change in position, 'Atwa said: We have met with a response to our demands from responsible Israeli sources. We have obtained a frank promise that Israel has no intention of annexing the security zone.

Birri's Office Denies Report

NC052038 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The Amal movement this evening denied the report broadcast by Israeli radio citing an official in the movement. A responsible source in Minister Nabih Birri's office told REUTER that Mahmud 'Atwa is not a member of the Amal movement.

USSR, E. Bloc Envoys Pay 'Secret' Visit to UNIFIL

LD051308 Kuwait KUNA in English 1022 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Beirut, July 5 (KUNA) — Ambassadors from three East European states have paid a secret visit to the bases of United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for the first time since it was established in 1978, press reports said saturday.

Daily *Al-Nahar* said today that the ambassadors of the Soviet Union, East Germany and Romania visited the UNIFIL from June 26-30 accompanied by a number of the international force commandors.

Diplomatic sources here said that Nepal's contingent is expected to withdraw from the UNIFIL and be replaced by a contingent from one of the socialist states, probably Poland.

Meanwhile, secretary general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry Fu'ad al-Turk began today a tour to the East Bloc including the Soviet Union, East Germany, Romania and the People's Republic of China.

Iran Trying To Bring About Release of Hostages

GF051846 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 7

[Report by Muhammad Sa'id Dalbah]

[Text] *Al-Watan* has learned from informed Arab diplomatic sources that a senior Iranian official will visit Paris shortly in order to completely normalize French-Iranian relations.

The sources said that this visit will result in the release of all foreign hostages in Lebanon now that the initial outcome of the Iranian-French agreement resulted in the release of two French hostages. They were released following a visit by an official Iranian delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister 'Ali Reza Ma'eri.

The sources said that the Hizballah leadership in Lebanon released the two French hostages as a goodwill gesture and as a result of Iran's pressure in the framework of improving relations between Hizballah and Syria which released, in return, 23 Hizballah elements who were arrested by the Syrian forces in Al-Biqa'.

The sources said that following the release of the French hostages, an agreement was reached in which Shaykh Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah will make a visit to Damascus. He will arrange a final reconciliaton with Syria which stipulates in return that the Hizballah should not discuss the leadership of Amal leader Nabih Birri, at least not in the current political circumstances. The Hizballah previously raised the issue of Amal's violations with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Hizballah describing some of these violations as serious. Khaddam promised to discuss all issues which require solutions with Amal through a special committee to be formed for this purpose.

The sources said the Syrian Government played a big role in normalizing relations between Iran and France through many secret visits by Syrian officials to Paris. France responded by limiting the activities of the Iranian opposition in France. The sources said that as a result of the Syrian-French rapprochement, the French forces within UNIFIL will enjoy a security role outside the framework of their original duties in Jazzin as a first step to impose a "legitimate" security settlement in southern Lebanon. The sources said that the French Ministry of External Relations is closely studying the new French move in Lebanon, where the crisis is like a mine field, fearing a new involvement which would probably bring back the suicide operations which were carried out against the French and U.S. forces in Beirut in 1983.

Hostages Reportedly Part of 'Deal'

NC031709 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] According to a diplomatic source, the foreign hostages being held in Lebanon are the subject of a comprehensive deal involving certain major powers, the Arab countries directly concerned with the hostage issue, and other countries which are playing an indirect role in the mediation.

According to this source, the gradual release of the French hostages is tied to Iranian requests that certain Iranian exiles in France be deported. If the French authorities comply with the Iranian demand, then the release of the rest of the hostages [not further specified] may be possible in the near future. As for the U.S. hostages, the conditions for their release are more difficult. Their freedom is linked to Washington's political views with regard to solutions for the region's problems.

Karami Responds to Forces Statement on Economy

NC031536 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has declared that the comprehensive strike observed throughout Lebanon today confirms the Lebanese people's unity, vigilance, and democracy.

In a statement he made upon emerging from the Government House, Prime Minister Karami said: The people who have refused to allow this strike to be politicized or utilized to serve their own goals and policy did so to prove their selflessness and support for this action. He added: Some of these people, however, have departed from their declared stand. They implemented the strike action before anyone else in order to achieve objectives other than those sought by the people who called for the strike. By these people I mean those who have declared a 3-day truce and who have called on the government to resign or be dismissed if a cabinet session is not convened.

Prime Minister Karami stated: In my opinion, this tactic is an attempt to disable the government and to hold it alone responsible for everything that has and is happening. I was speaking frankly when I declared that I hold myself responsible in my capacity as prime minister. I said that this responsibility is shared by the rulers and government together. I also reiterated that I expect those who should admit that they share responsibility for events with us to be bold enough to do so. Then we can decide to resign collectively.

Prime Minister Karami posed the question: Now that the boycott has been in practice for many months, is it reasonable for us to back down from it in a period of 3 days at the request of people who have usurped the legitimate port and all rights to the treasury and who have established an authority outside the legitimate one by setting up roadblocks and imposing levies, taxes, and fees? It is astonishing to me that as a result of the strike they now declare their illusionary readiness to hand over all their authority to the state. In their view, what exactly constitutes this state? In the final analysis it is the authority of their own party which constitutes the state.

Prime Minister Karami stated: We have discussed all these matters in cabinet meetings many times. We ourselves have called for the return of the legitimate and illegimate ports [to the state]. Their representatives responded by asking that the illegitimate ports be made legitimate. An Army force was formed to deal with the illegitimate ports and to take over the legitimate port of Beirut. After only a few weeks, these people retook the legitimate port and reestablished the illegitimate ports. We no longer believe such declarations. They are only meant to fool us.

In conclusion Prime Minister Karami affirmed: When we declared our stand on the need for collective resignation, I believed that there was no other solution. Each passing day makes me feel more and more that we are approaching the end of this sad situation. He who lives will see it.

VOL: Helicopter Downed Near Homs; 2 Officers Killed

NC051148 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that two senior Syrian officers were killed on Wednesday while flying in a Syrian helicopter in (Al-Kalakh), southeast of Homs. The helicopter was downed by a surface-to-air missile inadvertently fired by Syrian forces. The crew was killed along with the two officers.

Jordanian House Speaker Arrives in Damascus 3 Jul

JN040644 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives and Arab Parliamentary Union [APU] president, has said that he is happy to visit Syria. He said: To us, a visit to Damascus is a family visit. He added: Relations between the two countries are constantly developing in the service of bilateral and pan-Arab interests and to achieve our nation's obejctives of liberation and development.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent on his arrival in Damascus yesterday evening, 'Akif al-Fayiz said that his talks with People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi will focus on the current state of affairs in the region, bilateral relations, particularly on the parliamentary level, and matters pertaining to the APU and the implementation of the 17th APU conference resolutions.

Meets With Al-Zu'bi

JN041205 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], has hailed the pan-Arab role Syria is playing under President Hafiz al-Asad as well as its persistent struggle to support the Arab causes and its endeavors to pool all resources, deepen Arab solidarity, and place all capabilities in the service of the battle of Arab fate. This came when People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi received 'Akif al-Fayiz this morning in the presence of Shakir Sa'id, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee at the Assembly.

At this meeting, the two sides reviewed bilateral parliamentary, Arab, and international issues and exchanged views on coordinating these issues and the stands on them. Talks also dealt with matters relating to the APU and its forthcoming working plan in order to implement the resolutions of the APU's 17th council, which was held in Amman last March. They also dealt with the persistent endeavors to activate Arab parliamentary action to serve the causes of our Arab nation, particularly the Palestine question.

Al-Zu'bi and Al-Fayiz expressed their deep satisfaction with the development of relations between the two fraternal countries and its effect on the stand of Arab steadfastness on the Zionist and imperialist schemes.

The two sides reviewed the current situation in the region and the stands on it. They stressed the importance of the role the Arab parliamentarians can play, particularly through the APU, to support the Arab liberation march, achieve Arab solidarity, and explain the Arab causes at international parliamentary forums.

Received by Al-Asad

JN051135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] In Damascus President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union, at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi. The talks revolved around the situation in the Arab arena.

Makes Statement, Departs 7 Jul

JN071006 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the Jordanian House of Representatives and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union, left Damascus for Amman today at the end of a 4-day visit to Syria. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi, a number of the Assembly's bureau members and its secretary general; 'Abd al-Rahman al-Burawi, secretary general of the Arab Parliamentary Union; the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus; and senior employees from the Union's general secretariat.

In a statement to SANA prior to his departure, Al-Fayiz expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to the country and described the visit as successful. He said: I had the honor of meeting with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and discussing with him bilateral relations and the current situation in the region. Al-Fayiz expressed appreciation for Syria's role in tackling fateful Arab issues and highly praised President Hafiz al-Asad's efforts, especially in helping Lebanon overcome its dilemma. He praised Syria's sacrifices at all levels with the aim of restoring normal life to the fraternal country as soon as possible, achieving national accord, and liberating its territory from Zionist occupation.

'Akif al-Fayiz indicated that his talks with People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi focused on bilateral parliamentary affairs and issues related to the Arab Parliamentary Union. He affirmed that his viewpoints and those of the People's Assembly speaker were identical on all the topics that were discussed. Concluding his statement, Al-Fayiz expressed satisfaction with the progress of work in the Arab Parliamentary Union and with the efforts the Union's general secretariat is exerting to implement the resolutions of its sessions. He also expressed satisfaction with the general secretariat's activities on the Arab and international parliamentary levels.

PDRY Chairman Stops in Damascus, Makes Statement

JN041857 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made a stopover at the Damascus airport this afternoon on his way home from Tripoli. He was received at Damascus International Airport by 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; the assistant chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; the PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus; and PDRY Embassy staff.

Al-'Attas made a statement in which he expressed pleasure at making a stopover at the Damascus airport on his way to the PDRY. He explained that the meetings he held in Tripoli with Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi and Libyan officials were characterized by cordiality and brotherhood, that all issues of mutual concern were discussed, and that they stressed the need to consolidate the struggle front against imperialism and Zionism to enable our Arab nation achieve its objectives in liberating the occupied land.

Al-'Attas added: We voiced our solidarity with the Jamahiriyah which was the target of flagrant aggression at the hand of U.S. imperialism. He said: As we head home today, we affirm the need to reinforce Syria's steadfastness against imperialist and Zionist designs which are aimed against Syria, the bastion of Arab steadfastness. Al-'Attas explained that his talks with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in Tripoli were fruitful. He said that they exchanged ideas on ways to consolidate the march toward unity between the two Yemens on a peaceful and democratic basis.

Al-Shar' Receives Iranian Foreign Ministry Official

JN061521 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jul (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Hoseyn Lavasani, political director general of the Iranian Foreign Ministry, here today. The Iranian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting. Talks dealt with bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Economy, Oil, Industry Ministers Leave for Tehran

JN041551 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] A delegation comprising the ministers of economy, oil, and industry left Damascus today for Tehran for economic talks with Iranian officials. This visit falls within the framework of economic and trade relations between the two friendly countries.

AL-BA'TH on Improvement in Cairo-Baghdad Relations

JN060539 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* deals with the continuous improvement in relations between the two agent regimes of Cairo and Baghdad, whose aims will eventually harm the Arab nation's cause. The paper says: While the Egyptian regime's information minister is coordinating media campaigns with the fascist Iraqi regime that serve the enemy and its plots, Mubarak is dispatching his tourism minister to Israel to revive tourism between the two sides. The paper adds: So far there is nothing unusual because the two regimes have devoted themselves to serving enemy interests. However, the unusual thing is the two regimes' repeated calls for ending Arab differences.

The paper notes that the road to ending differences is clear and well-defined and cannot be changed or circumvented. The Zionist enemy is plotting against all Arab countries, particularly Syria, and is endeavoring to strike the Arab countries one after another, either by relying on military pwoer or by forcing Arab regimes to fall in the enemy's lap, as Al-Sadat and his successor have done. Therefore, Syria was the first to call for renouncing and liquidating Arab differences. Syria continues to reiterate its call and to sincerely work for realizing it on the basis of firmly opposing our fierce enemy and pooling the nation's resources for the fateful battle for which we must all be prepared.

Al-Ba'th concludes by saying: Our pan-Arab stance is as firm as the path leading to liquidating our differences and confronting the enemy. Our masses have rejected words that do not conform to practice and have exposed those who exploit and hide behind slogans. The confrontation trench will remain open to all the strugglers who genuinely work for our nation and its supreme interests.

AL-THAWRAH Says 'Arafat Plays 'Dirty Role'

JN050638 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 5 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Lebanon Will Not Be a Fertile Ground for Chaos Again," *Al-Thawrah* says: It is not a coincidence that Israel's agents in Lebanon are moving at this particular time and making feverish attempts to disrupt security and obstruct the march of national solution. These attempts come directly after the great success of the security plan in West Beirut and in the wake of the atmosphere of stability and calm that has prevailed on all levels. Israel's agents do not want Lebanon to enjoy a life of security and reassurance. Therefore, they become active whenever the fraternal country approaches a state of security and political recovery.

There is no need to emphasize that 'Arafat and his clique are playing a dirty role in this because they have a great interest in maintaining the state of tension and aggravation in Lebanon and in serving Israel's destructive designs. This was confirmed by the mined car discovered in the Beirut airport area. Lebanese sources affirmed that 'Arafat had personally asked a certain side to place the car in that area in an attempt to prevent the implementation of the Damascus agreement on the camps which was recently signed by the Amal movement and the Palestine National Salvation Front. This incident clearly reveals the serious role 'Arafat and his clique are playing in the Lebanese arena. It also strongly proves that there are constant contacts between Israel's agents in Lebanon and both 'Arafat and his clique. However, this will not suffice to cause the security situation in Beirut to explode once again because the security plan continues to be implemented with extraordinary success amid great popular satisfaction in all Lebanese circles. The feverish attempts being undertaken by Israel's agents to disrupt these measures will inevitably turn against them because they will eventually pay the price for all their dirty practices against the Lebanese people. This fact should be clear in the minds of all because Lebanon will not be a fertile ground for chaos again.

Tabah Talks With U.S. Begin in Jerusalem

Arbitral Document Delayed

TA031810 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The talks on Tabah between Israel and the United States will continue tomorrow. The first day of talks ended a short while ago at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Egypt did not submit its formulation of the addendum to the arbitral compromis to Abraham Sofaer, the head of the U.S. delegation, as expected, and this is causing a delay in the completion of the arbitral document. Today the procedures for the appointment of the international arbiters were concluded. It is possible that Mr Sofaer will also meet tomorrow with the senior political team: the prime minister, the foreign minister, and the defense minister. He will leave for Cairo over the weekend, and will apparently return to Israel several days later.

Teams End 'Positive' Talks

TA041532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Another round of talks on the Tabah issue between U.S. and Israeli representatives has ended in Jerusalem this afternoon. The head of the Israeli delegation, director general of the Prime Minister's Office, told our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami that the talks were positive and that ideas were presented which could bridge the gap between the positions of Israel and Egypt regarding the formulation of the arbitral compromis. Abraham Sofaer, the head of the American delegation, will depart for Egypt tommorrow in order to present the Israeli position and hear the Egyptian reaction. Officials in Jerusalem assess that it is possible to complete the formulation of the arbitral compromis by the end of next week.

Intelligence Officer on Trial for Spying for Syria

TA040423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] An Israeli intelligence officer is reportedly on trial in Haifa for spying for Syria. This was reported in today's *Ha'aretz* newspaper, quoting from a New York Hebrew-language weekly, *Yisra'el Shelanu*. According to the New York newspaper, an Israel Army major is being tried in Haifa District Court in camera and the trial is in the advanced stage. The report says that the officer was arrested after a terrorist squad in south Lebanon gave interrogators his name. The terrorists said they had heard about the major from Syrian intelligence officers who had trained them. So far, there has been no response from the Army spokesman's office.

Bar-Lev Indirectly Confirms

TA061020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev indirectly confirmed reports about an Israeli major being tried for spying for Syria. Asked why no information had been released about the case, Bar-Lev replied: Because the court decided it would remain secret.

London Sources on Syria's Role in Madrid Attack

TA040738 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Jerry Lewis]

[Text] London — Syria's Air Force intelligence service was behind the unsuccessful attempt to plant a bomb on an El Al airliner at Madrid Airport last week, according to sources here.

The intelligence service's chief, General Muhammad al-'Ali is believed to have had prior knowledge of the attempt. The current spate of terrorist activity, the sources say, was ordered by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, who is still seeking revenge for Israel's interception of a small Syrian jet carrying senior Syrian officials home from a secret conference in Libya.

The London sources have indicated that Syrian officers may have been working with Italian and French terrorists as well as with two Palestinians, Abu Ibrahim who heads the May 15th Organization and Abu Nidal, a PLO renegade.

Evidence of Arab-European links was reinforced with the arrest of Nasir Hasan al-'Ali and a Spanish petty criminal in Madrid last week shortly after the airport incident.

Al-'Ali is said to be a member of the May 15th Organization and is believed to have previously worked for Syrian Air Force intelligence. The sources claim he was briefed in Damascus and was provided with a Syrian passport.

He was then sent to Athens where he was to have been given further instructions about planting a bomb on an airliner before moving on to Paris. In the French capital, he was due to join a Paris-based terror team.

In Athens, he met three other members of the team and each made his own way to Paris. 'Ali was instructed to go via Milan where it is understood he met members of the Red Brigade and received money and a suitcase containing a sealed compartment filled with a new and undetectable type of explosive similar to the one used at the Berlin discotheque, killing American soldiers.

Al-'Ali was able to take the explosives through Paris and Madrid airports without being detected.

The Syrians advised him not to take the suitcase onto the aircraft himself, but to find a small-time criminal willing to accept a big reward for carrying heroin. After trying unsuccessfully to find someone else Al-'Ali was told to move to Madrid.

Evidently it was only the petty criminal's curiosity that led to the discovery of the explosives. He started poking around the suitcase, looking for the heroin he thought he was carrying. As he did so, he activated the detonator which caused smoke to pour out of the suitcase. Security guards were immediately alerted and the plot uncovered.

A Madrid judge yesterday ordered the imprisonment of two men arrested in a bombing at Madrid's airport last week, police said.

Immediately after the explosion, police arrested Manuel Jalafah, the owner of the suitcase which exploded. Police said Jalafah later identified Nassir Hasan al-'Ali, a Palestinian carrying a Syrian passport, as the person who had paid him to carry the bag.

Jalafah, a Canary Islander of Syrian descent, also appeared before the judge, who ordered both men imprisoned until today, when another hearing is scheduled.

It was not known what charges would be filed against the two men.

A government spokesman said police were seeking members of an extremist Palestinian group, the Fatah Uprising, believed to have assisted Al-'Ali.

Rabin on Syrian Involvement

TA041749 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Speaking in Tel Aviv today Defense Minister Rabin again said that the terrorist who tried to blow up the El Al airliner flying from Madrid had received his instructions from Damascus. Speaking to the Engineers Society he said that the terrorist came from Syria on a Syrian passport, belonged to the Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] organization, which could not operate without Syrian permission, and had received telephone instructions from Damascus for the attack.

On another issue Rabin said that Israel's domestic economic situation was more threatening to the Lavi fighter plane project than U.S. opposition. He said that the policy of freezing the shekel while allowing wages to rise had cut the real value of American aid for the Lavi by 25 percent. At the same time the defense minister said there were some people in the United States who wanted to exploit the situation to force Israel to buy an American-built combat plane.

Labor Bureau Votes Against Peres on Shin Bet Affair

TA031900 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The Labor Party Bureau this evening failed to reach a clear decision in favor of establishing a judicial commission of inquiry in the Shin Bet affair. This despite the fact that in the session — which was very stormy — there were vehement calls for setting up such a commission. Minister Shahal even demanded that such a decision be made before the High Court of Justice rules on the issue. The prime minister asked the members of the bureau to avoid a decision until the court ruling is given. Our party affairs correspondent Dan Raviv reports:

[Begin recording] [Raviv] The prime minister did not want a discussion and a decision in the party bureau regarding the Shin Bet affair until after the legal proceedings are over. The members of the bureau wanted such a discussion and imposed their will on Peres in two votes. The prime minister found himself in the minority on this issue, when even ministers who were present voted against him. The sharpest verbal exchange took place between Prime Minister Peres and former Justice Minister Tzadoq. Tzadoq accused the prime minister of making a deal and of dubious maneuvering on that night which Tzadoq called a black night. The prime minister said these accusations are libel. Peres reiterated again and again that he wants to avoid any decisions in the bureau and the Cabinet until after the High Court of Justice rules on the issue. After the stormy session it transpired that members of the Labor Party Bureau, which includes ministers such as Ya'aqobi, Shahal, and Navon, as well as Knesset members, are unwilling to let go of the issue. These people demand a judicial inquiry:

[Shahal] I do not know who is guilty. I am not one of those who says that Shamir is guilty or that the Shin Bet director is guilty. In my opinion it is essential from the security point of view, and in order to preserve the principles of secrecy and fair play, that we decide today whether there is room to establish a commission of inquiry on the basis of the commission of inquiry law, this as the only solution, in my view, which enables us to hold a fair discussion, which at the same time would preserve security and secrecy, and which would protect all those concerned in the affair. [end recording]

Herut Supports Shamir

TA031922 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] The Herut Party Secretariat this evening decided to support Shamir in his stand concerning the Shin Bet affair. The Secretariat convened in Tel Aviv this evening. However, the television crew was not allowed to film the session. Following the session Knesset Member Yoram Aridor, chairman of the Secretariat, answered the question of our political correspondent Yig'al Goren regarding Shamir's reaction to the Shin Bet director's stand:

[Begin recording] [Aridor] To the best of my knowledge the vice prime minister is being viciously libelled, and as he himself explained, he is abstaining from a reaction because of security considerations. He will react in a way which will not harm our security.

[Goren] Sir, do you believe that in light of the recent political developments — as you put it, the vicious libel — it is possible to preserve the national unity government in its present form?

[Aridor] The most important thing is to preserve this government, and at the same time reject the libel with disgust. [end recording]

Shamir, Shalom Stories Differ

TA060740 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Yosi Melman and Tova Tzimuqi]

[Excerpt] Confidants of Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir have been holding contacts over the past few days with the head of the Shin Bet and his aides in an attempt to bring about a reconciliation because of the contradictory versions about the events of the No 300 bus.

Davar has learned that it was because of Shamir's version, which contradicts the story told by the Shin Bet head, that great tension mounted in the relations between the two men, and attempts are now being made to straighten out these contradictions.

Shamir's confidants told *Davar* they believe that in the end Avraham Shalom will explain to the court his request for a pardon from the president, in which he wrote that everything he did was "with authority and permission," so that no damage to then-prime minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, will result.

Investigations Body Formed

TA071125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] The vice prime minister is aware of the foulups that have occurred between the political and operational echelons in the field of intelligence, which took the form of the Shin Bet and Pollard affairs. Mr Shamir thinks supervision in this field could be increased and the Cabinet has decided to establish an investigations committee for this purpose. At noon Minister Shamir met with members of the spokesmen's union of the government ministries and his remarks have been reported by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami.

[Begin recording] In his opening words, the vice prime minister tried to make a statement on the Shin Bet affair and begged his listeners not to ask any questions on this. The Shin Bet affair, Yitzhaq Shamir said, should be dropped from the public agenda immediately.

[Shamir] It is causing damage. Every additional report, every additional exaggeration, every additional lie, and, in my view, to my regret, many lies and slanders are being published on this issue. We must find solutions to the problems that have arisen in connection with this affair, within an internal framework which is as secret as possible. Any public treatment of the matter causes damage, it is jeopardizing the security tool which is one of the most important tools we have. Let us stop scratching this scab.

[Ben-'Ami] Shamir thinks the witch hunt around the Shin Bet must be stopped, but he is aware of the cracks emerging between the political and intelligence, operational levels on the Shin Bet affair, just as, for instance, there are in the Pollard affair. This is a well-known and existing problem, Shamir said.

[Shamir] From time to time there are foulups in this field in many of the world's countries and we must take note of this, always try to improve, be more sophisticated, correct, and increase supervision. This constitutes a particular problem because of the special nature of these services and I also think that the president made a wise recommendation, and this is how the Cabinet received it, to establish a committee in the near future to go deeply into this issue and recommend ways to improve or increase or reinforce this supervision. [end recording]

Officials Meet With PRC Minister at Rome Conference

TA031750 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Simha Dinitz, Israel's representative to the International Peace Conference in Rome, and Eytan Ron, Israel's ambassador in Italy, met at the conference with the PRC's minister of state. [as heard] The substance of their talk was not disclosed, but Knesset Member Simha Dinitz told our correspondent in Rome, Yosi Bar, that the talk was very friendly.

Attending the conference are two representatives from the territories: former Hebron Mayor Mustafa 'Abd al-Nabi al-Natshah, and Hatim Abu Ghazalah from Gaza. They arrived at the conference in Mr Dinitz' car, and were introduced as members of the Israeli delegation.

The conference is being attended by representatives of dozens of countries. They are discussing ways to promote peace in areas of tension, including the Middle East.

Foreign Ministry on Chinese Presence in UNIFIL

TA060740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0345 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] The Israeli Government is not troubled by the arrival in Lebanon of 200 Chinese soldiers who will join the United Nations forces. A source in the Foreign Ministry says that the UN force has always had soldiers from countries which do not have diplomatic relations with Israel. The same source commented that Israel has nothing to say concerning the matter.

However, in Jerusalem the arrival of the Chinese soldiers is interpreted as a new signal from Beijing demonstrating its interest in fulfilling an active role in foreign matters. A Chinese Foreign Ministry official recently visited Lebanon and it is reported that the director general of the Lebanese Foreign Ministry is planning to visit Beijing.

Commercial Attache To Be Sent to Hong Kong

TA060745 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 5

[Report by Tzvi Zerahya]

[Text] During the course of the coming year Israel is to send a commercial attache to Hong Kong. This was reported at the end of last week by Minister of Commerce and Industry Ari'el Sharon at a meeting with members of the Israel-Asia Chamber of Commerce.

He said the Asian market should now be a target for an increase in Israeli exports and his Ministry has worked out a plan on this topic, the main point of which is to quadruple exports within 3-5 years.

"The Asian market, from the aspect of its scale, constitutes a potential as large as the U.S. market in its scope, orders, number of purchasers, and its level. However, Israeli exports to that target have not to date been increased to any considerable extent," Sharon said.

Israel currently has commercial attaches in the Far East in Japan and Singapore and it has now been decided to appoint another attache to Hong Kong in order to expand the commercial links with that target.

Minister Sharon refrained from specifically mentioning the name of China as a target for the increase of exports. However, it appears that despite the minister's nonreference to China, one of the reasons for the appointment of an attache to Hong Kong is its geographical proximity to that target in which Israeli elements are showing great interest.

Syrian Troops in Beirut 'Change in Status Quo'

TA070701 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by Middle East staff and agencies]

[Excerpt] Beirut — Syria's troop deployment in West Beirut at the weekend seemed designed to bolster the Shi'ite Amal militia in its battle to break the PLO's grip on local Palestinian refugee camps, Western observers said here yesterday.

The observers added the Syrian moves were similar to those that preceded in the 1976 Tall al-Za'tar episode in which the Syrians killed hundreds of PLO fighters during the initial stages of the Lebanese Civil War.

Well-informed Israeli sources said last night that it was too early to react to the Syrian deployment of an estimated 200 to 500 crack troops, because of conflicting reports over the size of the contingent and its positions.

The IDF spokesman said Israel regarded the introduction of Syrian troops into Beirut as a change in the status quo that had existed since the Israel Defence Forces withdrew from the Lebanese capital in 1982 [year as published], the IDF spokesman said last night.

The IDF was closely monitoring the situation to see what would develop, the spokesman said.

'Sources' Confirm Syrian Pullout From Mashgharah

TA031739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Israeli military sources have confirmed that Syrian commandos have pulled out of the town of Mashgharah, 10 km north of the security zone in south Lebanon. However, they say the Syrians are continuing to work on fortifications in the southern Al-Biqa' Valley and to support terrorist attacks from Lebanon against Israel.

IDF Kills 'Terrorist' in S. Lebanon Security Strip

TA031511 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1430 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Our correspondent in the north reports that a terrorist was killed in a clash with IDF soldiers in the security strip of southern Lebanon last night.

35 Terrorist Attacks Thwarted Since Lebanon Pullout

TA041252 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The killing of the terrorist in the southern Lebanon security strip yesterday brings to 35 the number of squads that have been intercepted by our forces on their way to carry out attacks against the security strip or trying to penetrate the defense fence since the IDF pulled out of Lebanon a year ago.

The terrorist was killed early yesterday morning after an IDF unit noticed suspicious movement and opened fire at it. Searches conducted several hours later led to a body, a communications device, and other equipment.

Most of the squads that attempted to carry out attacks reached southern Lebanon from the area controlled by the Syrians in Al-Biqa', not from the Tyre or Sidon refugee camp areas, where fighters from the various Palestinian organizations are continuing to establish and strengthen their hold.

One of the commanders of the DFLP squad whose attack was prevented by the IDF was a graduate of a Soviet university. This was disclosed in a tour held by military reporters in southern Lebanon yesterday.

Basic Training Course in the Army of Southern Lebanon [ASL]

There have not been any desertions from the ASL in the past 8 months, and it now numbers 2,600 troops, of which one-quarter are Muslims, and the majority is Shi'ite. The ASL has recently started another basic training course with 60 new recruits, most of whom are Shi'ites and Druze.

One of the more interesting developments in southern Lebanon is the cooperation between Amal and Hizballah, which is founded on the Amal leadership's acknowledgement of its inability to weaken the security strip.

Terror Infrastructure in Lebanon Described

TA041347 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 2 Jul 86 p 5

[Report by Hayim Raviv]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has recently disclosed that over 20 terrorists who were released in the prisoner exchange deal with Ahmad Jibril's organization have been recaptured by the military authorities. The minister did not say what "is happening" today with the other terrorists who were released at the time, but the assessment is that many of them, including Jibril's nephew, Murad (Bashniyak), returned to terrorist activity.

Since the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon, a little over a year ago, Jibril's organization has shown increasing involvement in the Lebanese turmoil and is trying to reestablish itself in southern Lebanon. The organization today numbers about 800 terrorists. Its command is located in the Damascus area, and other offices and training bases are spread throughout Syria. Ahmad Jibril's organization, the PFLP-GC, is one of the outstanding, although not the most prominent, organizations which make up the "Palestinian Salvation Front" in Lebanon.

The "Salvation Front" today numbers about 6,000 terrorists who are deployed in five regions: in the Tripoli area in the north, in the Jabal Lubnan area, in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', in the Sidon area, and in the Beirut area (in addition to this there are about 2,500 terrorists, of 'Arafat's group, in Lebanon). All in all, these figures amount to half the number of forces the terrorists had in Lebanon on the eve of the Peace for Galilee War about 4 years ago.

Hizballah Using Sagger Missiles Against ASL

TA060710 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] The Hizballah organization has recently been using Sagger antitank missiles against tanks from the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] in the eastern sector of the southern Lebanon security strip.

The Shi'ite organization's use of these missiles constitutes a substantive change in the type of weapons being used against the ASL. These antitank missiles, which were responsible for severe damage to IDF tanks in the Yom Kippur War and, to a certain extent, in the Lebanon war, as well, are made in the Eastern Bloc. It is not yet clear how these missiles reached the Hizballah, but they may have been given to the organization by Iran, or else they were purchased on the free weapons market in Lebanon. It is feared that the use of the Sagger missiles will also spread to other sectors of the security strip.

Fatah Establishing Base in S. Lebanon

TA060830 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by 'Uzi Mahanaymi]

[Text] Travelers who recently visited the security strip have reported that a Fatah base has been in the organizational stages in the village of Al-Nabatiyah on the border of the security zone.

Our correspondent points out that prior to the Lebanon war Al-Nabatiyah and the heights surrounding it were an important stronghold for the Fatah organization. If the reports really turn out to be true the Fatah base now being organized in Al-Nabatiyah is the most southerly point the organization has managed to grasp since the Lebanon war.

Lahd Permitting Relatives' Visits to Al-Khiyam

TA041216 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 4 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Avi Benayahu]

[Text] General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, recently began implementing the arrangement reached with the International Red Cross [IRC] to allow visits by relatives of the 200 security detainees at the Al-Khiyam camp.

According to the arrangement, relatives residing outside the security strip arrive at the detention installation accompanied by IRC personnel.

Gen Lahd had thus far refused to grant visitation rights to the families of the 200 detainees despite prolonged and heavy pressure by the IRC and other bodies.

New S. Lebanon Port Controlled by ASL

TA060900 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 8

[Report by Ya'ir 'Amiqam]

[Text] A new port controlled by the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and serving cargo boats as a transfer point for goods entering and departing is working in southern Lebanon, south of Al-Naqurah.

The port was erected about 2 years ago with the financial backing of the ASL and engineering and operational aid from the IDF. The port's commander, Lieutenant Hayim, said yesterday that at least four cargo ships are already taking advantage of the port to carry goods between the area of southern Lebanon and Beirut, and even further northward. To date goods worth about a million dollars have passed through the port.

Most of the goods going to Beirut are bricks, water melons, avocados, butter, cigarettes, and whisky. The goods entering are mineral water, liquor, preserves, cement, and iron.

Jewish Underground Members Returning to IDF

TA060910 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Report by Avino'am Bar-Yosef]

[Text] People found guilty of belonging to the Jewish Underground who were released after having served prison sentences have been reincorporated in command positions in reserve units, despite the statements published that they would not be returned to the IDF because of their past.

It seems that despite Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin's decision to hold up the incorporation of pilot Ya'aqov Henman in the Air Force flight school, others of those found guilty have already been incorporated in IDF command positions, despite their roles in the underground affair.

Uri Me'ir, whose sentence was reduced by the president as a result of a recommendation for clemency by former Justice Minister Moshe Nisim, has been appointed commander of a command battalion in the special defense unit on the Golan Heights. Ze'ev (Zembish) Friedman has gone back to commanding a division in the Tank Corps, in the same unit he served in in the past. Avino'am Katri'eli, who completed serving his sentence, is serving as divisional commander in reserves. Bo'az Nahman was invited to a rearguard NCO's course, in spite of the fact that his settlement in the Golan Heights was instructed not to permit him to bear weapons and he must not be given guard duties.

Bo'az Henman told *Ma'ariv*: "I have no objections to doing military reserve duties, but it is inconceivable that on the one hand I am denied the right to bear weapons for self-defense because I was found guilty of security offenses and, on the other, I am to be called up for reserves duties."

"If they want us in the army they will have to first find us innocent of the charge of membership in a terrorist organization and recognize the fact that we did not act against the security of the state," Bo'az Henman said.

Last night the IDF spokesman reported that the matter would be examined by the authorized elements and their reaction is awaited.

Knesset Funds Golan, Jordan Valley Settlements

TA031125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The Knesset Finance Committee has approved the allocation of 27 million new shekels for settlements in the Jordan Rift Valley and on the Golan Heights. In an upcoming meeting the committee will also discuss the defrayal of debts incurred by these settlements, debts amounting to approximately 220 million new shekels.

Foreign Ministry: No More Meetings With USSR Envoys

TA060925 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 3

["Exclusive" report from Paris by Gid'on Kouts]

[Text] The Israeli Foreign Ministry has instructed Israel's diplomatic representatives throughout the world not to initiate any more meetings with Soviet representatives. This has been learned by the *Davar* correspondent. The instruction followed optimistic reports published by circles close to the prime minister and the World Jewish Congress this year about the chance of a mass exodus of Jews from the Soviet Union and in the wake of leaks about meetings with Soviet representatives.

Knowledgeable U.S. sources have told *Davar* that the "Soviet Union will be forced to permit the exit of some tens of thousands of Jews if Gorbachev wants to meet with President Reagan." According to the sources, the issue was raised at talks between the two sides and the Soviet ruler is aware of the fact that he will not be able to go to the United States without a suitable gesture being made.

The Soviet authorities have again refused to allow Israeli correspondents to accompany French President Francois Mitterrand on his visit to Moscow next week, along with other foreign correspondents. The Soviet refusal came after Soviet diplomats in Paris — with the intervention of the French presidential press services — had encouraged the Israelis to submit visa requests and commented that such a request would have a good chance of being granted, among other reasons, "because of the visit to the Soviet Union of an Israeli physician who helped rescue the victims of the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl."

It is assumed in Paris that the change in the Soviet approach has also been caused by the fact that their hopes of a "quiet visit" from the aspect of putting forward the topic of the prisoners of Zion have been dashed.

South African Officials, Choirs To Visit

TA060705 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] A white South African choir and a black choir from the South African protectorate of Bophuthatswana are to appear in Israel, and the Israeli Chamber Orchestra is to go for a round of performances in South Africa. This is upon the recommendation of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

The choirs are to participate in the 14th Zimriyah [song festival] performances that are to begin next week in Bet Berl [cultural and study center]. Senior Foreign Ministry sources have asked the Zimriyah's organizers to play down the performance by the all-white boys' choir and especially that of the choir from the protectorate which not one Western country, and this includes Israel, has recognized.

It has been learned that the president of Bophuthatswana, who was appointed by the white South African Government, will be among the people accompanying the choir. At the request of the Foreign Ministry the visiting president will not be afforded any special treatment. The Foreign Ministry itself will ignore the president and nobody will receive him at the airport.

The organizers of the Zimriyah appealed to Shamir before he had responded to the appeals of the choirs from South Africa and its protectorate. Shamir responded favorably and, according to the Zimriyah manager, Ester Herlitz, it was decided that there is no room to mix music and politics. It has been learned that following appeals by leaders of the Jewish community in South Africa, Shamir has also recommended that the Israeli Chamber Orchestra go on a tour of performances in South Africa.

The South African deputy foreign minister is to come to Israel in the near future on a visit described as a private one. Deputy Foreign Minister Knesset Member Roni Milo will host him to a luncheon, but it has been decided that not one of the ministers will meet with the visitor and the Foreign Ministry will not hold any working meetings with him, apart from one with the ministry's general supervisor.

Israel 'Concerned' Over Netherlands-Saudi Arms Deal

TA031037 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Israel is concerned in view of the Netherlands Government's plan to sign a deal for the sale of six modern submarines to Saudi Arabia. This week the Foreign Ministry instructed the ambassador in The Hague to inquire about the specifics of the deal. The official Netherlands reaction stated that Saudi Arabia is not in a de facto state of war with Israel. Unofficially, however, the Netherlands argued that they cannot afford to forsake a deal worth dozens of millions of dollars. They pointed out that there is no reason why the Netherlands should stay away from deals with Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia while other European countries compete for them. It has been reported that the negotiations between the Netherlands and the Saudis are in an advanced stage and Jerusalem foresees a tough diplomatic struggle on this subject.

Iranian Jews To Be Recruited, Sent to Front

TA031842 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 3 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by David Golan]

[Text] Two thousand boys from the Iranian Jewish community will be forced to enlist in the Iranian Army shortly and will be sent to the front against Iraq. This follows a new directive from the Iranian authorities who are trying to add thousands of new soldiers to the war effort.

The Iranian Government is demanding that the Jewish community hand over within a short time a list of names of 2,000 boys between 12-20 years of age, who are to be sent to the front. This new demand comes as a result of a severe shortage of fighters in the Iranian Army. The age of enlistment in the Army in Iran was recently lowered to 12.

Since the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war Jewish youngsters have avoided army service. Now the authorities plan to apply to them the recruitment laws, which are binding on the entire population.

There is great anxiety among Israelis of Iranian extraction following the new directives.

A high-level Israeli source who spoke with the *Hadashot* correspondent yesterday confirmed the information regarding the recruitment of Jews into the Iranian Army.

Treasury Recommends Against Devaluation of Shekel

TA031641 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Treasury officials have decided that at present there is no room for devaluing the shekel. The issue was discussed on the basis of a recommendation submitted by the Treasury Budget Department. However, the officials expressed concern about the large increase in imports of consumer goods in the last few months and the growing demand in the local market.

E. Jerusalem Papers May Close for Terrorist 'Links'

TA070920 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] An East Jerusalem newspaper and magazine were warned yesterday that they might face closure because of alleged links with a Palestinian terrorist organization.

The *Al-Mithaq* newspaper and *Al-Ahd* magazine were notified by Refa'el Levi, Jerusalem District representative in the Interior Ministry, that he was considering closing them because they were "directed and operated" by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by George Habash.

Representatives of the publications were ordered to appear next week at Levi's office to answer the charges.

The warning was the latest in a series of recent measures against East Jerusalem newspapers. Distribution of the papers was twice delayed last week by the Judaea and Samaria Civil Administration over suspected violations of censorship.

New Hebrew Palestinian Newspaper Launched

TA040608 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 4 Jul 86 p 4

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpts] Ziyad Abu Ziyad, the East Jerusalem journalist and lawyer, is a man with a mission. His latest creation, a Hebrew-language Palestinian newspaper, is a vehicle through which he hopes to improve Israeli understanding of the Palestinians.

The bi-weekly paper is called *Gesher* (*Bridge*) and it's to be distributed today for the second time in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv after its pilot edition hit the newsstands a fortnight ago.

One thousand copies of the tabloid are to be distributed, though Abu Ziyad says he has encountered some difficulty in getting Jewish newspaper vendors to carry the paper on their racks. "Only two agreed to take the paper when it first appeared, and one of them put it on a bottom shelf, explaining that he didn't want problems. Some vendors told me they were worried they might be beaten up, something I didn't hear, three years ago when we distributed the Hebrew language edition of *Al-Fajr*."

Gesher is divided into a number of sections: news from the territories and the Arab world; special features, including translations form the Arabic press abroad, a culture section; and translations from the local Palestinian press. News from the territories focuses mainly on Israeli security measures in the areas, including land expropriations, and demolition of houses.

Features in the first issue covered living conditions in the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp, Arab student life at the Hebrew University, layoffs of foreign workers in the Arab oil states and translated interviews with PLO leaders. The culture section featured reviews of Arabic studies and journals on Palestinian history, art and literature, as well as reviews of Falestinian novels and poetry.

Today's edition includes special features on Palestinian literature after the Lebanon war, the status of women in Egypt, and the debate in the Arab world on whether to reabsorb Oriental Jews were they to decide to leave Israel.

The purpose of *Gesher* is to "enable Israelis to learn first-hand what is happening in the occupied territories," according to the paper's first editorial.

"The Israelis' stereotypes can be changed by enabling Israelis to get to know the human side of the Palestinian people, Palestinian culture, folklore, and Arab society in general," the editorial continues.

Politically, the paper supports a Palestinian state alongside Israel.

Since the ideal of a binational state is presently impossible, there must be "two states for two peoples, who will learn to live as neighbours in mutual respect," says the editorial.

Abu Ziyad's editorial is published in both Hebrew and Arabic, to refute critics who have charged thqt his moderate statements in Hebrew are not matched in his Arabic writing. He says the paper has been well received by his Arab colleagues.

The paper is currently running on a shoe-string budget. Its staff of three Arabs and three Jews work in a sparsely furnished suite of rooms in East Jerusalem. Abu Ziyad says funding for the paper comes mainly from his own pocket, though he hopes to cover his expenses by increasing sales. "Both Arab and Israeli advertisers prefer to advertise in the more largely circulated Hebrew press, and they are unlikely to place ads in *Gesher* unless it increases its circulation," he says.

He hopes that, by publishing stories which will attract the Israeli reader, including articles by Israeli contributors, he can increase interes in the paper. "The main idea is to show that we can publish a good, interesting paper," he says. " This can make *Gesher* viable."

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Ordered To Rest Completely for 2 Weeks

LD051239 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1227 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The presidential palace has issued the following statement: Doctors have ordered Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, to rest completely for 2 weeks for medical reasons.

Treated for Slipped Disc

LD052351 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] It has become clear to the team of doctors who examined Chadli Benjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, in the light of medical examinations and x-rays, that President Chadli Benjedid is suffering from sciatica as a result of a slipped disc. Medical treatment is being given and improvement is occurring normally.

[Signed] Lt Col Ibrahim 'Askar, neurologist
Prof Marcel Francis Cahn, joint specialist
Prof Izzeddine Darhoumi, radiologist
Dr Idris Tari Ahmad

Undergoes 'Successful Operation'

LD071232 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Jul 86

[From the headlines]

[Text] Within the framework of the natural improvement of the state of health of President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, he underwent a successful operation this morning.

LIBYA

Military Officers Pledge Loyalty to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD061619 Tripoli JANA in English 1440 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Shahwal 30, Shahr Nasser 6, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution and supreme commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces yesterday met with many revolutionary officers from various sections of armed units.

A revolutionary officer read out a document of pledge text [as received] as follows:

Brother leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution and supreme commander of the Great Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Colonel Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi, the symbol which embodies the dignity of this nation and greatness, the initiator of its glory and realiser of its unity and hopes for life.

We have seen for ourselves the effects of the perfidious, Atlantic, savage and barbaric action spearheaded by America and its mad dog, Mossad agent and Zionist dog Reagan against your life and that of your family.

Using such a great number of jets in their raid against you in reality means glory and eternality of your person and shame to 150 million Arabs who sold dignity and ignored Palestine. The rancorous jets while on their way to your house left behind them more than 4 Arab countries and 70 million Arabs. This treacherous cowardly barabaric attack on your house, showering it with destructive bombs of hatred, left a lasting picture in our memory and we will never forget it until we revenge our dignity and honour.

We witness to the world that we are bound to reply (?with) force, violence and without responsibility against those perfidious acts after America adopted the open policy of official terrorism and we will (?be) responsible for the consequences of this reply.

The inferno which was poured on your residence, in a bid to finish you, represented an immoral and vile lowlessness and closed the way for any possibility of understanding with the dirty Reagan government, made us more determined and committed than ever to confront the 10th crusaders campaign increasing our fighting capability, fasten [as received] the establishment of people's army asserting people's authority and publicise the revolution so as to realise our national aspiration for unity and liberation.

Everyone knows, O great leader, that finishing you is finishing the existence of this nation and finishing our just [word indistinct] of unity and liberation. It would have been a lasting and eternal downfall and total destruction of all aspects of life.

O leader the direct attack on you fosters your leadership role of this nation. You are the man of this nation who forced America to leave the Arab homeland and proves that you are the live conscience of this nation. It is a great honour to your person where America conducts open aggression against you amassing the most sophisticated war equipment to pour cowardly, shamefully and stupidly, advanced destructive bombs on your house by American cowboys.

We say to them we are all Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi. We embody you in existence, deeds, sincerity and victory. God bless and protect you.

To you glory and eternity
To them shame and disgrace

Al-Fatih forever, the revolutionary struggle continues.

MAURITANIA

Ould Taya Cited on Return From ECOWAS Summit

AB021910 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, returned to Nouakchott late this morning from Abuja [in Nigeria] where he took part in the ninth ECOWAS summit. On his arrival, he was welcomed at the foot of his executive jet by Lieutenant Colonel Anna Amadou Babaly, member of the CMSN and minister of interior who was charged with running day-to-day business during the head of state's absence. Also welcoming the head of state were Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh, member of the CMSN, governor of Nouakchott, and chairman of the Regional Commission for the Promotion of Mass Education, and members of the civil and military offices of the head of state.

After listening to the national anthem played by the national brass band and inspecting the guard of honor, Col Ould Taya greeted the members of the CMSN and the government, as well as many other dignitaries who had come to welcome him.

In a statement to the national press, the head of state said: I have just returned home from Nigeria where I attended the ninth ECOWAS summit which was held from 30 June to 2 July 1986. During the summit, which took place under excellent conditions, there was a clear determination to work toward the economic integration of the states of the subregion and to turn the community into an efficient tool for this purpose. For this reason, important decisions were made touching on the life of the organization. I am convinced that under the chairmanship of Major General Ibrahim Babangida, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces, the ECOWAS will go through important stages in line with the hopes which our peoples have placed in it.

During the summit, I also held talks with all my colleagues and brother heads of state present at the summit on the bilateral relations existing between our countries and on the means to strengthen these relations as well as on matters of common interest. I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to Maj Gen Babangida, the Federal Government, and the brotherly Nigerian people for the warm welcome and the particular attention which my delegation and I enjoyed during our stay in Abuja.

OAU's Ide Oumarou Arrives for Visit

AB050846 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Summary from poor reception] Ide Oumarou, the OAU secretary general, arrived in Nouakchott yesterday afternoon. He was welcomed by the minister of foreign affairs, Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih. They later held the first round of their talks.

Meets President Ould Taya

AB051642 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Summary from poor reception] "Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, CMSN chairman and head of state, granted an audience this morning to the OAU secretary general, Ide Oumarou, who arrived in Nouakchott yesterday." After the audience which was attended by the prime minister, the OAU secretary general made a statement:

[Begin Ide Oumarou recording] "I have just been received by the head of state." We spoke of the current problems, and the activities of the OAU. We also spoke of the upcoming summit of the OAU and the recent UN special session devoted to the economic problems of the continent. [end recording]

Speaks to Press After Meeting

AB061945 Paris AFP in French 0804 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Nouakchott, 6 Jul (AFP) — Mauritanian head of state Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid 'Ahmed Taya received OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou on Saturday, with whom he discussed the outcome of the recent international meetings on Africa in New York and Paris, and preparations for the forthcoming OAU summit scheduled to take place at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) at the end of July.

Speaking after the meeting, Ide Oumarou said: "The OAU will prove that a decisive turning point has been reached on the continent through the efforts of African states themselves." The OAU secretary general also said that he was informed by Col Taya of Mauritania's efforts toward achieving self-sufficiency in food production, adding that these efforts have exceeded the targets fixed by the OAU in the framework of the food battle, that is, that each country should invest 20 to [word indistinct] percent of its public funds in agriculture.

The OAU secretary general was expected to leave Nouakchott on Saturday evening. He is currently on an African tour in the framework of the Organization's forthcoming summit.

MOROCCO

Official Source Denies Marcos To Seek Rabat Asylum

LD050926 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0910 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Rabat, 5 Jul (MAP) — An official source in Rabat stated yesterday that the reports carried by some Philippines papers to the effect that former President Ferdinand Marcos may seek political asylum in Morocco and that a member of his family may already have gone to Rabat from Hawaii are completely unfounded.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Delivers Government Policy Statement

JN071128 Khartoum SUNA in English 1050 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 7 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today said his government will abide by recommendations of the national conference over reforming the country's economic path.

Al-Mahdi, in his statement underlining the policies of his cabinet before the elected Constitutent Assembly today, affirmed that the government will replace the current legislation in the country with other new laws.

The government will commit itself to the charter of popular uprising he said, referring to the charter adopted by the political parties on the heels of the ouster of former President Numayri in April 1985. As well, the government will cling to the charter of defence of democracy which had been adopted by the uprising forces.

Defending democracy charter had been designed to prevent military coup or toppling of elected government. The charter stipulated staging of civil disobedience throughout the country as soon as the elected democratic government would be menaced by any form of coup.

The efforts of the cabinet will be directed for the success of the long-awaited constitutional conference, Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi voiced in his statement today.

He said the south Sudan question should be solved through a serious business-like dialogue. Cementing his argument with the Peace Ministry created by the cabinet, he argued that the constitutional conference would be held without preconditions.

He further enumerated the negative effects of the war on the citizens and the economy of the country as well. Meanwhile the premier affirmed that the Armed Forces will be equiped and boosted to repulse any aggression backed by or emerging from another state. He said violence is no more justifiable since the election of the new government.

He went on to say that complementary elections will be held in ten constituencies in the south. Elections were postponed in these constituencies last April for security reasons.

The prime minister told the assembly that his administration will also replace the current system of regionalism with another system coping with the concept of democracy. Regional governors will be appointed from the parties that constitute the government, he said.

The laws of the people's local government will be amended, he added.

Al-Mahdi said the state of emergency which is imposed in the country will be lifted gradually.

Turning to the economic crisis, the prime minister said the recommendations of the national economic conference of last March will be adopted for reforming the economy.

The premier admitted that Sudan's foreign debt accumulated during Numayri reign reached a record of 13.3 billion Sudanese pounds the central banks indebtedness is 7.7 million pounds [as received], [words indistinct]

The importation of non-essential items will be halted, he said. The banking system will be reformed the deficit financing practices [words indistinct].

On Sudan's foreign relations, the premier said his government will adopt establishing of relations based on peace and justice principles.

Opening his statement with the disasterous impact of the policies of the ousted president regime, Al-Mahdi said May regime has completely undermined the country national economy. The debts of individual in Sudan amount to 2,254 Sudanese pounds, he added.

Al-Mahdi, said the ousted President Numayri had amputated hands of weak citizens thinking that the amputation of hundreds of hands will decrease the rate of crimes, referring to the Moslem sharia (legislations).

The interim period, following the victory of April 6 popular uprising Al-Mahdi said had ended successfully refuting suspicions that the Transitional Military Council will not hand over the power to the civilians.

Al-Mahdi reaffirmed that his government will eradicate, without naming them, those who bid by Islam.

The government will liquidate May defunct regime impacts in all spheres, Al-Mahdi added.

Al-Mahdi Reportedly To Meet Garang in Addis Ababa

JN071043 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA) — The newspaper *Al-Sahafah* published today said that Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, who will represent Sudan at the OAU summit scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa on 28 July, will meet there with Colonel John Garang, leader of the rebel People's Liberation Movement. The Trade Union Alliance, which recently met with Garang's movement, returned to Khartoum from Addis Ababa yesterday. The two sides agreed on the need to coordinate the relief operations and the need to intensify efforts to alleviate the effects of famine. The two sides will meet again at a later date following the government speech which will be delivered by Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi today.

Attempt To Hijack Plane Coming From Baghdad Fails

JN051435 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 5 Jul (SUNA) — A Sudanese Boeing plane was exposed to an abortive hijacking attempt while on its way from Baghdad to Khartoum. A Sudanese passenger threatened to blow up the plane if it did not head toward Israel, and asked the captain — in a written memorandum submitted to him through a stewardess — to announce the threat to the passengers, stressing that he would blow up the plane if it did not head toward the destination he had set.

The captain announced the threat to the passengers, but did not heed the threat and safely landed at Khartoum airport as scheduled. At the airport, security authorities made the necessary arrangements to meticulously search the plane and question the Sudanese passenger. It is worth mentioning that 123 passengers, most of them Sudanese, were aboard the plane.

Hijacker's Father Explains Motives

JN071103 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 7 Jul (SUNA) — The father of the Sudanese passenger who tried to hijack a Sudanese plane from Baghdad said that the reasons for the behavior of his student son, 'Awad Mustafa aged 25, were his troubled mental state following the death of his brother there and the treatment he received by the Sudanese Embassy in Baghdad and its failure to organize the death procedures. The student's father told *Al-Ayyam* newspaper published today that his son did not expect that kind of treatment from his embassy in Iraq. He indicated that his son was expelled from the embassy the moment the death procedures of his brother, who drowned in Baghdad, were completed.

DJIBOUTI

President Accepts Industry Minister's Resignation

AB061232 Paris AFP in English 1206 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Djibouti, July 6 (AFP) — Djibouti President Hassan Gouled Aptidon Sunday accepted the resignation of his industry minister, Fammy Khmed al Hag, state radio reported.

The radio gave no reason for the resignation, which it said was tendered late Saturday.

The radio said Moussa Bouraleh Robleh, minister for trade, transport and tourism, would take over as acting industry minister.

ETHIOPIA

European Tour Aimed at Constitutional Debate

AU031424 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, July 3 (AFP) — Ethiopia's justice minister was meeting here Thursday with Ethiopians living in France as part of an international effort to promote debate on a draft constituion that will make the African state a Soviet-style people's republic.

Justice Minister Amanuel Amde-Michael, who arrived here Wednesday from Bonn at the head of one of six delegations sent abroad by Addis Ababa, said Thursday that the purpose of his tour was "to give Ethiopians living outside equal possibilities to make suggestions, proposals, modifications" to the document.

He said the other delegations were visiting Ethiopian communities in Eastern Europe, the United States, Cuba and Africa, and that his team would travel on to London and Rome after their Paris visit.

The draft constitution was made public last month and is to be adopted in a national referendum to be held at an unspecified date, expected to be later this year. A national debate on the document has already been held within the country.

Paris and Rome both have offices representing the main movement fighting for independence in Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, while an armed opposition movement in Tigre Province has an office in London.

While not referring directly to the opposition movements, Mr. Amde-Michael said he was "prepared to meet ... any Ethiopian in France and in the other countries."

WWe are open for the opinions of all our people, north or south," he told *Agence France-Presse*.

The draft constitution provides for representation of Ethiopia's some 90 ethnic groups in the national legislature, called the Shengo and modelled on the Supreme Soviet in the Soviet Union.

It also says the "People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia shall ensure the realization of regional autonomy" in the country, but provides no details on how such autonomy would be organized.

Mr. Amde-Michael also defended his government's controversial policy of resettling people from the drought-stricken north of the country to more fertile regions further south.

Some Western aid organizations have charged that much of the resettlement was forced and had resulted in tens of thousands of deaths.

"We do not want to leave our people to starve to death," said Mr. Amde-Michael, adding that the government was being "very careful to rectify certain shortcomings (since) in some cases mistakes or errors were made."

He also said that some Western governments, including Canada and Italy, were aiding resettlement communities, rejecting allegations that the program was aimed at collectivizing Ethiopian agriculture under the guise of battling famine.

Rebels Say Tesenei People Reject Draft Constitution

EA041045 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Tesenei: The draft constitution for Ethiopia was read to residents of Tesenei and its environs in (Selasa Aher), (Bidimo), (Kudaasher), (Adi Berber), and (Adi Hde) by WPE cadres. The briefing was held for 3 days from 17-20 June.

The people, who had been forcibly assembled by soldiers, rejected the constitution, saying that it did not represent them. The briefing on the draft constitution, which converts the dergue's provisional rule into permanent rule, was completely rejected by the Eritrean people, who are under the suppression of Dergue rule.

KENYA

'Saboteurs' Jailed for Sedition, Sabotage

EA051533 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Article headlined "Nakuru Saboteurs Jailed for 61 Years" attributed to Michael Njuguna]

[Excerpt] Three members of the clandestine organization - Mwakenya - were jailed yesterday afternoon for a total of 41 and 1/2 years by a Nakuru court for sabotage, malicious damage of a railway line and distribution of seditious publications. Samuel Kangethe Mungai, a former government agricultural officer, Philip Tirop Arap Kitur, a graduate of Nairobi Universary and a former law student, and Karimi Nduthu, a former engineering student at the same university, appeared before the senior resident magistrate, Mr Isaac Wambilliangah.

In the morning, they were sentenced to other jail terms totalling 20 years after they pleaded guilty of distribnuting copies of

"Mzalendo Mwakenya", a seditious publication. The sentences are to run consecutively.

The assistant deputy public prosecutor, Mr Bernard Chunga, told the court that the three damaged six telephone posts and wires on 10th April at Molo, Nakuru. The following day, he said, they damaged 10 telephone posts and wires in Molo. On 3d and 4th June, they removed two telephone posts and pulled down wires between Gilgil and Ilkek railway stations in Nakuru, he said. The Prosecutor told the court these acts were sabotage intended to impede the working of telephone communications.

Mr Chunga said that on the eve of the last Madaraka Day (1st June), the three men maliciously damaged a railway line between Gilgil and Kariandusi in order to render the line dangerous or impassable.

Mr Chunga told the court the Mwakenya group had resolved to begin sabotage and intensify its activities, during a meeting held last April at Kisumu, after the group had realised that the government was closing in on the organisation.

In the morning the three had admitted distributing seditius publications. Mungai and Kitur were charged with distributing 150 copies each of the *"Mzalendo Mwa-Kenya"* on the night of 3rd and 4th April in Eldoret town. Nduthu was charged with distributing 100 copies of the document in Kitale town the same night.

Mwangale Leaves for Vienna Talks on Namibia

EA061345 Nairobi KNA in English 1620 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Nairobi, 05 Jul: The Minister for foreign affairs, Mr Elijah Mwangale, left Nairobi this morning for Vienna, Austria, to attend the seven-day conference on independence of Namibia. The international conference has been organized by the UN Council for Namibia.

SOMALIA

SNM Reports Attacks on Government Troops

8 Killed on 28 June

EA061651 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somali 1700 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] On 28 June 1986, the gallant fighters of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces, made a surprise attack on the loyalist troops of the dictator, General Muhammad Siad Barre, stationed at (Qorijableh), Boorama district, in Awdal Region, killing 8 and wounding 12 soldiers. The attackers also destroyed one APC and a number of military trucks before returning safely to base.

A landmine laid by a commando unit of the Somali National Movement, SNM, wing of the Somali opposition forces at (Bali Gubadleh) in Hargeisa District, Northwest region, was detonated by a vehicle transporting soldiers loyal to the dying regime of Mogadishu, killing, according to reports, 17 and wounding 5 soldiers. The vehicle was completely destroyed.

12 Killed 29 Jun

EA040912 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Somali National Movement [SNM] fighters attacked enemy forces based in (Xaring Xaring), 15 km east of Hargeisa airport, killing 12 enemy soldiers and wounding 20 others. The fighting took place on 29 June. SNM fighters also destroyed an armored vehicle and an APC. The report says the enemy forces took to their heels when fighting broke out. However, the enemy forces went on a rampage the following day, 30 June, arresting many people, looting livestock, and burning homes.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Warns Civil Service on Misappropriation

EA062019 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1900 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has expressed dissatisfaction at the performance of the civil service and parastatals manifesting itself in inefficiency and violations of financial guidelines. He said that heads of department who had misappropriated funds or caused huge losses to the government would not only be fired but would also be charged in court and, in cases of any legal justification, their property would be nationalized. Ndugu Mwinyi was addressing newsmen in Dar es Salaam today on arrival from a 1-week tour of the neighboring countries of Rwanda and Burundi. He said the misappropriations uncovered at the General Agricultural Products Export Corporation, GAPEX, were a clear indication of the laxity affecting public corporations. He warned that severe action would be taken against those concerned.

Referring to his tour of Rwanda and Burundi, President Mwinyi said it had given him an opportunity to assure the leaders of the two countries that despite the leadership changes at the top in November last year, Tanzania's internal and external policies remained unchanged. He said that during the tour he had held discussions with Presidents Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda on the importance of having a system of border trade in the interests of the three countries.

UGANDA

Relations Established With Western Sahara

EA032112 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni has received a special message from the president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, Mr Mohamed Abelaziz. The message was delivered by the SADR [Saharan Arab Democratic Republic] foreign affairs minister, Mr Mansour Omar, when he met the president at State House, Entebbe, this evening.

Mr Omar expressed his country's appreciation of the NRM [National Resistance Movement] government's achievements in Uganda and has said his country wanted to strengthen relations with Uganda and requested the establishment of diplomatic relations with Uganda.

Granting the request, President Museveni reiterated his government's desire to strengthen cooperation with all friendly countries.

AFP: Army Arrests Over 40 Obote Supporters

AB051347 Paris AFP in English 1301 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Kampala, July 5 (AFP) — The Ugandan Army arrested more than 40 people this week for suspected involvement in an underground movement working for the return of ousted President Milton Obote, local press report said Saturday.

The Roman Catholic vernacular daily *Munno* said the men, suspected of belonging to the Force Obote Back (FOBA) Movement, were arrested late Thursday at a pub in Kampala's suburb of Kisenyi and taken to the nearby Lubiri Army Barracks.

No government officials were available to comment on the *Munno* report.

Munno quoted eyewitnesses on the arrests as saying six of the suspects were former members of the Democratic Party, the main parliamentary opposition to Mr. Obote's government.

Mr. Obote was toppled in a military coup in July 1985. The junta which replaced him was in turn ousted by current President Yoweri Museveni last January.

BURKINA FASO

Charge d'Affaires in Lagos Denies Coup Rumors

AB031700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1515 GMT 3 Jul 86

[From the "Insight" program]

[Text] The ninth conference of ECOWAS heads of state has ended, and the delegates have gone back to their respective countries. However, the speculations generated by the sudden departure from Abuja (?during the session) by President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso persist. It was rumored that a coup attempt had taken place in Ouagadougou, but nobody has been able to confirm this, even though the rumor added that as many as 16 lives were lost in the attempted putsch.

Following media reports yesterday, the Burkinabe charge d'affaires in Lagos, Mr Leon (Wukumbagne), called us to express his displeasure. He thought journalists should have contacted him for clarification before going to press. Correspondent Ben Egbuna used the opportunity to find out what really happened.

[Begin recording] [Egbuna] Was there a coup attempt in Burkina Faso?

[(Wukumbagne)] No. It is not true [words indistinct] I learned it from NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] news. I asked myself where NTA news got the news. I was really worried to learn this from the Nigerian newspaper review because between Nigeria and Burkina Faso relations are very, very correct and cordial. I don't know. I don't know (?where they got the news).

[Egbuna] What about the other version of the rumor that Captain Sankara had to leave Abuja because some policemen back home died in a motor accident?

[(Wukumbagne)] Since his arrival in Abuja, the president [words indistinct]. This is terrible. There has never been a coup in my country. This is not correct. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Shehu Shagari Released, Confined to Home Area

AB042215 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Government today confirmed that it has decided to transfer former President Shehu Shagari and Vice President Alex Ekwueme to their respective local government areas to live in confinement in their homes. The decision was taken by the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC] and Ogie Eboigbe has the details:

[Begin recording] The confirmation came from the chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, during a brief meeting with State House correspondents at Dodan Barracks today. Following the AFRC decision, Alhaji Shehu Shagari and Dr Ekwueme are now restricted to their local government areas and their activities are being closely monitored by security agents. They are not allowed to make public statements in their confinement [words indistinct].

Alhaji Shehu is now in his home in Shagari village in Sokoto State, while Dr Ekwueme is said to be in his hometwon Oko, in Anambra State.

Asked to explain the difference between the present restriction order on the two former leaders and their previous state of detention, Commodore Ukiwe said that the government will no longer have to feed them. They now have to be responsible for their own welfare and can farm if they wish.

Yesterday, foreign radio stations announced the release of the two former political leaders, quoting top government sources. Some Nigerian newspapers also today had banner headlines on the issue. Alhaji Shehu and Dr Ekwueme have been in detention for more than 30 months. [end recording]

Ukiwe Comments

AB041538 Paris AFP in English 1447 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Lagos, July 4 (AFP) — Former Nigerian President Shehu Shagari and his deputy Alex Ekwueme have been conditionally released after 31 months of house arrest here and flown to their home villages, official sources said Friday. "They would be at their various homes by now, but under strict government conditions," one of the sources said of the former officials, whose government was toppled in a coup in December 1983.

Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, the number two man in the military government, told reporters Friday that the two former peaders were "reasonably free, but restricted to their local government" (home areas). He said there was no time frame set for the restrictions, adding that the limits on their freedom could be reviewed later. He said both men were included under a recently announced ban on all political activities or holding of political office imposed on former civilian officials.

He explained their conditional freedom as necessary to allow time to see "if more details of misdeeds against them" would emerge.

He also said that former military leaders Major-General Muhamadu Buhari and Major-General Tunde Idiagbon, whom the present regime toppled last August, were under "protective custody" and that appropriate action would be taken later concerning their cases.

Reaction to Release

AB060755 Paris AFP in English 0733 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Lagos, July 6 (AFP) — Nigerians have given a mixed reception to the release of former President Shehu Shagari and his deputy, Alex Ekwueme, last Thursday after 31 months detention since their overthrow in December 1983.

Among those welcoming their release as a politically expedient decision was George Uwechue, a former opposition legislator under Mr Shagari's rule. He said in an interview it would have been an injustice to keep them in detention when no criminal charges were proved against them.

"They committed a political offence, but no legal offence was proved," he said.

He expressed support for the recent ban on former Shagari regime politicians from holding public office for 10 years and said he favored extending it to retire top civil servants and politicians who served before Mr Shagari came to power.

Lagos lawyer Gani Fawehinmi however called the freeing of the two men "unconstitutional" and said it would be "illogical" for Nigerians to accept that their economy was ruined and to allow those who caused the ruin to go unpunished.

The country's most popular musician, Afro-beat superstar Fela Anikulapo-Kuti, an influential public figure, also criticized the government's action.

"If Mr Shagari and Mr Ekwueme are not guilty, I am interested in knowing who is guilty" from the ousted civilian regime, he told the *Guardian* newspaper in a statement published Saturday.

But Fela's lawyer, Kanmi Ishola-Oshobu, said other politicians jailed for corruption under Mr Shagari's administration should be freed also.

Mr Shagari and Mr Ekwueme were freed from house arrest and flown to their home villages — Mr Shagari in Shagari village in the northern state of Sokoto and Mr Ekwueme in Oba, in the eastern state of Anambra.

They have been restricted to these areas and barred from political activity and holding public office for 10 years.

SENEGAL

Diouf, OAU's Oumarou Hold Talks

AB041925 Dakar PANA in French 1439 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Dakar, 4 Jul (APS-SEN/PANA) — Ide Oumarou, the OAU secretary general, has expressed "his satisfaction" with the comments made by the current OAU chairman on the UN special session on the continent's critical situation, the conference on economic sanctions against Pretoria, and on the directives forthe forthcoming OAU summit which will also examine "economic problems and the situation in southern Africa."

The OAU secretary general, who held a lengthy meeting on Friday with President Diouf, also said that the next OAU summit will analyze the results of the various international meetings, and map out guidelines for the implementation of these decisions in order to prove to the world community that "Africa's ideas are serious and coherent."

Commenting on the international conference on sanctions against Pretoria, Mr Oumarou underlined that the continent's stand remains the same, and considered that "only economic sanctions could force South Africa to bow down to the will of the international community." In this regard, he expressed disappointment over the delay accorded Pretoria by the EEC before applying sanctions.

On the likelihood of the creation of an African force to fight apartheid, the OAU secretary general pointed out that it was "an old idea," and that the reports of the General Secretariat will certainly examine the "practical modalities for setting up such a force and the continent's readiness" to do so. It would be a good tool for fighting against South Africa which is taking advantage of the relative weakness of the Frontline States, he added.

Ide Oumarou also paid tribute to Senegal, to the current OAU chairman, and to the Senegalese minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the OAU Steering Committee, who are all striving to help "Africa win back its dignity."

TOGO

President Leaves for Zaire on Working Visit

AB060827 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Excerpt] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, this morning left for Kinshasa for a friendly working visit to Zaire. The head of state was seen off by members of the Central Committee.

ANGOLA

President Returns From Visit to Congo

MB031950 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned home this evening after a short working visit to the People's Republic of Congo. The Angolan head of state visited the city of Pointe Noire where he met with Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Congo. This visit to Congo by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos is within the framework of the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation that link our two peoples and parties. At the end of the talks with the Congolese head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that on the eve of the OAU summit, this visit led to discussion of matters concerned with liberation issues, namely the decolonization of Namibia and the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa.

Western Sahara Leader Holds Press Conference

MB030952 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1244 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Press conference by Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and Western Sahara "president," in Luanda on 1 July — recorded; Abdelaziz in Arabic with passage-by-passage translation into Portuguese]

[Text] [Abdelaziz] During our visit to Angola, we have had the opportunity to analyze in depth issues of mutual interest with Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and other members of the Angolan delegation, party, and government. We also had the opportunity to be briefed by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the current situation in this region of our continent. It was also an opportunity for us to relate the latest developments in northest Africa, about the war between the SDAR [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] and the Kingdom of Morocco, and about Moroccan aggression against our country. We exchanged points of view on the situation in the African Continent in particular and on the international situation in general. We had similar points of view on the issues discussed, and we are sure that this visit will result in strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the SDAR and the People's Republic of Angola. We want to reiterate our thanks to the People's Republic of Angola, to the MPLA-Labor Party and to the Angolan president, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the warm reception accorded to us by the Angolan people since our arrival in this free land of Angola.

[Unidentified questioner] Mr President, indirect talks between Morocco and Polisario ended in New York 2 months ago. What concrete and positive results have these talks had for the solution of the Western Saharan issue?

[Abdelaziz] As you all know, at the beginning of this year the current OAU chairman and the UN secretary general decided to launch an initiative to implement OAU Resolution 104 and UN Resolutions 40 and 50. This initiative was aimed at bringing the two conflicting parties, the SDAR and Morocco, together for direct talks to find a peaceful solution to this problem based on respect for the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination and independence and on the withdrawal of Moroccan troops and administrative personnel from Moroccan settlements in Western Sahara. In this context, our country sent a delegation to New York to start preliminary contacts aimed at bringing the two sides to the negotiating table. After two rounds of talks, one in April and another in May, unfortunately we noted that no real progress had been achieved. Thus we have to conclude that the joint initiative of the OAU chairman and UN secretary general is at this moment at an impasse caused by Morrocco's refusal to implement the OAU and UN resolutions in their entirety. By adopting this position, Morocco is refusing to implement the will of the international community in the search for a just solution to the problem in northwest Africa. Morocco thus obstructs peace in the region.

This Moroccan position is similar to the position adopted by the apartheid racist regime in its refusal to implement UN Resolution 435/78 on Namibia's independence. Thus, we see no other option than to step up our legitimate armed struggle to expel the enemy from our territory. We expect the international community to demand mandatory sanctions against Morocco, similar to those that must be imposed against the apartheid regime to force it to accept the will of the international organizations. We want to appeal from here, Luanda, capital of the People's Republic of Angola, to the international community to recognise the SDAR and to provide substantial support to the just struggle of the Saharan people, who have a legitimate and inalienable right to achieve national independence.

[Questioner] Mr President, we would like to know if the ideal of the Great Arab Maghreb can make the armed struggle of the Saharan people more difficult to wage?

[Abdelaziz] [Words indistinct] The peoples of the region want unity in order to tackle coherently social, economic, political, and other issues affecting development in the region. But there is an obstacle in the region that prevents the implementation of these objectives — Morocco's aggression toward the SDAR. There are two types of ideas in conflict: one defends the right of peoples to self-determination and independence and respect for their interests and will, and the other defends aggression against peoples, occupation of territories, and expansionism. That is why we reiterate that the creation of the Great Arab Maghreb is not and will not be viable while there is an armed conflict between Morocco and the SDAR. Thank you.

Ends Official Visit

MB030953 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Mohamed Abdelaziz, secretary general of the Polisario Front and SDAR president, ended his 24-hour official visit to the People's Republic of Angola yesterday. During his stay in Angola, President Mohamed Abdelaziz held talks with the Angolan head of state, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, on issues of common interest. The talks centered on cooperation between Angola and Western Sahara, the war situation in both countries, and world issues. There was a complete identity of viewpoints in the talks, which were described as very positive by both sides.

On the situation in southern Africa and northwest Africa, both parties agreed that there was an urgent need to apply the UN and OAU resolutions on Namibia's independence and the self-determination of Saharan people to achieve peace and stability in these two regions. President Mohamed Abdelaziz spoke in favor of the intensification of the armed struggle in Western Sahara, Namibia, and South Africa, and the imposition of global sanctions by the international community, not only against the apartheid regime but also against Morocco as a form of pressure on the governments of Pretoria and Rabat which persist in their intransigent policy of aggression and expansionism.

KUP Claims UNITA Downing of MPLA Aircraft

MB040624 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 4 Jul (KUP) — A MIG-23 was shot down by UNITA's anti-aircraft guns close to Umbo River near Cangumbe in Moxico Province on 2 July. This was revealed in a communique issued by UNITA's Operations Office yesterday. The communique added that the crew members were killed when the aircraft,which was providing air cover to the MPLA's 150th Brigade, caught fire.

SADF Reportedly Continuing 'Atrocities'

MB040829 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The South African Army continues to commit serious atrocities inside the free and sovereign territory of the People's Republic of Angola. A report recently issued by the MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee in Namibe, citing authorized military sources, reveals that during the first half of this year, South African Army air-borne units landed in some areas of Namibe Province, killing dozens of civilians. Recently, other actions were noted, including South African planes overflying southern regions of the municipalities of Tombua and Virei, also in Namibe Province.

LESOTHO

Lekhanya Says Sanctions on RSA Will Hurt Country

MB060616 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and the Council of Ministers, His Excellency Major General Metsing Lekhanya, says Lesotho's attitude to economic sanctions against South Africa can only be dictated by a sense of regret at the realities attached to sanctions. In an interview with Michael Berth of the BBC, Major General Lekhanya said the government is quite aware of the devastating effects sanctions may have on Lesotho and went further to point out that should they be applied on a large scale, he hopes that the international community will exercise its responsibility towards South Africa's neighbors, whom he said would be adversely affected. Asked what the effect of the repatriation of migrant workers and the abrogation of the customs union agreement would be on Lesotho, Major General Lekhanya said this will cripple the country economically, but said that the short-and long-term goal of the military government is to restructure the country's economy to create more jobs in order to lessen the country's dependence on its neighbor.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Congratulates Reagan on 4 July

MB041111 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Samora Moises Machel, the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, today sent a message of congratulations to his counterpart Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the U.S. national day. I would like to take this opportunity to reiterate our desire to consolidate and deepen our relations of friendship and cooperation for the mutual benefit of our two peoples and states, the message from the Mozambican head of state said.

18 'Armed Bandits' Reported Dead, Wounded

MB031401 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Eight armed bandits have been killed and 10 others wounded in a recent operation carried out by our armed forces in the Nauela area of Alto Molocue District, Zambezia Province. The gangsters were detected by the Mozambican Armed Forces as they were about to perpetrate another crime against the residents of Mugema. Meanwhile, some 1,000 people, who have been victims of the armed bandits in Zambezia Province, are currently being assisted by the Department of Natural Disasters. Our correspondent says that those people have been sent to three camps in the Chinde, Inhassunge, and Nicuadala Districts. The assistance being provided consists of clothing, foodstuffs and tools.

MAURITIUS

AFP Reports Indian Prime Minister's Arrival

AB041239 Paris AFP in English 1222 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Port Louis, July 4 (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi arrived in Mauritius Friday for a two-day visit expected to be dominated by the conclusion of key financial agreements and discussions on turning the Indian Ocean area into a "zone of peace." Mr. Gandhi, at the head of a 20-member delegation, was met at the airport here by Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth and senior parliamentarians and clergymen before being whisked away in an armored limousine flown here from India specially for the visit. The prime minister was due later Friday to lay a wreath at the site where former prime minister and governor general Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam was cremated last year. He was also scheduled to address the Indian Ocean island state's parliament on Saturday.

Official sources here said that during Mr. Gandhi's stay here, both countries would sign two agreements, a government-to-government credit of more than four million dollars and another credit from India's export-import bank for a further four million. Mr. Gandhi and Prime Minister Jugnauth were also expected to focus their talks on their commitment to maintaining peace in the Indian Ocean as well as the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare and the Commonwealth "mini-summit" on South Africa in London. Both meetings take place next month.

Addresses Parliament on Nonalignment

AB051407 Paris AFP in English 1350 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Port Louis, July 5 (AFP) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi called for a reinforcement of non-alignment in the Indian Ocean Saturday during an address to parliament here on the final day of a two-day visit to Mauritius. Mr Gandhi also signed agreements covering some 7.5 million dollars in loans from India to Mauritius, a government statement said. No details of the loans were released Saturday, though official sources said earlier that they would involve a government-to-government [words indistinct] of more than four million dollars and another credit from India's export-import bank for nearly four million dollars.

In his address to parliament, Mr Gandhi denounced the growing number of foreign warships in the Indian Ocean and reiterated his call for the region to be declared a "zone of peace" in line with a 1971 U.N. declaration to that effect. He said the non-aligned states of the Indian Ocean were being drawn against their will into a cold war that contradicted the spirit of non-alignment. Mr Gandhi also reiterated his government's support for Mauritian demands for the return of the Chagos Archipelago, which Britain administers since [words indistinct] Diego Garcia, where the United States maintains one of its largest overseas military bases.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO President Reviews Operations Against RSA

AB061735 Dakar PANA in English 1444 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Vienna, 6 July (PANA) — The morale of the Namibian people is higher than ever as the war of national liberation is now being waged with intensity inside Namibia. SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said this yesterday in Vienna on his arrival for the five-day international conference for the immediate independence of Namibia. The conference begins in the Austrian capital, Vienna, tomorrow. Nujoma told reporters that during the past three months SWAPO combatants have inflicted heavy casualties on South African troops in Namibia. Pretoria occupation troops are believed now number 100,000 in Namibia. "SWAPO's achievements on the battlefront cannot be made without the support of the Namibian people," he said. He cited the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) attack, Wednesday, on a fortified South African military base in Nkongo, northeastern Namibia as an example of SWAPO's increased offensive. In this attack 12 Boer soldiers were killed. "Such assaults by PLAN throughout the war zones are a clear signal to the ruling clique in Pretoria that SWAPO is ever ready to continue with the armed struggle until the repressive apartheid forces are totally rooted out of Namibian territory", he added. He said that SWAPO's popularity was now expanding throughout the country as the war zone was extending towards the central and southern regions of Namibia. He also said that the demonstration which took place in May, in Windhoek and other townships in Namibia, demanding the immediate implementation of UN resolution 435 of 1978, despite the state of emergency existing since 1972, indicated the Namibian people's determination to end South African occupation of their territory. The SWAPO president described the South African policy to install puppets in Namibia as a failure and misguided. "They are doing nothing substantial for the Namibian people except delaying the Namibian cause."

The president said that once Namibia attained her genuine freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, the puppet political parties would die a natural death as their mission would have ended. He reiterated SWAPO's stand that it wants to create a people's government, non-racial society to be guided by the principles of positive reality. Mr Nujoma said the conference is taking place at a time when the political and military situation in Namibia is extremely critical. He described the conference as very important. "It is an expression of solidarity and support to the already ongoing military struggle inside Namibia." President Nujoma said that the conference would remind the member states of the United Nations of their responsibility towards the decolonisation of Namibia and that Namibia was still militarily occupied by the Pretoria regime.

He added that the conference would once again call upon the international community to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa as a measure to pressurise the racist regime to renounce its colonial legacy in Namibia.

Commenting on the presence of the delegates from the so-called "Contact Group" as observers to the conference, Mr Nujoma said he found it normal as they were members of the UN but expressed hope that they would this time play a positive role by supporting the call for imposing economic sanctions against the apartheid regime. The Contact Group members which include the United States, Britain, West Germany, France and Canada has a record of boycotting Namibian international conferences which are organised by the 31 members United Nations Council for Namibia. The Group became less active after the withdrawal of France when President Francois Mitterrand took power. Canada is also playing a very minimum role in the group.

President Nujoma accused the Reagan administration for sabotaging the process of decolonisation of Namibia by insisting on the linkage issue. He said the U.S. supported by West Germany and Britain has been demanding the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola but he said Namibians rejected this and regretted that the Reagan administration was still insisting on this.

The conference which will be held at the Vienna conference centre "Hofburg" is expected to review progress and problems in the international community's efforts to bring about Namibian independent. It will formulate concrete proposals for new initiatives aimed at the implementation of General Assembly resolutions and recommendations to accelerate the achievements of independence for Namibia. A final document containing recommendations to be placed before the General Assembly at its 41stsession will be adopted at the end of the conference.

The Council for Namibia officials say that preparations for the conference have been finalised and most of the invited delegations have arrived over the weekend ready for the opening tomorrow to be addressed by Austrian Foreign Minister Peter Jankwitsch on behalf of the host government. President of Austria Designate Kurt Waldheim is expected to address the closing session on Friday.

Court Rules SWAPO Allowed To Hold Meetings

MB041204 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1132 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek, July 4, SAPA — A far-reaching judgment by the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday, in which it specifically upheld a bill of rights, would enable SWAPO to hold public meetings lawfully in SWA/Namibia in future, the Namibian newspaper reported today. All that would be required from the South West African People's Organisation in future was notification to a magistrate 24 hours beforehand in terms of the Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act (1981), legal sources said.

A full bench of the Supreme Court held in a lengthy judgment that main charges be invalidated against SWAPO's acting president, Mr Immanuel Nathaniel Maxulili; SWAPO's secretary for youth, Mr Jerry Ekandjo, and the organisation's secretary for transport, Mr Frans Kambangula. They were accused of contravening the Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act for holding an unlawful SWAPO political rally in Katutura township on April 21 last year.

In the judgment, Mr Justice Harold Levy (Mr Acting Justice Herbert Hendler and Mr Justice Ken Bethune concurring) said the meetings act prohibited public meetings by organisations which had as "its object" the violent overthrow of the existing political and constitutional dispensation in SWA/Namibia. From documents submitted to the court, including SWAPO's constitution and "political programme," it appeared "there is no statement which specifically is for or advocates or propagates the overthrow of a governemnt or some form of change by violence, intimidation or forceful means."

Mr Justice Levy said counsel for the defence, Mr Ian Farlam, SC [senior Counsel], had argued there existed a conflict between the Bill of Fundamental Rights appended to the South African State President's proclamation R101, which instituted the SWA-/Namibian transitional government, and the Notification and Prohibition of Meetings Act. The act in question, the judge said, "does make serious inroads into the liberty of the subject." Mr Farlam had urged the court to "strike down" the conflicting provisions, but, Mr Justice Levy said, if the charges themselves did not constitute offences then it was the charge sheet that had to be invalidated.

The meetings act clearly stated that an organisation to be prohibited from holding meetings should have as "its object" the violent overthrow of the existing authority. "To interpret this to mean one of its objects would be to enlarge on the provisions of the legislation and in fact to legislate," Mr Justice Levy said. Where ambiguities existed in the language of law, "the meaning which least of all interferes with the liberty of the subject must be applied to interpreted the relevant legislation."

The judge said it had been argued from time to time in various cases before the Supreme Court that the Bill of Fundamental Rights annexured to Proclamation R101 did not form part of the operative sections of the proclamation. "In view of the state president's statement I hereby make the laws set out in this schedule and in view of the fact that annexure 1 — The Bill of Fundamental Rights — is an integral part of such schedule and incorporated by virtue of the definition of the clause above (and by virtue of several other clauses) the fundamental rights are as much part of the law as any other provision in R101," he said. "It is to be hoped that this ghost has now finally been laid."

SWAPO Claims 50 Defense Force Members Killed

MB040726 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] SWAPO claims it has killed 50 South African soldiers in a recent attack, but Pretoria is denying the report. In a communique, SWAPO says that its forces carried out a surprise attack on a SADF base in northeastern Namibia. It claims the night attack on 29 June killed 50 South African soldiers and injured many more. SWATF says the attack failed utterly, and that none of the SWAPO bombs landed inside the military base. And a spokesman for the SADF has dismissed the claims as ludicrous. However, the Defense Force headquarters in Pretoria has announced the death of a member of the Venda defense force, who died in the war zone in Namibia.

Reports 12 SADF Killed 2 July

MB060600 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1743 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 5, SAPA — The South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) killed 12 South African soldiers and wounded 15 others at their base on Wednesday in northeastern SWA/Namibia, SWAPO claimed in a statement released in Harare today. ZIANA reported the statement which said SWAPO fighters heavily shelled the South African base with mortars, setting fuel depots, ammunition, several army vehicles and food storages ablaze. "These latest assaults by the combatants of plan on South African military bases throughout the war zones are a clear signal to the ruling apartheid clique in Pretoria that SWAPO is ready to continue with the armed liberation struggle with greater intensity," the statement said.

A South African Defence Force (SADF) spokesman said tonight that they had nothing to add to the SWA Territory Force statement released earlier this week which stated that: "SWAPO insurgents had launched utterly failed stand-off bombardments on military bases at Eenhana and Nlongo in northern SWA/Namibia on Sunday night and Wednesday night." It added that no enemy mortars fell in either bases, no damage was caused and there were no injuries. The spokesman said that SWAPO's "ludicrous rhetoric" is as usual no more than the "blatant distortion of reality." He added that the only successes SWAPO could claim were the "murder of innocent children and the maiming of people by the cowardly laying of landmines."

Security Forces Eliminate 3 SWAPO Insurgents

MB031928 Johanensburg SAPA in English 1924 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Windhoek, July 3, SAPA — Security forces in northern SWA/Namibia shot dead three SWAPO insurgents and captured a wounded insurgent in a follow-up operation early this week, the SWA Territory Force said in a statement in Windhoek today. The insurgents had abducted three civilians from Ongandjera in Ovambo on Sunday night, the statement said. A group of security forces members were ambushed shortly after the follow-up action began on Monday morning and in the ensuing shoot-out an insurgent was wounded and taken captive. The statement said tracks were followed in a northerly direction which led to an arms chache. Among the equipment destroyed by the security forces at the site were 63 61mm mortar bombs, 19 RPG-7 rockets, 18 rifle grenades, four anti-personnel mines, three landmines and 17.2kg of explosives. In a skirmish shortly afterwards, three insurgents were killed and three civilians were set free, the statement said.

In other clashes in northern SWA/Namibia, the security forces shot dead another seven insurgents, which brought to 408 the number of insurgents killed to date this year. "The security forces suffered no losses in these actions," the SWATF said.

In other incidents, SWAPO insurgents had launched "utterly failed stand-off bombardments" on military bases at Eenhana and Nkongo in northern SWA/Namibia on Sunday night and last night. "No enemy mortars fell in either of the bases," the statement said. "There was no damage caused and no-one was injured." The security forces immediately responded to the attacks which brought a swift end to the bombardments, the SWATF said. It added that a civilian, Mr Mthisas Hamunyela, was seriously injured when a vehicle detonated a landmine near Nkongo in northern SWA/Namibia last Thursday. Another civilian, Mrs Teopolina Majamba, was injured when she triggered an anti-personnel mine in the same vicinity the next day.

In Pretoria today the Bureau for Information said that defence headquarters announced that a member of the Venda Defence Force, Cpl N.G. Bhivhse, died in action against terrorists in the operational area of SWA/Namibia. A Defence Force spokesman said tonight that Cpl Bhivhse's death was in no way related to any of the incidents involving the SWATF. He also would not say where or when Cpl Bhivhse died. The spokesman said once the next of kin of a dead soldier had been notified the media was informed of the death.

SOUTH AFRICA

Bombing at Pretoria Supermarket 4 July

MB041859 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1856 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 4, SAPA — Total of 20 people were injured in an explosion outside a supermarket in Silverton, Pretoria today, the Bureau for Information said. The bureau said the explosive device was placed in a black plastic bag between two parked cars in Pretoria Road at about 5pm today. "A total of twenty people, one white man, seven white women, a seven-year old white girl, eight black men and three black women were injured in the explosion," the bureau said. Two vehicles were slightly damaged and two more seriously damaged. The window panes of Checkers, Saambou and the Milky Way were blown out, the bureau added.

Toll Set at 19 Injured

MB041938 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1937 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 4, SAPA — The Bureau for Information tonight revised the total of people injured in a blast in Silverton this afternoon to 19. The bureau said earlier that 20 people had been injured. The blast occurred at about 5 pm in Pretoria Road, Silverton. The injured, according to the bureau, are one white man, seven white women a seven-year-old white girl, six black men, three black women and one coloured woman. Earlier the bureau said one white man, seven white women, a seven-year-old white girl, eight black men and three black women were injured in the explosion.

Pik Botha Criticizes Foreign Demands for Sanctions

MB041005 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0515 GMT 4 Jul 86

[From the "Radio Today" program presented by Jeremy Dawes — recorded]

[Text][Dawes] Sanctions agaisnt South Africa look set to last for many years. Addressing a public meeting at Witbank last night, the minister of foreign affairs said he doubted that the United States, Britain, France, and West Germany would ever again be led by leaders as conservative as those currently in power. Mr Pik Botha:

[Begin Botha recording] Now if under these conservative leaders, more punitive measures are instituted against South Africa, then the chances of these measures ever being recalled by less conservative people, those chances are very small, unless somehow they can be brought to see that it is not in their interests. There are many well-intentioned people in America, in Europe, Britain, elsewhere, who think that sanctions is an alternative to violence, and they are being terribly misled and deceived, because if sanctions lead to greater unemployment, that unemployment in turn leads to greater violence. It is a vicious circle. So those who propose and are in favor of sanctions are in effect in favor of violence, and that applies also to the World Council of Churches.

The sanctions already instituted will last as long as governments who apply them believe that we should reform according to their demands. There are many countries who would rejoice if we cannot sell our agricultural products, or coal, because it opens up new markets to them. If we want to survive, we should not fear the length of time that we will have to contend with sanctions. Rather, we should carry on with our reform program inside this country and create a solid basis for us to act against this onslaught, an that in the end will break the sanctions. The sanctions will be broken by a united South Africa, and by a South Africa at peace with itself. That will break the sanctions. [end recording]

Restrictions on Winnie Mandela Lifted

MB071010 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0956 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — All restriction orders on Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, had been lifted, but the media should still obtain legal advice before quoting her as this was "a complicated matter," a spokesman for the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, confirmed in Pretoria today. Mrs Mandela's name did not appear on either of the two lists of banned people published in terms of the Internal Security Act in the *Government Gazette* on Friday. "I can confirm all restriction orders on Mrs Mandela have been lifted," the spokesman, Captain Henry Beck, said in response to a request for clarification on the issue.

This included a restriction order compelling her to remain within the magisterial district of Brandfort, in the Orange Free State. Captain Beck said there was no specific directive prohibiting the media quoting Mrs Mandela in news reports. "But I would suggest legal advice be obtained before doing so as this is a complicated matter." Instances in which Mrs Mandela could not be quoted were, for example, if her utterances contravened state of emergency regulations, or furthered the aims of the ANC. Mrs Mandela, who has frequently openly defied her banning orders, has been quoted in recent months by the media and government spokesman. Extracts of her "matchboxes and necklaces" speech at Krugersdorp a few months ago were widely quoted in South Africa by both the media and the government.

Tutu Requests Meeting With P.W. Botha

MB060607 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] The Anglican archbishop-elect of Cape Town, Bishop Desmond Tutu, has asked for a meeting with the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to discuss the state of emergency. Speaking at a news conference in Johannesburg, Bishop Tutu said senior church advisory had asked him to seek another meeting. Bishop Tutu met the state president for talks last month. Bishop Tutu also told newsmen that he would not meet the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is scheduled to visit South Africa soon.

President's Office Declines Comment

MB070910 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0844 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 7, SAPA — The state president's office has declined to comment on, or confirm, a request by achbishop-elect of the Anglican Church, Bishop Demond Tutu, for a meeting with Mr P.W. Botha. On Friday, the Right Reverend Duncan Buchanan, the dean of Johannesburg, said Bishop Tutu had asked for the meeting to discuss South Africa's three-week-old state of emergency, and that a reply was expected today. Bishop Tutu held talks in Cape Town with Mr Botha on June 13, a day after the state of emergency was declared. A spokesman for the state president's office said today it was not policy to confirm or comment on Mr Botha's schedule and meetings with people until after they had taken place.

Business Leaders Ask Release of Mandela

MB060915 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Eight of South Africa's top business leaders have pleaded for the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC. The leaders, whose companies have combined assets of more than 35 billion rand, have warned that South Africa is doomed unless the ANC becomes a participant in negotiations on the country's future. The eight are chairman of the Premier Group Tony Bloom, Shell South Africa's Executive Chairman John Wilson, Anglo Chairman Gavin Relly, Pick 'n' Pay boss Raymond Ackerman, BP [British Petroleum] Chairman Ian Sims, Southern Life Chief Executive Neil Chapman, JCI [Johannesburg Consolidated Investments] Gordon Waddell, and the managing director of Prudential Assurance, Dorian Wharton-Hood.

Buthelezi Says ANC in Exile Renouncing Mandela

MB041543 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1532 GMT 4 Jul 86

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the chief minister's office]

[Text] Ulundi, Saturday — Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi today accused the ANC mission in exile of starting to renounce Nelson Mandela because Mr Mandela had made it clear that he regarded him as an essential participant in the post-apartheid government of South Africa. As evidence, he cited a widely reported disclosure made by Mr Denis Healey after the former British cabinet minister's discussions in Lusaka with Mr Oliver Tambo and other ANC executives. Mr Healey had revealed that "ANC officials were concerned that Mandela did not appreciate how Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi had shifted his position in recent years and was now attempting to increase his power at the expense of other black activists."

Chief Buthelezi told the Inkatha annual general conference here that the external mission was upset because, while it regarded him as its number one enemy, the former ANC leader had been telling his visitors in jail that he would be dealing with Buthelezi after his release. He had been informing these visitors (who included members of the Eminent Persons Group) that he regarded the KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president as an essential participant in the government of the day after the eradication of apartheid.

The ANC mission in exile was smarting at this rebuke and was therefore now saying that Mr Mandela was ignorant, that he did not know what was going on and that it would have to tell him what to think and what to say. Chief Buthelezi said that the mission's Lusaka leaders were producing runaway violence in the black townships which neither they nor anyone else could control. These "small bands of political thugs" were presenting themselves under the ANC banner simply because it gave them the licence to maim and burn. In fact Lusaka had no control over them.

"I warn our brothers and sisters in exile that these very bands of death-mongers will yet bite the hand that is trying to feed them with the means of violence," he said. The external ANC was busy making South Africa not ungovernable for the National Party but for any government which would try to rule in justice and peace after apartheid had been vanquished.

ANC 'Military High Command' Leader Interviewed

MB042020 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 4 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa "program]

[Text] South African police today launched a campaign to fight a spate of urban bombings. There have been about a dozen bomb blasts in South African cities such as Johannesburg, Durban, and Cape Town — the latest today in Pretoria — since the imposition of a state of emergency 2 weeks ago. There have been a number of deaths and injuries, among them a lot of civilians, particularly when a bus was bombed and the police are urging the public to be on the alert. The authorities clearly believe that the bombing campaign is the work of the banned African National Congress, ANC. Joe Slovo, number 3 in the ANC's military high command, is in London. Robin White asked him if the ANC was responsible for the bombs.

[Begin recording] [Slovo] The ANC announced that this is a year of Umkhonto we Sizwe and that it is going to step up its armed struggle in new directions and the increase in military activity is a measure of that resolution. I have no personal knowledge of each and every action which has taken place, nor whther the facts that are divulged under the restrictive form of reporting which is coming from South Africa are correct or not. All I can say is that as far as the ANC is concerned, as far as the armed wing of the ANC is concerned, the policies which have in the past been announced, that we are not directing our fire against innocent civilians, remains the policy. But I believe that there is no way forward in South Africa at the moment. I wish there were, but there is no way forward in South Africa without the armed factor in the struggle. To cancel a movement like ours, to abandon it, even if it does ocassionally have blemishes, is to counsel us to submit to surrender.

[White] These are blemishes, I take it, that you regret when civilians are killed. Is that right?
[Slovo] Absolutely, regret. I think it is tragic that a situation should arise where civilians on any side are killed. But it is almost a cliche to say that it is virtually unavoidable and this isn't unique to us alone. In fact, it operated in all situations where the armed factor is used including the last war, including action by the allies.

[White] You say it is impossible to avoid, but it is easy to avoid planting bombs on buses?
[Slovo] Yes, it is. We have expressed our thinking on that and I reckon you want me to repeat it, but our policy remains that we are not moving toward a new strategy in our military activities, we are not now embarking upon a campaign of terror against civilians.

[White] So, how much control is there by the leadership of the ANC over people who might act on the ANC's behalf inside South Africa?
[Slovo] [Words indistinct] control. It doesn't mean that every particular action undertaken by a unit inside the country is first authorized by a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the ANC.

[White] It is not authorized...
[Slovo, interrupting] No. No movement finding itself in this stage of struggle can operate by getting authority from the leading body of the political organs for every minor action that is taken and we don't even know in the case of these actions which have [word indistinct] publicized whether they are in fact our people. In some cases it could even be provocation by the other side in order to discredit the struggle, in order to discredit the ANC in some way.

[White] Can you eventually find out which actions have been carried out by the ANC? Do you eventually find that out?
[Slovo] Eventually, it is found out but it takes time especially in these conditions when communication is difficult, when the enemy is making it extremely awakward for information to come out, to go.

[White] Could I ask you then what do you do if you eventually find out that ANC cadres in South Africa have [word indistinct] and placed a bomb on a bus and killed innocent civilians? Are they disciplined or reprimanded in any way or thrown out of the ANC?
[Slovo] I think there have been occasions when the ANC has expressed itself to its members on how it views some of their activities. It is so in every movement and it happens in the ANC. I don't think we can have a formula about what happens to people who respond out of pure emotion in the case of the recent activity. If it was our people I wouldn't condemn them publicly, I would understand why it is that they did it and I would hope that the broad policy that we all support would be pursued without these kinds of diversions.

[White] But, can I ask what is a legitimate target? Is a legitimate target a police station? That is a legitimate target, is it?
[Slovo] I think a legitimate target is the enemy and enemy is basically in uniform, but not all in uniform. For example in the

rural areas, our judgment is that virtually the whole farrming community is part of the South African Defense Force.

[White] Is it the white farming community?
[Slovo] The white farming community. They are all organized into their commandos, each farm is a major communication post, they (?harmed) our people in the vicinity, they have maneuvers. They live with their wives, they live with their children, but I believe in that case it is not acting (against) civilian targets when one acts against those people who are part of the enemy's military machine in the countryside. [end recording]

Police Ask Citizen Alertness for Bombs
MB040716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0645 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 4, SAPA — Twelve blasts, including a landmine explosion, had rocked various areas in South Africa since the state of emergency was declared on June 12 — indicating the African National Congress had "scant regard" for human life, the South African police said today. "A number of innocent people of all race groups were killed or injured in these explosions," the SAP said in a statement to SAPA. "These acts clearly indicate that the ANC have scant regard for human life, be it black or white. The landmine, for example, occurred near Pretoria close to a black township. It is therefore of the utmost importance that all peace-loving and law abiding citizens combine forces to eradicate this danger to our lives."

There could be little doubt that the people responsible for "these acts of terror could also use backyards and spare rooms in urban residential areas as hiding places for their firearms and explosive devices," the statement added. "A special responsibility therefore rests with occupiers of homes and other dwellings, as well as with property owners, to ensure that their premises or property are not being used for these purposes." If anybody suspected his property was being used as a hideout, "such a suspicion must without delay be reported to the nearest police station." "Any such report will be treated in the strictest confidence and if the information proves positive, the informant might qualify for a reward," the SAP said.

The police also appealed for people to be "more aware of their surroundings," saying this was essential. "Many bombs are placed in rubbish bins or left unattended in shopping bags or suitcases in arcades or on pavements. Pedestrians must therefore be on the lookout for suspicious looking objects in these...places." The police said it was also necessary that people should learn how to recognise various weapons of terror — such as limpet mines and handgrenades. Flat dwellers and office workers should also constantly be on the lookout for "suspicious looking articles" in their buildings. "When such an object is seen the observer must not touch or handle it, but rather immediately notify the nearest police station."

Police suggestions for greater security were listed in the statement:
— "The public must be on the lookout for persons placing parcels, in whatever form, in unusual places. Where a person is observed as acting strangely, special attention should be devoted to details usch as features, beard, scars, colour of hair, clothing and the like;
— "All concerns catering to the needs of the public are urged not to place dustbins and other containers in the immediate vicinity where the public usually gather in large numbers." The SAP said it was "common knowledge" there were many places where a limpet mine could be placed and "where little can be done to prevent it." "A terrorist, however, prefers choosing a place where he can leave his object without being conspicuous or arousing suspicion and dustbins have without exception proved ideally suited for this purpose."

Miners Stage Slowdown in Orange Free State
MB060945 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] About 3,000 miners yesterday staged a go-slow at a Orange Free State mine. Affected by the go-slow was the No 7 shaft of the Orange Free State Deduld Mine. An Anglo-American spokesman said production had fallen as result. It is believed that the go-slow was in protest against the detention of union leaders under the state of emergency. There has been no comment from the National Union of Mineworkers.

Up to 10,000 Miners Reported on Strike
MB071234 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] It is reported that up to 10,000 miners are on strike at mines around the country to protest the alleged detention of more than 200 trade union officials. The National Union of Mineworkers says the 10,000 have downed tools at six mines, but employers say only 4,500 miners are on strike at five mines. Leaders of the Congress of South African Trade Unions are said to have met to discuss what action to take about the reported detentions.

No Comment on Report 1,000 Workers Detained
MB041313 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The government Bureau for Information has refused to comment on reports that about 1,000 workers were detained im Tembisa near Pretoria yesterday. Most of them had been dismissed by the Tembisa municipality following a strike. According to reports they have gathered for a report-back meeting regarding a supreme court action instituted by five dismissed workers. South African Black Municipality Workers Union, of which many of them are said to be members, could not be reached for comment today. The Bureau for Information in Pretoria said it could not comment because of the emergency regulations.

Information Bureau Compiles Unrest Statistics
MB041656 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1654 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 4, SAPA — There have been about 308 unrest incidents the past week countrywide according to statistics supplied today by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria. Statistics supplied by the deputy director of the bureau's research unit, Mr D. Venter, made it possible to calculate how many unrest incidents occurred countrywide the past week. The statistics reveal that the past week there were approximately: 98 stone-throwing incidents, 49 arson incidents, 49 petrol bombings, 19 illegal gatherings, 20 murders, 19 robberies, and 55 other "minor" incidents. The past week, then, on average about 44 unrest incidents occurred in South Africa every day — or one incident every 33 minutes.

The director of the research unit, Dr Kobus Neethling, said the number of incidents had decreased the past week, compared to last week. "This trend seems to indicate that there has been much greater control and stability throughout the country the past two weeks than for instance the first week of the emergency situation or for that matter to what the situation had been in April and May of this year," he said. "Compared to April the number of incidents has decreased by 61 percent and compared to May the decrease has been 65 percent," Dr Neethling said. Mr Venter said that at 6am yesterday the official unrest death toll stood at 95. The number of deaths the past week increased to an average of 4.3 per day compared to two deaths per day last week. Some 7.3 unrest-related deaths occurred a day during the first week of the emergency, while in may the average was 5.1. During the past three weeks 67 percent of deaths was due to black-on-black violence.

Of unrest deaths the past week about: 17 percent were caused by the security forces (the SAP), 3 percent by municipal police, 7 percent by Development Board officials, 3 were due to self-inflicted injuries, 67 percent were caused by black-on-black violence, 3 percent killed were "members of the force." This week attacks on security forces increased to 4.4 per day from 3 per day last week. Stone-throwing incidents comprised 58 percent and petrol-bombings 16 percent. Damage increased by 50 percent compared to last week. No cost estimations were given.

Nine Die in Shootout Near Germiston 5 July

MB060531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1528 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 5, SAPA — Nine people died today — five of them East Rand Development Board officials and two of their assailants — who were killed in gunbattles in Katlehong and Vosloorus near Germiston. Twelve Development Board officials were wounded in the attacks. The Bureau for Information reported from Pretoria today that five East Rand Development Board officials were shot dead and nine were wounded by the occupants of a stolen Cressida car in two separate attacks in the early hours of this morning. AK-47 rifles were used.

The bureau reported that shortly after midnight six employees of the Development Board in Vosloorus were patrolling the township when a white Cressida, registration Hpx696t drove past them and stopped. Shots were then fired at the Development Board vehicle, hitting it and killing two of the occupants and wounding three. The car then sped off. Thirty-six spent AK-47 shells were found at the scene, the report said. An hour-and-a-half later, other Development Board officials patrolling the Katlehong area in two cars "stopped on the side of the road and climbed out of the vehicles." The white Cressida "appeared from the opposite direction driving on the wrong side of the road." When it reached the Development Board vehicles its headlights were switched on and the occupants fired shots at the (Development Board) vehicle, killing three local officials and wounding nine before driving off. The injured Development Board officials from both attacks were taken to Natalspruit Hospital in Thokoza.

At about 3am, the SAP were patrolling Katlehong when they spotted the Cressida in Letsoho Street and gave chase. "During the ensuing chase, shots were fired by both parties. The driver of the Cressida lost control and rolled the car," the bureau report said. Three of its occupants emerged from the car and tried to escape. Police shot dead two of them and the third escaped. None of their identities are known. Police found an empty AK-47 magazine in the car and later established the car had been stolen in Cleveland, Johannesburg.

Development Board officials killed in the first attack were: Mr Julani Mzamela, 19, Mr Daniel Mogeriti, 27. Names of those injured are: Mr Christian Kini, 27, Mr Fanios Gomani, 25, Mr Andries Mthijane, 22. Those killed in the second attack were: Mr Colly Kondlo, 25, Mr Deryk Malaleko, 23, Mr Alfred Ramabino, 42. Those injured in the second attack are: Mr Elias Mokona, 35, Mr Abel Molelaka, 25, Mr Richard Xhoza, age unknown, Mr Golden Malumlane, age unknown, name unknown November, age unknown, Mr Sydney Nhlehle, age unknown, Mr Michael Mofokeng, age unknown, Mr Eric Moholeka, age unknown, Mr Michael Mphila, age unknown.

A Soweto man, Mr Samuel Moloi, 19, of Mapetla, was killed "in security force action" the bureau report said. The incident happened at Mapetlatswana High School which was closed for the holidays. A man was found "necklaced" in KaNyamazane, Nelspruit.

Six whites and foru blacks are still being treated in hospital after yesterday's blast in Silverton, Pretoria, the Bureau for Information reported today. Most of them have undergone operations. Their respective conditions are described as follows:
1. Mr Pavier of Kameeldrif — condition serious but stable
2. Miss J.F. Le Roux of Sunnyside — condition satisfactory
3. Miss P.A. Marais of Sunnyside — condition satisfactory
4. Miss L. Bruyns of Sunnyside — condition satisfactory
5. Mis S.C. Roets of Silverton — condition satisfactory
6. Miss M. Erasmus of Arcadia — condition serious but stable
7. Miss Sophie Mapisa of Mamelodi — condition serious but stable
8. Mr Samuel Masanga — condition serious but stable
9. Miss Rebecca Mphofu of KwaNdebele — condition serious
10. Mr George Mamela of Atteridgeville — condition serious.

All the other patients were discharged after treatment.

Bureau for Information Issues 6 July Unrest Report

MB060910 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0901 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 6, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest situation report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"The number of incidents as well as damage caused by violent incidents of stone-throwing and robbery, were low. No deaths were reported.

"The condition of the victims of the Silverton explosion at 09h30 today is as follows:
"Miss Le Roux - will be discharged
"Mrs Roets - condition has improved
"Mr Pavier - much improved
"Miss Bruyns - good
"Miss Mopisa - transferred to Kalafong Hospital, satisfactory
"Miss Mphofu - better, transferred to Kalafong Hospital
"Mr Memela - improved
"Mr Masanga - better, transferred to Kalafong hospital
"The condition of Miss Erasmus is still serious.
"No further information on the Vosloorus/Katlehong incident available at this stage."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

ANC Violence Suggested

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 3 July says of the blast in central Johannesburg in which six women and two children were injured, that it is "another example of the utter callousness and unconcern for life and limb that the African National Congress displays." "It is indiscriminate, senseless, horrible terrorism," and "nobody can shrug it off as the act of an organisation fighting a just cause, seeking the liberation of a people, engaging in violence because it has no other way of making its protest known, or achieving its objectives, because it is banned." Even though the ANC remains banned and one cannot "expect it to turn to normal democratic processes to achieve its aims" past wrongs "cannot excuse the use of force to achieve political objectives." South Africa is being reformed. "Hated racial or apartheid measures as the Mixed Marriages Act, the pass laws and influx control have been expunged," so there is "no longer any reason for terrorism." The government will "release Nelson Mandela and unban the ANC if they renounce violence" and they will be free to "engage in the negotiation of a solution to the country's problems." "We have had enough of death, injury and destruction. Let there be peace."

Recent Bombings Considered

"The series of bomb attacks in Johannesburg and other towns in recent weeks has underwritten the fact that urban terrorism has become a depressing reality in South Africa today," says a page 22 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 3 July. Even though "the situation did not creep up unexpectedly," "we seem ill-prepared to deal with it." Routine appeals made to the public for vigilance are not enough. "The lead in creating security consciousness should come from the Government — not by way of vague and terrifying references to terrorist ogres but by cool insistence on presenting the facts to the public through the media, and enlisting support for well-defined preventive measures," such as tightening security in public places, "blast-proof curtaining for windows, particularly at street level," more police on the beat and transparent rubbish bins in public places. "A sensible campaign would deter would-be bombers and increase public confidence, not harm it. Of course it may be inconvenient, but public inconvenience is better by far than its possible alternative: death and injury."

Injustice to Detainees

Referring to the regulations now applied against detainees, a second editorial on the same page says: "Every thinking South African has reason to feel distinctly uneasy, not just about 'the situation,' but about some of the methods used to control it." The measures include giving prison officers "the right to charge, try and sentence detainees to a whipping or to solitary confinement or to a spare diet without allowing them access to a lawyer or the right to appeal," "for an offence such as singing, whistling or making unnecessary noise." "Detainees (who may be minors) are held in prison at the whim of the minister or police. That's bad enough. What then is the motivation behind the detention regulations? What is it protecting us from? Injustice?"

Labor Relations in Turmoil

Shirley Raine writes on page 23 of *The Star* that never before have relationships between South African employers and organized labor "been as confused as they are today." "At the centre of the confusion is the state of emergency which has resulted in a series of events which have thrown labour relations into turmoil." Apart from the detention of trade union leaders and members, "hundreds of trade unionists have gone into hiding for fear of detention. Those not in hiding are seldom able to follow their usual work routines. Police have continued to raid union premises and to seek central figures in the labour movement." Even though trade union offices have been disrupted by the emergency they have operated, "albeit with difficulty." However, "communication lines between workers and their unions on the one hand and employers on the other have been strained." Some major employers, "while expressing concern privately, have remained silent — much to the consternation of union leaders who believe it is the employer's duty to put pressure on the Government." Other employers have welcomed the state of emergency and "hold the view that the Government is correct in trying to stamp out the quasi-political role of the emergent labour movement." Despite meetings between various employers and government officials the government has "stuck to its guns in keeping some trade unionists behind bars, claiming they are being detained 'for activities not related to ordinary labour matters.' "

Momentum for Sanctions

A page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 3 July says the sanctions campaign has gathered momentum "for want of better ideas among foreigners for dealing with South Africa's intransigent government." However, very little attention has been paid to the consequences, costs or chances of success of a sanctions campaign. It is estimated that because gold, platinum and diamonds are relatively "immune to boycott," and there is the possibility of exporting to neighboring states with "possibly a good deal of sanctions-busting trade with countries farther afield," this would allow for exports to cover "the cost of essential imports almost indefinitely." Even though "life would become less pleasant, the available goods less varied and more expensive" there is "nothing immediately life-threatening about sanctions." "The damage would be long-term. Growth would stop, trade shrink, employment vanish; but the capacity of government and its supporting constituencies to deflect the harm from whites to blacks is almost unlimited," probably making the "impoverishment of black people" the worst consequence of sanctions. "The most obvious effect of sanctions will be to take South Africa out of the ranks of the almost-First World countries and shove it firmly back into the Third World." Sanctions would not "serve the cause of liberty or humanity."

Business Confidence Linked to Change

On the same page an economics reporter examines the issue of business confidence which has "become a sort of catch-all metaphor for all SA's economic woes." The consensus of business executives interviewed was that "confidence has become essentially an emotional issue, determined now far more by political events than by the dollar exchange rate." The views of the executives interviewed lead to conclusions that: "government cannot create business confidence simply by telling business to be confident"; the "confidence problem is at heart a political problem"; and the "restoration of business confidence requires political solutions." "Normally, an executive will look to the rand, to inflation and to interest rates as indicators of whether he should feel good about doing business in SA. Today, that executive is tossing the numbers out the window, and waiting for political change."

Nation 'Capital-Hungry'

"One of the inherent problems in our economy is that we are capital-hungry," says Davigox Igeck, managing director for currency risk management, on page 4 of *Business Day*. "We are in constant need of capital and will be so for the foreseeable future if we are to develop our land and its peoples to the kind of potential predicted by our resource base." It is naive of foreign politicians and businessmen to expect that by "crippling the economy — and, hopefully, thereby government — some kind of magic will take place whereby SA will be transformed into the phoenix of old rising majestically from the ashes of our burned-out land." Businessmen are hesitant to invest in a country which according to the media is "battling for survival." There is also the problem of the fluctuating exchange rate. The SA businessman's "incentive to expand local production capabilities and thus create more depth in the employment market is also diminished." Even though "one of the biggest sources of foreign captial has been offshore borrowing by SA businessmen," now the "moves in the exchange rate are too unstable and dangerous to once again encourage businessmen to borrow abroad." The "capital-hungry nation has gone on a diet. Like an anorexic we will waste away as we use up our own fat. Capital requirements will have to be met from internal sources, butthat means faster growth in government spending, money supply and, ultimately, inflation." The problem lies in "external and internal political pressures" with the economic field suffering the consequences thereof. Although the problems cannot be solved all at once, a climate can be created "whereby those who are prepared to discount the problems are willing to privide capital to this country." This can be done by "reducing the 'bottom line' influence of a volatile exchange rate." Even though "we can do little to encourage those in the disinvestment camp," those who are "willing to discount the risk in favour of the excellent returns offered by SA will be much more amenable if we could offer some semblance of order in our foreign exchange market."

Howe Mission Evaluted

The page 6 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 2 July says "the government hopes to be able to inform the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, of the reality that apartheid is either going or has gone." In Foreign Minister Pik Botha's view the "abolition of the pass laws and the opening of hotel and sports facilties should show his British counterpart that apartheid is already moribund." However, it is suggested that Botha "might like to take his colleague to some of the centres which have been set up in Cape Town's white areas for refugees from Crossroads and KTC," explain why the "government has deemed it necessary to issue eviction orders and to threaten to prosecute those who have given shelter to suffering compatriots," and justify "the use for this purposed of a law repealed by the very abolition of Influx Control Bill." Botha should not be surprised if Howe were to conclude that "apartheid was still alive and well." "Mr Botha wants to inform Sir Geoffrey about the actual situation in South Africa. Crossroads in its many ramifications is as good a place to start as any."

Howe Visit Play for Time

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 2 July says in a page 10 editorial that "there is agreement that Sir Geoffrey Howe's South African visit will not achieve much other than to give his government time in its fight to stave off sanctions against South Africa." Perhaps his visit can serve some purpose if Sir Geoffrey clarifies a few points the first being that South Africa must "dismantle apartheid." The South African Government is already busy with that and has made some progress. Yet the demand gets heavier and is accompanied by threats. Perhaps, Sir Geoffrey can explain what is expected from South Africa. Another matter not clear to this country is the demand that the government talk to black leaders. The EEC countries apparently are not aware of the many invitations issued by the state president to black leaders to sit around the negotiating table. Equally they are unaware of the many rejections by black leaders of these invitations. Finally, "with which black leaders do the EEC and others want the South Africans to negotiate with — with all or just with the ANC?"

Abolition of Passbooks

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 3 July says in a page 10 editorial that "with the demise of the passbook, South Africa has finally done away with one of the pillars of blatant discrimination." This represents a correction of a wrong and shows that not just lip service is being given to reform. This does not mean that the transition to the new system will be without problems. On the contrary, evildoers will try to disrupt this transitional period. Furthermore, the unpleasant memories of the past cannot be forgotten overnight by law-abiding citizens. "It is with this in mind that the government has embarked upon a campaign to market the new uniform identity system."

Buthelezi's Steady Course

Commenting on black-on-black violence in an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 4 July says: "To talk of civil war may be an exaggeration at this point. but that opposing peoples, organisations and factions are paying off old scores and engaging in a bitter power struggle cannot be gainsaid. And matters can only become worse if this violence continues, as is happening despite the emergency, even though the unrest has to a large extent been quelled." In the midst of this "turbulence," Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi has called for restraint, has opposed sanctions, and has emphasized the need for peaceful change. Chief Buthelezi "has refused to deviate from his principles; he has kept a steady course that is to be admired. As the political leader of the powerful Zulu nation, he should be a key figure in the negotiation of the country's future — and the sooner he can throw his weight behind reform the better it will be for everyone. Thus, we believe the time has arrived for Chief Buthelezi and the Government to reach some accommodation with each other, since the situation is too serious to allow forces of peaceful change to be at loggerheads with each other."

Call for Sisulu's Release

"Now that the government has publicly acknowledged that *New Nation* editor Zwelakhe Sisulu has been detained under the emergency regulations, it must also take active steps to release him," Johannesburg *City Press* in English on 6 July [date as published] says in an editorial on page 2. The *New Nation* is owned by the South African Catholic Bishops Conference and was "set up with the hope of many church groups around the world. This action against him is now threatening to bring about a Church versus State situation and could provoke an international confrontation which the government could not afford given its pathetic global image. Sisulu must be released forthwith."

Stabilizing Force of Unions

"Unions, and indeed the entire structure of industrial relations created by the Wiehahn reforms, have operated as a stabilising force in a turbulent society. The unions have become the most effective forum in SA for the resolution of disputes between the races, both internally between workers and management and externally in conflicts with management," Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 4 July says in an editorial on page 6. Unions pursue political ends because "political concerns the division of the spoils, and unions exist to get a fair share for their workers." Therefore, "the declaration of a dispute by the National Union of Mineworkers must be viewed as part of normal industrial relations in a capitalist system. The union is behaving not only lawfully but constructively and in a manner designed to preserve capitalism. The fears of the union that its two leading members, Cyril Ramaphosa and James Motlatsi, might be detained on their return from Britain should also be seen in this light." "So long as union leaders are engaged in the lawful pursuit of the interests of their members — even if those interests are political — they should be immune to measures designed to deal with threats to security. Failure to preserve that line might, in present conditions, have grave and unpredictable consequences on the mining industry and the national economy."

Wake-Up Call to Bishop Tutu

"Bishop Desmond Tutu has in forthright terms condemned the violence that has begun to consume SA. In doing so he has, like the Rev Beyers Naude a few days earlier, seemed to adopt a welcome new tone," *Business Day* says in another editorial on page 6. "It may be that Bishop Tutu has at last looked into the abyss and seen, perhaps the image of a two-week-old bomb victim as much as in the shooting of a township child, the horror that awaits this country if men in positions of moral leadership are not able to stem the drift into violence." It may be possible to hope Bishop Tutu "will soon see that sanctions, 'ungovernability,' terrorism, and such convulsive episodes as the burning of Crossroads all come in one package. Either we build or we burn."

Employment Greatly Reduced

Industrial Editor David Furlonger writes on the same page that the latest *Manufacturing Survey* by Stellenbosch University's Bureau for Economic Research (BER) shows that "manufacturing activity is at such a low ebb that, in some industries, not a single company is working at full production." "Nearly half the country's manufacturing sectors are operating at lower production volume levels than they were 10 years ago." Of 19 sectors examined, 17 employed fewer workers than at the same time last year. "While production capacity utilisation hovers between 75 percent and 91 percent in the various industries, figures take no account of the fact that they are based on reduced capacity expectation." Even apparently healthy industries are operating at "low production levels and with hugely reduced workforces."

Debt Repayment

"The hint by Dr Dennis Worrall that South Africa might refuse to pay its international debts should severe sanctions be imposed is an ominous development," Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 3 July says in an editorial on page 6. It can be argued that the country has the right to take retaliatory action against countries "determined to bring this economy to its knees." "But this would be a final admission that South Africa had abandoned hope of readmission into the world community." The country's word is already questioned abroad and "to raise further doubts about South Africa's creditworthiness at a time when a badly-sagging economy desperately needs an injection of confidence is unhelpful, over both the immediate and longer term." The positive side of the Worrall interview was that he " 'sensed' " that it was in the country's interest to release Nelson Mandela, although the problem was that it was hard to justify to the white community. Perhaps Geoffrey Howe will be more successful in securing this than the Eminent Persons Group. Having been heavily criticized for sticking out her neck for South Africa, Mrs Margaret Thatcher "now has a right to call up an important IOU or two from President P.W. Botha. It could be a test case on how we treat friends who have stood by us the longest."

U.S., ANC Relations

Simon Barber writes on the same page that while momentum for sanctions against South Africa is gaining on Capital Hill, the "American body politic is still tormented about how to aproach the African National Congress." U.S. politicians cannot accept that the ANC tolerates communists for the same reason the U.S. tolerated Stalin in World War II, and liberal democrats worry about an ANC government being hijacked by totalitarians. The U.S. has stepped up its contacts with the ANC with some trepidation. Washington hopes that its "informal acceptance" of the organization might strengthen the moderates within it. Fears of the ANC not only exist in the White House but also among liberal Democrats, who recently supported a conservative amendment to deny assistance to the ANC so long as its controlling body includes members of the South African Communist Party, which sent a message to the ANC about U.S. fears. Whether the ANC can allay these fears depends on its reactions to U.S. " 'testing.' "

Emergency and Labor Relations

"The State of Emergency," Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 4 July says in an editorial on page 10 "was declared in order to bring peace to the country, but in one area at least it is creating turmoil. That area is labour relations. The detention of hundreds of trade union leaders has led to a wave of protest strikes and has disrupted employer-worker relationships carefully nurtured for years." Whether the government's argument that the leaders are being held for other reasons is valid or not is impossible to say. However, in absence of other black political institutions, unions have come to play a quasipolitical role and employers have accepted that. "Now the heavy hand of the State has jeopardised one of South Africa's areas of genuine reform. In the present economic and political climate, this extra instability is the last thing the country needs."

Regretting Press Censorship

In his "My View" column on the same page, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert regrets the censorship of the press which has been imposed in the state of emergency and the way it hinders people in having varying views which help them make up their mind about things. He wonders how people in the townships make up their minds and who presents the pros and cons of various issues to them, churches, schools civic associations, pupils or whom? "One thing is quite certain from my own experience: people in townships and villages are making up their minds on a whole range of issues in a far more uniform way than ever before. It is quite amusing how common attitudes have developed on a number of key issues." If people wonder what township attitudes are, he recommends visiting them. "If one is really intersted in finding out what is going on in your country, I would recommend this very much. Sometimes it is not so easy, but it is always worth it."

Short Term Reaction to Explosions

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 3 July says in an editorial on page 14 that "perhaps our impression is wrong but it seems the series of bomb explosions has caused a sort of shortterm reaction." The question is what will the reaction be if terrorism on soft targets increases. Therein lies the crux of the matter. The classical Marxist method is used here. The more damage is caused the easier it will be to undermine the morale of a community as a whole. "If we want to ensure our future we must make sacrifices for it by being alert and by creating a system that will be acceptable to all."

Formula for Capitalism

In a second editorial on page 14 *Die Transvaler* says "one of the biggest challenges to South Africa's economy is to find a formula that would make First World interests reconcilable with Third World demands." The solution lies clearly in the development of a capitalist system that will fulfill the expectations of a multiracial society. Problems in this regard have been identified by the President's Council and recommendations have led to a new official approach to the development of small business undertakings. "This new approach is a practical step to promote economic activity. Surely, it is one of the most effective ways of fighting the communist ideology."

Western Demands

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 4 July says in a page 8 editorial that "Senator Gary Hart has urged President Reagan to personally demand from President Botha that he begins immediately with negotiations on a majority government." This confirms what one has suspected for a long time — that when Western governments demands that apartheid be dismantled, they really mean that the present government should be replaced by a black one. The EEC has given South Africa 3 months to end apartheid, and Sir Geoffrey Howe is coming especially to convey this message. Western governments should spell out their demands. Do they want South Africa to carry on with reform or do they want a black majority government based on the Zimbabwean model? "Hypocritical talk is just not good enough."

ZAMBIA

Botswana President Masire Arrives on Visit

MB041014 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Botswana President Quett Masire arrived in Lusaka this afternoon for a 2-day official visit to Zambia, during which he will open the international trade fair in Ndola. Dr Masire, who is accompanied by Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Gaositwe Chiepe and other top Botswana leaders, was met at Lusaka International Airport by President Kaunda, Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane, Secretary of State for Defense and Security Alex Shapi, and other senior party and government officials. On arrival, Dr Masire was treated to a red carpet reception and inspected a guard of honor mounted by the second battalion of the Zambia regiment while a 21-gun salute boomed.

State Dinner Remarks Reported

MB041015 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] President Kaunda has said it is disheartening that countries in a position to pressure racist South Africa to change her policies have not been able to accept their responsibility toward this noble goal. The president said at State House at a state dinner for President Quett Masire of Botswana that the issue was more disturbing because Western countries that are dragging their feet on South Africa have been quick to act when it is in the interest of the whites being threatened. Dr Kaunda noted that blacks in South Africa and in neighboring countries have continued to die, yet the West is not prepared to act but acted in the case of Poland through the same sanctions they now refuse to apply on South Africa.

The Botswana president, who is in the country to open the Zambia International Trade Fair in Ndola told his host that there was no doubt that the problams brought about by South Africa have helped to make more than ever before countries in the region. He cited the creation of the Preferential Trade Area, the SADCC and other bodies as clear testimony of close links that now exist in the region.

Kaunda Comments on RSA in Message to Reagan

MB041238 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Excerpt] President Kaunda has said the greatness of the United States as a leading democracy should be seen in its ability to changes with the time in favor of the will of the oppressed of South Africa and Namibia. The president said in a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on their 210th independence anniversary today that the 4th of July is of particular importance as it reminds the world of the desire for freedom and independence by the oppressed peoples of southern Africa. Dr Kaunda said Zambians need not remind the Americans of the evils of apartheid, pointing out that it is the very opposite of democracy that the United States cherishes and defends.

Foreign Minister: U.S. Independence 'Inspiration'

MB041957 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Luke Mwananshiku today said America's independence is a great inspiration to the people of Namibia and South Africa. Speaking at a ceremony to mark the 210th anniversary of American independence, Mr Mwananshiku said America's achievement of independence is a great event because it gives hope to those still fighting for their freedom in southern Africa. Hesaid America's independence is of a great importance in southern Africa because there are still people in Namibia and South Africa who are not free.

Prime Minister Comments on Economy, RSA

MB031846 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane has said that the unstable economy and political crisis in southern African region will not force Zambia to be used as a puppet by the West or the East. The prime minister made this assurance when the Guyana high commissioner to Zambia, (Oscar Clark), called on him. Mr Musokotwane said although Zambia is facing serious economic problems brought about by South Africa's destabilization of the region, she cannot give up her independence for wealth. On the political front the prime minister said the situation in South Africa was becoming more explosive and there was no way to turn back the clock. Earlier Mr (Clark) expressed his government's concern over the situation in southern Africa.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Criticizes U.S., UK on RSA Sanctions

MB041707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1631 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 4, SAPA — Washington and London have shown little concern over apartheid and have not suggested military action as an alternative to sanctions, a Zimbabwe cabinet minister said here today, ZIANA reported today. The minister of foreign affairs, Dr Witness Mangwende, in a speech read on his behalf by Mr David Karimanzira, the minister of youth, sport and culture, said: "Alas, we have had little concern shown in Washington and London over the terrorism of apartheid, neither has there been any suggestion that military action should be taken to combat that international menace," he said.

At a reception marking the 210th anniversary of American independence where former U.S. President Jimmy Carter was present, the minister made a scathing attack on the British and American Governments for refusing to impose sanctions in order to protect their investments, while at the same time they imposed sanctions on countries where their investments were minimal. "...The British imposed sanctions against Argentina in the Malvinas/Falklands conflict. Similary the Americans imposed sanctions against Poland over an issue that was a totally internal Polish affair, they have also acted harshly against Nicaragua over yet another totally domestic affair," he said. He also said that the Americans had slapped a grain embargo on the Soviet Union over the invasion of Afghanistan, as well as carried out acts of aggression against Libya. "Having taken such measures in the past, and having strongly and publicly defended those same measures as effective and successful, we must wonder why in the case of South Africa such measures are suddenly labelled ineffective, unworkable and most likely to harm the very people they are meant to help," the minister said.

Jimmy Carter Walks Out on Mangwende Remarks

MB041705 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] The former United States president, Mr Jimmy Carter, has paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Mr Carter, accompanied by his wife and several officers of the Carter development foundation, arrived in Harare last night from Ghana. While in Ghana, Mr Carter is reported to have expressed support for sanctions against racist South Africa and criticized the European Community for failure to impose an economic boycott against the [word indistinct]. He told newsmen that the European Community's decision to wait for another 3 months before instituting mandatory sanctions was regrettable. During his stay in Ghana, Mr Carter launched the Food for Peace Program.

Meanwhile, this afternoon Mr Carter walked out of a reception in Harare to mark the anniversary of American independence. He was joined by the American charge d'affaires to Zimbabwe, Mr Edward Lanpher and the British high commissioner, Mr [name indistinct]. The three walked out of the reception when the minister of youth sport and culture, Comrade David Karimanzira, criticized the United States and Britain for refusing to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. The minister condemned the American and British double standards of criticizing injustice in one country while condoning it in others where they have vested interests.

Mangwende Notes 'Right' to Military Aid

MB041716 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1638 GMT 4 July 86

[Text] Harare, July 4, SAPA — Zimbabwe and other Frontline States have the right, if necessary to call in friendly nations to repel South African aggression the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Witness Mangwende said here today, ZIANA reports. He told the National Forum meeting that such a decision would be in compliance with the United Nations Charter which says that "any nation has the right to seek international assistance to repel foreign aggression." The minister's remarks follow the May 19 South African attacks on Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe in which two people died.

He added that "the security of small nations needs to be safeguarded by the collective will and effort of the entire world community." Angola invited the Cubans to bolster its military capacity in the face of South African aggression and "by the same token, let me declare here and now that Zimbabwe and other Frontline States have the right to call in friendly nations to repel South African aggression should the need arise," he said.

The minister said that an important task of the Nonaligned Movement was to democratise the decision-making processes of the world. He said the movement, which is made up of the Third World, were the "recipients" and not the "participants" in international rule making. Together, the people in the movement constituted the majority of the world's population, and possessed the largest part of certain important raw materials, yet remained the poorest. It was for this reason the movement sought to restructure the international economic order to reverse the current "unequal" trade relationships between the developed north and the developing south, he said. Nonaligned countries wanted to see "an end to protectionism, fairer interest rates on loans, a negotiable settlement to the debt burden which has crippled their economies," the minister said.

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MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

16 JULY 1986

Israel

The attorney general informed the High Court of Justice that the police will investigate the Shin Bet affair, according to Jerusalem radio, which added that the court's debate on the issue will begin 20 July. Meanwhile, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said that nobody, not even political leaders, is exempt from the police investigation, the radio added.

Elsewhere, a European military source claimed to have found an SS-23 missile site and a MiG-29 in Syria, according to *Davar*. The source said the missile site was in the Damascus area, while the location of the MiG was unidentified, said *Davar*, adding that the report could not be verified by any other source.

Israel-Egypt

The Tabah negotiating teams agreed on the way to select international arbiters, according to Jerusalem radio, which added that the arbitrating body will be composed of one Egyptian, one Israeli, a chief arbiter selected by the two, and two neutral arbiters.

Lebanon

A 15 July ministerial meeting chaired by the prime minister discussed security measures in the capital, Beirut radio reported. Reconstruction Affairs Minister Nabih Birri said the conferees discussed the "deteriorating" security situation in East Beirut. Adding that a decision has been made on extending the security plan to the southern suburb, Birri said that other measures are still required, the radio disclosed. For his part, the prime minister said the participants expressed satisfaction with West Beirut security affairs, and called on those in the eastern area to show some reciprocal measures, the radio continued. Commenting on the meeting, a Lebanese Forces official source cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon advised Birri to pay more attention to complaints being made about West Beirut security before concerning himself with East Beirut.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian artillery shelling on the southern fronts 15 July claimed 35 Iraqi casualties, IRNA announced, adding that firing on the western fronts resulted in heavy Iraqi losses. A military spokesman cited by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi naval firing destroyed an Iranian landing ship and gunboat.

Iran

The prime minister dissolved the board of directors of the Iranian medical disciplinary organization on grounds of incompetence,IRNA reported. He urged the new head of the organization to deal decisively with a "handful of opportunists and counterrevolutionary doctors" who are abusing their profession, according to the agency, which added that the dissolved board had provoked a group of doctors to stop work 15 July in protest of a Majlis bill being debated on the board's composition.

Libya

Armed Forces missile brigade maneuvers concluded 15 July, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio announced. A possible enemy landing by helicopter or by the Rapid Deployment Force deep inside the country was crushed, the radio added.

Elsewhere, an Italian legislator returning from Tripoli said that Libya is planning to start legal proceedings against the United States for damages resulting from the U.S. air strike, ANSA reported. The official added that Libya is ready to pay damages itself if Libyan involvement in the attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports and the West Berlin La Belle discotheque can be proved, the agency continued.

Kuwait-PDRY

Summit talks in Kuwait between the Kuwaiti amir and PDRY chairman ended 15 July, KUNA reported. A joint statement said the talks focused on bilateral relations, developments in the Iran-Iraq war, and on the need to increase efforts aimed at removing "marginal differences" affecting Arab relations, the agency added. The PDRY chairman, who termed the talks "successful," returned home 15 July, Aden radio reported.

Maghreb

Morocco — King Hassan II has been advised to observe a period of rest and convalescence, a ministerial communique carried by Rabat radio announced. Doctors treating the king, noting the "fatigue and great exhaustion" brought about by many months of concentrated activity, advised him to stop traveling abroad, according to the radio, adding that the routine medical examination had very satisfactory results. The king's trip to the United States, set for 22 July, has been postponed, MAP noted.

Algeria — President Chadli Bendjedid received the Jordanian envoy to Belgium in Brussels, where he continues to be active during his convalescence, Algiers radio reported.

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PLO Chairman: Jordanian Move Part of 'Settlement'

LD160919 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jul (KUNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stressed in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Anba* that the expulsion of the organization from Jordan is part of a new settlement plan. He said: All the attempts being made by colonialism in the United States to trivialize the Palestinian people's issue will not make us submit to their will or accept what we hate.

He voiced his conviction that Jordan's rejection of the three formulas put forward by the organization is based on a U.S.-Israeli plan to distance Jordan from the liberation organization and give it parts of the West Bank and Ghaza as well as a connecting corridor between Gaza and the West Bank. This is the new settlement plan that is being executed by Jordan at this time.

'Arafat again pointed to the cooperation undertaken between these countries [as heard] and the Zionist entity in order to destroy the Palestinians. He cited the Sabra and Shatila massacres, which were repeated three times: the first by the Israeli occupation forces and the second and third, regrettably, by some Arab countries performing the role on Israel's behalf.

The paper, which held the interview with 'Arafat before he left the Sudanese capital for Tunisia, said that 'Arafat launched a strong attack on the Iranian leadership and urged the Iranian people to make a move to stop the war and put pressure on the regime, which has proven its insincerity on ending the conflict.

The paper quoted him: These wars are directed against Arabs, Muslims, the world, and the nonaligned countries. 'Arafat praised the stand taken by Iraq, which has responded to the call for ending the Iraq-Iran war.

'Arafat: Return Occupied Land to UN Control

DW151041 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
14 Jul 86 pp 115-117

[Interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat by *Der Spiegel* editors Adel. S. Elias and Romanin Leick in Vienna; date not given]

[Excerpts] *Spiegel*: Mr 'Arafat, the PLO is not what it used to be. In 1982 it was militarily defeated by the Israelis in Lebanon. It is split up organizationally. Jordan's King Husayn had the Al-Fatah offices closed and expelled your military deputy Abu Jihad. Who is left to support you?

'Arafat: There is no quarrel between King Husayn and myself. I only have a problem with his majesty's government. The whole thing is a Jordanian stage play. However, regardless what the government will do, it will not succeed to unhinge us. We are the most important factor in the Middle East, nothing works without us.

Spiegel: Without Jordanian support nothing works for you either.

'Arafat: Since its existence the Jordanian regime was trying to find an alternative to the PLO. This will go on. However, the Palestinians and the Jordanians are one people. Nobody can separate us. We have the same fate even if the Amman government tries to cut this historical tie and annul the alliance.

Spiegel: Your former intelligence chief Abu al-Za'im has recently staged a putsch against you in Amman, obviously with Jordanian protection.

'Arafat: Every time when I have a conflict with an Arab regime, such persons as Abu al-Za'im are being involved. However, who is that zero? Actually I am happy that he has left us. All this is only theatrical thundering. There have been repeated atempts to split us. The end of the PLO has often been predicted.

Spiegel: King Husayn already threw down the gauntlet in February. He blamed you for the failure of his peace initiative.

'Arafat: Husayn is not in a position to ever say no to the United States. Eventually he always obeys the U.S. President. We had three proposals made to the Americans through the king about our ideas of solving the Middle East problem. These proposals amounted to a preparation and convocation of an international peace conference. However, as soon as they were published pressure from the Americans increased so much that everything failed eventually.

Spiegel: Husayn has described it quite differently. He said the United States demanded that you recognize the UN Resolutions 242 and 338, guaranteeing Israel's right to exist in safe borders "free of threats and acts of violence." Husayn was certain you would agree, but you did not.

'Arafat: I want to explain to you how it really was. When our proposals had been rejected by the Americans, I met privately with the king. After a long discussion we agreed that I should officially take over and confirm the statement he had made on 29 May 1985 in Washington. I did that. I repeated publicly every word Husayn had stated in the United States. However, it was in vain. The Americans did not accept it. Now I am asking you: Why does the United States accept the king's statement, and not accept this statement if I repeat it?

Spiegel: Why did you not accept the UN resolutions?

'Arafat: I am prepared to do it if the Americans will simultaneously accept the self-determination right of my people.

Spiegel: At any rate, now it looks as if the king wants a final breach with the PLO because he is disappointed with you. He is about to curtail your influence in west Jordan and to link the people in the occupied areas directly to him.

'Arafat: To me this is a joke. The people in west Jordan back the PLO fully. That was even confirmed when Margaret Thatcher visited Israel. There is no alternative to the PLO, and this reality can be changed only if Yasir 'Arafat is killed. [passage omitted]

Spiegel: You cannot take the occupied west Jordan area and the Gaza Strip with military force from Israel. The establishment of a Palestinian state with peaceful means is not in sight either. Does that not discourage you?

'Arafat: Naturally there is a peaceful solution. Therefore, we demand an international peace conference. If this should be impossible, the United Nations should get active. The Israelis, the Americans, and some Europeans would like to keep the PLO out. Ok, agreed. Then please return the occupied areas to the United Nations. I propose here for the first time to subordinate the occupied Palestinian areas to the United Nations. I am prepared to give all security guarantees. The only thing I want is that my people will eventually find a place where they can live in freedom. I am asking you, where will you go when this talk will be over?

Spiegel: Home.

'Arafat: Did you ever think where I will go? I have no home; my home was taken away. I do not even have a passport. You see, this is the tragedy of the Palestinian people.

Spiegel: Mr 'Arafat, we thank you for this talk.

Al-Wazir on Differences With Jordan, Terrorism

JN151532 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 15 Jul (SUNA) — Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Paelstinian revolution forces, who was deported from Jordan within the framework of the decision to close 25 PLO offices, has expressed his regret because Jordan has not responded to the PLO's urging that differences on a specific stand not ignite a conflict. Abu Jihad said that the differences with Jordan began when the PLO rejected the U.S. proposal vis-a-vis the international conference. In a statement to *Al-Sahafah*, Khalil al-Wazir affirmed that the PLO is still concerned about maintaining its relations with Jordan. the PLO wants these relations to be normal.

Abu Jihad said that Palestinian revolutionaries who are escalating their operations in the occupied territory — operations which the enemy himself has admitted — and who are resisting the enemy's conspiratorial schemes will not accept incomplete solutions.

Abu Jihad asserted that the Palestinian people are experiencing a practical national unity inside and outside the occupied territory embodying the unity of all the people around their leadership despite all conspiratorial attempts to create a kind of division in their ranks. He noted that the efforts will continue in order to hold meetings with the (?dissidents) regardless of the obstacles and despite the failure of the Aden and Algiers meetings.

On terrorism, Abu Jihad said that international quarters have affirmed the legitimate right to armed struggle against the Israeli enemy. He said that the operations in which Palestinian tools are used are an attempt by some Arab organs to tarnish the image of Palestinian struggle.

Former Gaza Mayor Interviewed in Amman

JN151930 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1723 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Interview with Former Gaza Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa by reporter Ibrahim Shahzadah; date not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ibrahim Shahazadah] Speaking about you a few days ago, His Majesty King Husayn said: Al-Haj Rashad al-Shawwa is a man I respect and appreciate as a struggler. This is a description you deserve from all for your firm stands championing justice. In light of the current state of affairs in the occupied territories, and Israel's designs aimed at emptying the land and swallowing it quickly, what are the priorities on which political action for the Palestinian cause must be based at this stage?

[Rashad al-Shawwa] I believe that regaining the land is the most important priority. The land is diminishing daily. Israel continues to confiscate land to establish new settlements and expand existing ones. [passage omitted] In my opinion, the best means available to us is the policy calling for the exchange of land for peace which his majesty has mentioned on many occasions. [passage omitted]

[Shahzadah] You mentioned that no one, except those who live in the occupied territories, knows about actual ife there. This applies to many who speak on behalf of the cause. In your opinion, do they know about your tribulation?

[Al-Shawwa] I say with great regret that even our brothers in the PLO are not aware of the real state of affairs in the Gaza Strip. They hear from those who leave the occupied territories who describe to them the situation there. They are affected the moment they hear such reports. But after this, everyone goes his own way. Some go to their families, others to a picnic or their job. They forget the inhabitants of the Gaza Strip. [passage omitted]

[Shahzadah] You mentioned that something must be done. In light of the stalemate prevailing over the moves toward peace and in light of the stands of some parties, what in your opinion are the aspirations of the kinfolk in the occupied territories?

[Al-Shawwa] There is a great difference between aspirations and reality. The past 19 years have proved that there is no hope. The Arabs have no force. The PLO has no force. The force that can make Israel move out of the occupied territories does not exist. Therefore, the only thing that we must do is to follow the courses that have been proposed, the latest being the exchange of land for peace. Exchanging land for peace is a means of saving the kinfolk, ending the Israeli occupation, and returning the occupied territories to Arab sovereignty under which the citizens may be able to breathe, think calmly, and predict what will happen to them in the future.

We live under occupation hour by hour. We do not know what will happen to any of us 1 hour later. This is the psychological state in which we are living. That is why we ask for something to take place. In our opinion, the exchange of land for peace, the withdrawal of Israel, and the termination of the Israeli occupation are the only means that are within our reach. If there is any party that believes that there are other means, let it come forth and we will support it and thank it.

[Shahzadah] What is your opinion about the proposals for an international conference on establishing peace?

[Al-Shawwa] We welcome an international conference. We call for an international conference. However, if this conference does not materialize and if Israel's withdrawal is achieved through the UN Security Council resolution which stipulates the impermissibility of the forcible seizure of land and their annexation...

[Shahwadah, interrupting] Resolution 242.

[Al-Shawwa] Yes, Resolution 242. Let us support this resolution if it saves the land and ends the Israeli occuaption of the occupied territories.

[Shahzadah] The question of self-determination has been raised and many question marks were raised about it. What is the opinion of Al-Haj Rashad al-Shawwa on this issue?

[Al-Shawwa] Self-determination is everyone's wish. As Palestinians, let us look at the map of the region in which we live. Our self-determination has been made. Our self-determination is joining Jordan in a confederal union under which all citizens, whether in the East Bank, the West Bank, or in Gaza, will be equal. This is the fate that awaits us. I, as well many others, do not see any other fate than this except that of being swallowed up by Israel. We hope this will not take place. We hope we can take steps that will save us from the Israeli occupation and that will make us join Jordan in the same independent and cohesive entity in which all citizens will be equal. [passage omitted]

[Shahzadah] As you know, the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship, or Jordan's relationship with the PLO, has been suspended as an organization as a result of stands you most probably know, stands dealing with the question of self-determination and the PLO's rejection of the UN Security Council resolutions as well as the condemnation of terrorism. Does Al-Haj Rashad al-Shawwa have any comment on this?

[Al-Shawwa] Nobody in the occupied territory can compete with the PLO over its represenation of the Palestinian people. We have called for and recognized the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. But, regrettably, the meaning of representation was wrong. Instead of becoming an expression of the opinions of the occupied territory's inhabitants, who considered the PLO to be their legitimate representative, and instead of deriving its stands from the needs, desires, and decisions of the occupied territory's inhabitants, the situation was completely reversed. The PLO imposed its will over the occupied territory's inhabitants instead of taking into consideration their opinions. The inhabitants in the occupied territory want to get rid of the Israeli occupation and to give priority to ending the Israeli occupation. As we see now, this can be achieved only through the exchange of land for peace or through the acceptance of Resolution 242. If the PLO has a substitute that can save us from this situation, we welcome this. The PLO is welcomed and we all support it. But if the PLO has no way to end the occupation, we believe that following Resolution 242 is at least an attempt through which we can recruit world public opinion to implement the decision adopted by the Security Council and which was recognized by all countries in the world, including the Arab countries. We believe that this resolution is the only serious way to end the Israeli occupation. [passage omitted]

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Tunis for Fatah Meetings

GF151640 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Tunis early today to participate in the meetings of the Fatah Central Committee scheduled to begin this evening. The meetings will be followed by a Fatah Revolutionary Council meeting. It has been learned that the Palestinian meetings will discuss the latest developments of the Palestinian issue.

Qaddumi Confers With Soviet Diplomat in Tunis

JN151859 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, received Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Tunis (Tijran Krakanov) in the department's headquarters yesterday morning. They reviewed the latest developments in the Palestine question, the conditions of our people in the occupied homeland, and the Zionist occupation authorities' repressive policy against our people. They also discussed the situation in the Arab and international arenas as well as relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union.

The Soviet charge affirmed his country's support for our people's just national struggle to regain their full inalienable national rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent Palestinian state.

For his part, Abu al-Lutf expressed his appreciation and that of the PLO for Soviet support, stressing the PLO's concern about continuing and promoting its relations with the Soviet Union.

Joint Forces Shell Israeli Positions 14 July

JN151938 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces has stated the following:

In implementation of orders, the rockets launcher group of the Martyr Major General Sa'd Sayil unit shelled military positions near the settlement of (Misgav 'Am) in the occupied Palestinian Galilee with heavy rockets at 2400, on 14 July 1986. The rockets hit their targets and fires were seen. There were also heavy human losses. Our revolutionaries returned safely to their bases. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces

KUWAIT

Prime Minister Receives USSR's Katushev

LD151122 Kuwait KUNA in English 1020 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 15 (KUNA) — H.H. Crown Prince and Premier Sheikh Sa'd al-'Abdullah al-Salim al-Sabah today received Central Committee member of the Soviet Communist Party, member of the Supreme Soviet and head of the Government Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev and Deputy Oil Industries Minister Topolov and the accompanying delegation on the occasion of their visit to the country.

The meeting was attended by Oil Minister Sheikh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adhbi, Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Akopov, Kuwaiti Ambassador to the Soviet Union 'Abd al-Muhsin Yousef al-Du'ayj and Deputy Board Chairman of the Petrochemical Industries Company Husayn al-Jassem.

Amir Receives Gorbachev Message

LD161027 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1006 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jul (KUNA) — The amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, today received a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The contents of the message, which was conveyed by Konstantin Katushev, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, were not revealed. The Soviet official is visiting Kuwait to hold talks with senior Kuwaiti officials on prospects for bilateral cooperation in the economic and oil fields.

Minister's Statement on PDRY President's Visit

LD151837 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Rashid 'Abd al-'Aziz has made the following statement on the visit of PDRY President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas to Kuwait:

At the invitation of his brother His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, His Excellency President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, paid a visit to Kuwait from 7 to 9 Dhu al-qi'dah 1406 of the Hegira, corresponding to 13 to 15 July 1986. The visitor and members of his delegation were given a warm welcome reflecting the close ties of brotherhood and amity that bind the two countries and their two fraternal peoples together.

During the visit, official talks took place between the two sides, covering Arab and international issues as well as matters of common interest. They concentrated in particular on bilateral relations and on ways of bolstering and developing them, and affirmed their determination to bolster and strengthen relations between the two countries in all fields in a manner that would guarantee the realization of their two peoples' aspirations and common interests.

The two sides also studied the development of events in the region, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war. In this respect, they affirmed the need to increase the efforts being exerted to end this war, which is a serious threat to the security and stability of the region's people. The two sides also praised the positive stands taken in this regard and all the peaceful initiatives made.

With regard to current Arab conditions, the views of both sides were identical about the need to increase efforts to remove marginal differences marring Arab relations that have prevented the realization of the desired Arab solidarity and the closing of ranks so that it would be possible to face the fateful challenges that impose themselves on our Arab nation. In this context, the two sides reiterated their countries' full support for the heroic struggle of the Palestine people to retrieve their full national rights and to establish their independent state under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The two sides expressed their support for all the efforts being exerted to deliver fraternal Lebanon from its crisis, to restore peace and stability, and to enable it to impose its legitimate authority and sovereignty over its entire national territory.

Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas invited his brother, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, to visit the PDRY. The amir has gratefully accepted it and promised to pay the visit at some future date.

PDRY

'Al-Attas Comments on Visit to Kuwait

GF151330 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, YSP Political Bureau member and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and the delegation accompanying him returned home this afternoon following the conclusion of a 3-day official visit to the fraternal State of Kuwait. The visit was in response to an invitation extended by Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

'Al-Attas was received at Aden International Airport by Brother Salih Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, YSP Political Bureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; a number of YSP Political Bureau and Central Committee members; ministers; and other officials.

Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas made a statement to ANA and KUNA on the results of his visit to the fraternal state of Kuwait. He affirmed that his visit and the discussions he held with Kuwaiti officials were successful. He added that his talks were characterized by a true brotherly spirit and mutual feelings for the importance of consolidating bonds and relations between our countries to serve the interests of our fraternal peoples.

Mubarak Leaves on Four-Country European Tour

NC160712 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his delegation left Cairo for Rome this morning at the start of a quick 2-day working visit during which he will go to four European countries; namely, France, Britain, West Germany, and Italy. The talks the president will hold with the four heads of state are expected to deal with economic cooperation and Middle East developments.

Abu Ghazalah on Armed Forces, Visit to Jordan

NC151122 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Amman, 15 Jul (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and defense minister, has emphasized that the Egyptian Armed Forces are now in better condition than they were before the 1973 war. He added that the Egyptian Armed Forces currently enjoy the very highest level of training and morale.

In an exclusive statement to the MENA correspondent in Amman, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah pointed out that the Armed Forces' personnel are being trained in accordance with an objective and accurate plan, (?working) continuously for success. He acknowledged that every once in a while quantity is replaced by quality, pending the delivery of modern weapons. Abu Ghazalah also stressed the need for rationalization in all fields of expenditure.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah, who is currently visiting Jordan, pointed out that the U.S. E-2c early warning aircraft will join the Egyptian Armed Forces in the first quarter of next year. This will have a remarkable effect on the standard of Egypt's air defense, as well as on its control and command system.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah described his current visit to Jordan as both successful and fruitful. He added that he and King Husayn reviewed the current situation in the Arab world and circumstances prevailing in the region. During his talks with the Jordanian monarch and senior Jordanian officials, Abu Ghazalah discussed military activities in which Egypt and Jordan can cooperate. He added that King Husayn agreed to most of the proposals presented to him in this respect, and that the king will adopt many of them. He pointed out that the objective of his visit, undertaken in response to an invitation from Lieutenant General Zayid ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, is to familiarize himself with the arms and training of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and to establish coordination in training and military industrialization.

As to the specific subjects covered by the agreement reached with the Jordanians, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that they include cooperation in the field of medical services, joint training and military industrialization, and the exchange of military expertise. He added that joint military committees will soon be created to put the agreement into effect.

Commenting on the current status of the Arab military industry, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah stressed the need for cooperation among the Arab States in this field. This can take place through the joint participation of Arab countries, particularly in the production of tanks and aircrafts, he added. He noted in this respect that the manufacture of a single aircraft requires more than 800 factories.

On the concept of diversifying arms sources, Abu Ghazalah said that this is an important and fundamental issue. He emphasized that this idea must be implemented through an accurate and detailed plan, particularly to ensure proper maintenance and the availability of spare parts. He pointed out that the principle of diversification in arms sources is an asset to national security and ensures self-reliance in basic areas.

Asked about the outcome of his visit yesterday to Jordan's Mu'tah Military University, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah praised this experiment and described it as an excellent idea in the field of military education, in which all military schools are gathered under one umbrella. He pointed out that this trend tends to improve the general knowledge of officers, something that is worthy of study.

In conclusion, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah expressed his deep thanks to King Husayn for receiving him immediately after his arrival. He added that King Husayn asked him to convey greetings to President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian people.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah is scheduled to visit some Jordanian military units today, before leaving Amman for Cairo.

'Abd al-Majid Receives Israeli Ambassador 15 Jul

NC151637 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1614 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Moshe Sason, Israel's ambassador in Cairo.

Prime Minister Meets Visiting Canadian State Minister

NC151538 Cairo MENA in English 1500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo 15 July (MENA) — Premier Minister Dr. 'Ali Lutfi discussed today with visiting Canadian State Minister Mrs Barbara McDougall the means of cementing bilateral relations in various domains, especially the economic cooperation. The Canadian minister expressed the willingness of her country to contribute to some of the development projects in Egypt.

Lutfi Comments on Jordanian-Palestinian Relations

NC151634 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi has affirmed that Egypt will continue its efforts to narrow the gap between Jordan and the Palestinians. In an interview with the BBC broadcast today, Dr Lutfi said that the Jordanian decision to close 25 Fatah offices last week had impaired these efforts. The main point in this issue, he added, is the PLO's refusal to accept UN Security Council Resolution 242.

Egypt is trying to find a formula that will be acceptable to Israel, Jordan, the PLO, and the United States and that will enable all concerned parties to sit down together and talk. Egypt is the only country which has relations with all four parties, Dr Lutfi added.

Jordanian Statements on PLO Cause 'Optimism'
NC160615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* says that the statements by Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri to the second conference of Jordanian expatriates, in which he declared that Jordan would not be an alternative for the PLO or a proxy [wakil] for the Palestinian people, give rise to much optimism about the possibility of implementing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement concluded in February 1985 as the basis for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

In its editorial tomorrow, Wednesday, *Al-Ahram* states: What makes Tahir al-Masri's statements remarkable is the fact that despite the suspension of coordination with the PLO leadership, the principles and premises of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement will continue to provide the rules and basis governing the relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian people and their equal status in the rights and duties required to face the common destiny.

The paper adds: We have no doubts at all that the Jordanian Government neither intends nor wants to be an alternative for the PLO or a proxy for the Palestinian people. Jordan cannot be an alternative but a support for the PLO. The organization was acknowledged by the Rabat summit of 1974 as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, more than 137 countries, East and West, now recognize it, and its offices have opened in their capitals, which means double the number of countries that recognize Israel.

The paper calls on all sincere Arab parties to double their efforts to restore the former coordination between Jordan and the PLO. This coordination, it adds, is in the interest of the Palestinian cause and in the interest of a lasting and just peace, which all countries of the region seek.

Britain Agrees To Grant Funds for Two Projects
NC151540 Cairo MENA in English 1430 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 15 (MENA) — Deputy Premier and Minister of Planning and International Cooperation Dr. Kamal al-Janzuri and British Ambassador in Cairo Sir Alan Bedford Urwick signed here two agreements whereby Britain will grant Egypt part of the funds necessary for the implementation of two Egyptian projects.

The first grant, amounting to one million and 500 thousand sterling pounds, will account for 25 percent of the costs of building a plant of electrical transformers.

The second grant, totalling about 650,000 sterling pounds, will be used in financing a project for manufacturing iron brakes for the use of the National Railways Authority.

Sabotage Ruled Out in Gas Pipeline Explosion
NC151701 Cairo MENA in English 1645 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 15 (MENA) — Director of the criminal laboratory at the Ministry of Interior Major-General Ahmad Abu al-Qasim, speaking to MENA, ruled out any possibility of sabotage or electric circuit causes behind Al-Ma'sarah gas pipeline explosion on Sunday.

A joint committee of criminal laboratory experts and professors of the Cairo University Faculty of Engineering has been set up to examine the exploded pipe to know whether the default of industry or the outer stress on the pipe was the reason of the explosion.

A part of the pipe has been cut off and sent to the Faculty of Engineering to be examined by the committee, Major-General Abu al-Qasim added.

Economic Committee Approves Cooperation Agreements
NC160410 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The Higher Committee on Investment and Economic Affairs met under Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi tonight. According to Counselor Ahmad Radwan, general secretary of the Cabinet, the committee approved the agreement reached between Egypt and Oman on cooperation in the field of civil aviation service. Radwan also said that the committee had approved the agreement reached between Egypt and the European Investment Bank which stipulates that the bank will supply $29 million to finance the white cement project in Al-Minya. This project has an annual productive capacity of 200,000 tons, which is enough to meet domestic consumption of this material.

When a project is financed by foreign funds, the committee decided that it should use local inputs amounting to at least 35 percent of the total cost, Radwan added.

The committee also agreed to allocate an additional 3.5 million Egyptian pounds to Cairo airport to renovate and illuminate some of its runways to meet the increased air traffic.

The committee approved the agreement reached between Egypt and Jordan on cooperation in the field of tourism. It also approved the agreements between Egypt and the African Development Fund which pertain to the financing of several agricultural development and sewage projects.

The committee approved the agreement reached between Egypt and the World Bank, by which the bank will finance small and medium-sized industries. The committee also approved the scientific and technological agreement signed by Egypt and Turkey last January.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique 2,292

JN151627 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,292 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 15 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave soldiers of Iraq continue their combat activities to inflict further losses on the suspect Khomeyniite rogues. The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our valiant Air Force continued to raid enemy forces. Our planes carried out 52 combat missions today, inflicting on the Khomeyniites losses in life, weaponry, and equipment. Our planes also carried out a successful raid on a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0052 today, scoring an accurate and effective hit, after which our eagles safely returned with their planes to base, praise be to God.

2. The able helicopter gunship force continued to inflict losses on enemy forces, weaponry, and equipment in 20 sorties that the brave helicopter gunships' knights carried out today. The helicopter gunships' knights then safely returned to base, praise be to God.

3. A brave force of our units in the II Army Corps central sector carried out a raid on enemy positions, storming them and forcing the rogues to flee. Our brave force also captured quantities of military hardware. The force then safely returned to its positions. Elsewhere in the same sector, one vehicle and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

4. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector, while carrying out their combat activities, set fire to enemy positions, destroyed one vehicle and one ammunition dump, and captured three medium-caliber machine guns, two RPG-7 launchers, and one Kalashnikov rifle.

5. The brave men of our Navy sighted an enemy boat in the northern part of the Arab Gulf, and opened fire on it, destroying it and killing its occupants.

6. An enemy group was sighted opposite our units in the I Army Corps northern sector. Our forces opened fire on it, killing two and wounding three others. One ammunition dump was destroyed in the same sector, and one ammunition dump and three weapons emplacements were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

7. As an expression of the despotic Iranian rulers hatred of our great people, their forces shelled Abu al-Khasib with long-range artillery, wounding one civilian.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 15 July 1986

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN161252 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1244 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Unscheduled 16 July military announcement]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With determination and efficiency our valiant eagles continue to deal the Khomeyniite aggressors painful blows and to destroy their resources. At 1307 [0907 GMT] today, our eagles launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an effective and accurate hit. Our eagles returned with their planes safely to base under God's protection and guidance.

[Dated] 16 July 1986

Attack Repulsed

JN161322 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1310 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) — Iraqi forces have crushed an Iranian offensive, launched with a force estimated at more than two regiments, against one of our units in the III Army Corps sector of operations. An Iraqi military source told INA that Iraqi forces confronted the Iranian offensive at 0145 [2145 GMT 15 July] today, killing 307 Iranians, wounding and capturing many others, and destroying 7 boats.

The source added that Iraqi forces used all types of weapons, including artillery and armored vehicles, to repulse the Iranian offensive.

Syrian Coup Attempt Foiled 'Last Week'

JN141817 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1748 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 14 Jul (INA) — Travelers arriving here from Damascus have disclosed that a coup attempt occurred in Syria last week by a group of Army officers owing allegiance to Rifat al-Asad. They added that following the failure of the coup attempt, Syrian authorities arrested dozens of Syrian officers of various ranks and dozens of others in an attempt to unravel the links of the attempted coup, its planners, and those who carried it out. Those arriving said that this coup attempt was preceded by many other attempts over the past few months with the aim of toppling Hafiz al-Asad's regime. They asserted that the deteriorating economic situation in Syria, the Syrian regime's policy in Lebanon, and its anti-Arab attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war represented by its support to the Iranian regime against Iraq have created large-scale dissatisfaction and unrest among the Syrian people and their national and pan-Arab groups.

Minister, Oil Company Chief Meet CSSR Official

JN151323 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1232 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi met here today with Vitalij Svic, CSSR deputy minister of metallurgy and heavy engineering, who is currently visiting Iraq at the head of an official delegation. The two officials discussed ways to promote cooperation in the oil industry and the exchange of technical expertise.

Meanwhile, 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim, Oil Ministry under secretary and chairman of the Iraq National Oil Company, met here today with the CSSR official. They discussed ways to promote cooperation between oil establishments in the two countries as well as the possibility of Czechoslovakia's contributing to the establishment of a number of oil projects in Iraq.

Envoy on Recent Operations, French Relations

GF081619 Manama WAKH in English 1550 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Jul (WAKH) — Iraqi Ambassador to Saudi Arabia 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin stressed that the Iranian recent flareup violated an accord to halt shelling of civilian targets.

In a statement to the Saudi weekly *Al-Yamamah* published today, he said Iran attacked Iraqi residential areas on Friday and Iraq has the right to retaliate with any means.

Concerning Iraq's withdrawal from Mehran city, he said it was to staunch bloodletting.

He said "Iraq will use its right to cross Iranian territories and occupy it due the Iranian leaders insist on crossing Iraqi borders and occupying its lands. [sentence, punctuation as received]

On the French-Iranian rapprochement, the Iraqi ambassador said "I don't think this will affect Iraqi-French relations."

Al-Yasin pointed out that work at the Iraqi-Saudi pipeline that will carry Iraqi oil to the Red Sea is progressing well.

Al-Masri Addresses Expatriates on Foreign Policy

JN151643 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The second Jordanian expatriates conference continued its work today under Eng Khalid al-Haj Hasan, minister of labor and social development and chairman of the conference. The conference discussed two working papers. The first deals with the basic principles, trends, and bases of Jordan's foreign policy on the Arab and international levels and the second with the labor market and employment policies in Jordan.

The political paper, presented by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, stated that the basic principles of Jordan's foreign policy are defined by Jordan's relations with the world's countries and with international and regional organizations. [passage omitted]

The paper notes that Jordan's motive behind expanding its contacts with international and regional groups is to gain more support and understanding for its issues, as well as for Arab issues, particularly the central issue of regaining the occupied territory and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights within a framework of a just, permanent, and comprehensive peace. Thanks to its credibility, stability of stands, and continuation of course, Jordan has gained international respect that enabled it to shape the stands of many countries in the world in favor of a comprehensive, peaceful solution that guarantees the Palestinian people's national rights and the regaining of Arab sovereignty over the occupied territory.

The paper adds that Jordan played a prominent and distinguished role in the U.S. arena to reactivate the official U.S. stand. The Palestinian leadership has described that role as an extraordinary effort because it led to a tangible change in the U.S. stand: from a rear position that ignores the bases of the Arab concept of the peaceful solution to a position that is close to this concept and that comprehends most of its prerequisites. [passage omitted]

The paper explains that, despite the end of coordination with the PLO leadership, the principles and bases of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement will continue to govern relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples in terms of equality of rights and duties to confront the common destiny.

Al-Masri then answered questions raised by the conferees. He explained the stands of the big powers and European countries toward decisive Arab issues and the efforts exerted by Jordan to mend the rift in Arab ranks. He noted that His Majesty King Husayn's efforts to regain Arab solidarity will continue. He affirmed that desire for understanding and resolving the differences between the two sisters, Syria and Iraq, is in the mind of the two countries' officials. [passage omitted]

Al-Khatib Denies Pickering Trip Official

JN160723 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman (J.T.) — Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib on Tuesday categorically denied a report by Israel Radio that the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering, was in Amman on an official mission.

Mr. al-Khatib said Mr. Pickering, who arrived here earlier in the day, was visiting Jordan as a private American citizen and his visit to the Kingdom had no official bearing whatsoever.

The minister said there was no plan for any Jordanian official to meet Mr. Pickering, who served as U.S. Ambassador to Jordan in the 1970s.

Mr. al-Khatib described as "complete nonsense" the Israeli Radio report that claimed that Mr. Pickering was carrying a message from Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to His Majesty King Husayn. "The Israelis are trying to fish in troubled waters," Mr. al-Khatib said.

West Bank Officials To Handle Passports

JN131358 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — A responsible source at the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs has stated the following:

Contrary to all irresponsible press reports issued sporadically in the occupied West Bank, the ministry affirms that the directors of passport departments in the West Bank's governorates and districts are the competent authorities to handle citizens' passport and civil registration papers and to endorse them according to the regulations and laws enacted in the Kingdom. The papers are then transferred to the general passports department and the civil registration department in Amman without the need for endorsement by the chambers of commerce of other bodies in the West Bank.

Prime Minister Receives Bahraini Minister

JN141234 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received in his office at noon today Habib Ahmad al-Qasim, Bahraini minister of commerce and agriculture, who is currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting, which was attended by Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry and trade, and by the Bahraini ambassador in Amman, the two sides discussed bilateral relations and ways to boost and promote them in industrial and agricultural fields, as well as in joint projects.

Egyptian Defense Minister Departs Amman

JN151900 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister, minister of defense and war production, and commander in chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces, left Amman this evening following a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and senior officials and visited a number of military positions. [passage omitted]

Second Installment of Saudi Aid Received

JN151247 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Dr 'Abd al-Majid al-Qasim, Finance Ministry under secretary, has stated that the fraternal Saudi Government has transferred the second installment of the annual Arab aid to Jordan,decided on by Arab summit conferences.

Dr al-Qasim praised Saudi Arabia's constant brotherly stand and fulfilment of its pan-Arab commitments toward its nation.

Birri on Beirut Security, Syrian Troops

NC151235 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Remarks by Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the Lebanese Ministerial Committee, under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in West Beirut on 15 July — recorded]

[Excerpts][Birri]Our meeting began with a discussion of political issues and actions, including the planned Islamic summit meeting. It has been agreed to hold this meeting, which was called for by His Eminence Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid, His Eminence Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, and the Druze spiritual leader. The summit may be delayed a bit because of the absence of brother Walid Junblatt and the possible absence of Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din abroad. The agenda for the meeting was also agreed upon. Views on the issue are identical.

We then discussed the security measures. We agreed to refer the question of suspending previously issued permits [not further identified]and carefully restricting these permits, to prevent lack of discipline in West Beirut under the pretext of permits, to the coordination committee on Monday. We discussed the necessary consolidation of the security plan. We have taken the necessary nationalist position to prevent any deterioration on the contact lines. However, the eastern sector objected to opening the crossing points this time. They decided to object, or, to be fair, to postpone the opening.

We also reviewed the deteriorating security situation in East Beirut, since the situation in the eastern area is a general national responsibility. This is particularly true within the context of the explosions at some of the foreign embassies, including the British Embassy there. We discussed the harassment of Samih al-Sulh, the acting governor of Jabal Lubnan. After assuming his post in the B‘abda Governorate in the Governorate of Jabal Lubnan, he was intercepted by gunmen and asked not to come to the eastern sector and to B‘abda. They objected to Samih al-Sulh as governor of Jabal Lubnan. We discussed other measures and attacks, which are taking place almost daily in the eastern sector. The latest of these was the attack on the house of Joseph al-Hashim. All of these attacks are being blamed on West Beirut. After reviewing security concerns, we agreed on a general policy to develop the West Beirut security plan, both in terms of its nature and the geographical area affected. We will meet again after the Islamic summit.

[Question] Mr Birri, can one deduce from what you have said about security in the eastern sector that there is a plan to extend the security plan to the eastern sector?

[Birri] The eastern sector must request this; it is not up to us.

[Question] Mr Birri, there is talk that the security plan will be extended to the southern suburb. If this is correct, when will it begin?

[Birri] A decision has been made on this matter. A decision as to which security force will take over, and other measures to strengthen the security situation and promote peace and to turn the existing truce in the camps into true peace, so that the plan can be extended to that area, are now required.

[Question] There has also been talk about extending the plan to the coastal road southward.

[Birri] This is under study. The method being used to implement the security plan does not permit haste. [passage omitted]

[Question] What is your interpretation of the change in former President Sham‘un's position following the meeting held at his house? It is known that he held an appeasing [muhadanah] position about the Syrian presence in West Beirut. This has changed since the meeting at his house. How would you explain this change?

[Birri] My information is that the meeting of the tripartite alliance [Ja‘ja‘, Sa‘adah, and Sham‘un] was requested.

[Question] By whom?

[Birri] It was asked for by Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, the president of the republic. He asked that a position be decided upon so that he would not have to take such a position alone. We have said and repeat and affirm that he who speaks on behalf of Lebanon and the commitments of the Lebanese Government is the prime minister of Lebanon, and not the president of the republic. The prime minister and the government have the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies. The time when the words of the prime minister and the government were not considered those of Lebanon is past. In any case, if you insist on the opposite, we asked for a clear position from the president of the republic. There is a legitimate principle that holds that silence is tacit approval — that is to say, if Amin al-Jumayyil has kept silent about the Syrian entry into Lebanon, he accepts it. We agree to it, and this means that we do not disagree on this matter.

Lebanese Forces Respond

NC151804 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] An official source in the Lebanese Forces has commented on Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri's statement expressing his concern with security in the eastern sector. This source stated: First, before expressing concern with security in the eastern sector and with what he calls a series of violations and explosions there, Minister Birri should pay more attention to the complaints being made by the inhabitants of West Beirut against his henchmen. He should seek a way out of the awkward position in which he has put himself as a result of the hegemony which he has practiced against the inhabitants of West Beirut and the sons of his own sect simply to achieve a passing personal leadership.

Second, we would like to remind Minister Birri of the calamities which he created in those areas previously under his control. He was the cause of so much chaos and confusion that the inhabitants of West Beirut would rather have any kind of security but his. This made it easy for the Syrians to enter this sector.

Third, Minister Birri should be aware of his limits and remember that he no longer has any influence even over his own men in the Amal Movement or the Shi'ite sect. It is better that he not claim to be able to influence the inhabitants of the eastern sector. They are already enjoying security and stability, thanks to the fact that they do not have Nabih Birri and people like him around.

Fourth, we wonder how Birri dares to talk about assaults on embassies in the eastern sector. He was the one who led to the attacks on embassies and their occupants, both Lebanese and foreigners, which forced them to leave West Beirut. All this was the result of his policy and his hegemony over West Beirut.

Fifth, we advise Minister Birri — if he accepts advice — to abandon claims of a loss of control on the ground by which he seeks to gain sympathy for himself and to mislead the sons of his sect. We advise him to reconsider his behavior over the last 18 months, since 6 February 1985, to see how this has led to further divisions in West Beirut, to more sectarian conflicts, more Syrian interference in Lebanese affairs, more starvation and pain for all Lebanese regardless of sect, more complications in the Lebanese crisis, and further partition of people and land.

Karami: 'Eastern Area' Must Help Achieve 'Salvation'

NC151420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondent following a meeting of the Lebanese Ministerial Committee in West Beirut on 15 July — recorded]

[Text] [Karami] The Ministerial Committee has studied recent developments in the areas of politics and security. It expressed its satisfaction with the positive steps that have been taken, which should inevitably and definitely reflect what will lead us to complete salvation. On this point I address myself to the brothers in the eastern area. I would like to tell them that we need some reciprocal measures in order to reconcile the Lebanese and open the way for an end to this crisis, which the public can no longer tolerate. It is my sincere hope that Muslims and Christians, who have no problems or differences between them, will become united and genuine once more by cooperating in a way that will achieve everyone's interest.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, are contacts taking place on this, for instance? Are they going on behind the scenes in order to accomplish what you just said?

[Karami] As long as the public interest is the goal, it is inevitable that there should be contacts between one group and another to create an atmosphere conducive to the achievement of complete salvation.

[Question] Thank you, Mr Prime Minister.

Southern Villages Shelled; Sidon Camps on Alert

NC151815 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The occupation forces and Lahd militias have shelled seven villages in the south and western Al-Biqa'. One girl was martyred in Zillaya and three of her brothers wounded. Two women in the south were also injured.

Israeli warplanes have intensified their sorties over Lebanese territory, particularly in the south. A squadron of Israeli planes broke the sound barrier over the city of Sidon and the camps at 1100 today after carrying our reconnaissance flights. The planes then returned to the occupied territory. Planes also broke the sound barrier over Beirut thi afternoon.

In addition to Air Force sorties, Israeli gunboats have continued to carry out acts of piracy along the southern coast from Al-Naqirah to the Al-Awwali River north of the city of Sidon.

A state of alert was declared in the camps around Sidon in fear of Israeli attacks following the successive air raids carried out by Israeli enemy planes against certain Palestinian positions in the mountain yesterday.

Rockets Fired at Syrian Observers Headquarters

NC151936 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Four rockets were fired at the headquarters of the Syrian observers in the Beau Rivage Hotel in Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' [in West Beirut] at 2130 tonight. This was followed by bursts of machinegun fire.

A state of extreme tension now prevails along the airport road, where gunmen from the Army's 6th Brigade and Hizballah are deployed. This follows in the wake of a clash which took place between the two sides in the vicinity of the Al-Rasul al-A'zam mosque at 1930. Two Hizballah men were killed and another wounded in the fighting.

The tension later spread to the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area, where clashes involving the use of machine guns were reported around 1945. A state of alert has been declared among Hizballah gunmen.

Amal Prepares for Possible Clash With Syrians

NC151827 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] According to security reports, the Amal Movement and Hizballah are intensifying their military preparations in and around the southern suburb [of Beirut] in order to confront any Syrian attempt to extend to this area.

In this regard, the Amal Movement substituted the men placed in charge of its roadblock along the road to Khaldah with selected gunmen this afternoon in anticipation of possible clashes with the Syrians. [passage omitted]

Tension Between Amal, Palestinians in Shatila

NC151905 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1851 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] We have just been informed that a state of tension now exists in the Shatila camp after a shell fell on one of the combat lines. This was followed by bursts of machine gun fire. A state of alert was immediately declared by the Palestinians and members of the Amal Movement.

Two Pardoned Shi'ites Leave Spain for Beirut

LD151744 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The two Lebanese Shi'ites pardoned by the government left Spain this afternoon. Here is a report on this from our colleague Hector Arenas at Barajas Airport:

The Lebanese Shi'ites Mohamed Rahal and Mustafa Khalil, who on Friday were pardoned by the Spanish Government after being sentenced to 23 years' imprisonment for the attempted murder in Madrid in 1984 of a Libyan official, were expelled a few minutes ago. They had been held at the police station at Madrid's Barajas Airport since Saturday night while their papers were put in order, and this afternoon travelled to Beirut via Paris aboard an Iberia flight.

Birri Welcomes USSR Stand on UNIFIL Mandate

NC160735 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, yesterday expressed his satisfaction with Soviet and European positions on the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate. Minister Birri also said: While we support the UN force and UN Resolution 425, we reiterate our rejection of any automatic extension or renewal. Rather, we seek steps that will bring about the implementation of Resolution 425. We therefore back France's view that renewal is a pressing issue in the implementation of the resolution.

Minister Birri said he was against the extension of UNIFIL's deployment north of Al-Litani, particularly in the area of Jazzin. He added that Resolution 425 is crystal clear and should have been in effect since 1978. Had this resolution been in force then, it would have been possible to avert the 1982 invasion. The international consensus needed for the implementation of this resolution is now available, particularly in view of the readiness expressed by the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc to support and participate in the matter.

UK Charge d'Affaires Cited on Support for UNIFIL

NC160952 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The British charge d'affaires has pointed out that his visit to the presidential palace today was made at the request of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. He added that they talked about Lebanon's domestic affairs and the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate. He said: I will send a cable to the authorities in London containing the points that were discussed with President al-Jumayyil.

To a question about the British Government's stand on the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate, the British charge d'affaires replied that the time and venue are appropriate for an examination of future British policy toward the status and work of the UN forces. He, however, cited the British Government's support for the presence of these forces.

French, PRC Envoys Meet With Al-Jumayyil on UNIFIL

NC152056 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil held separate meetings with French Ambassador Christian Graeff and PRC Ambassador Wu Shunyu today. The president met with Soviet Ambassador Vasiliy Kolotusha yesterday. These discussions are being held within the framework of consultations to deal with the situation in the south on the eve of the UN Security Council's session to renew the UNIFIL mandate and to discuss UN resolutions.

Following his 90-minute meeting with President al-Jumayyil at noon today, French Ambassador Graeff said: We held a general discussion on matters related to the current situation in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Responding to a question, the French ambassador affirmed: I have just returned from the south where I met with high-ranking UNIFIL officials. On this occasion, I noticed that the French troops constitute one-fourth of UNIFIL's actual force and that these troops are very much appreciated.

The French ambassador added: I can state that the French policy remains one of participating in and fully supporting UNIFIL, bearing in mind that there are certain minor technical difficulties which impede UNIFIL's task. However, I will not discuss the details of these difficulties now.

Regarding the French Government's stance with regard to the renewal of UNIFIL's mandate for another 6 months, Ambassador Graeff said that the French Government fully approves this renewal within the framework of a general understanding.

After his meeting with the president, the PRC ambassador stated: I conveyed my government's support for the Lebanese Government and people in their struggle against foreign aggression and for the preservation of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territory integrity.

Commenting on the extension of UNIFIL's mandate, the PRC ambassador said that the Chinese Government's position is identical to that of the Lebanese Government.

Damascus Rejects 'Arafat Statement to SPIEGEL

JN151856 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Palestine Broadcast: from "On the Events" program]

[Text] In a statement to the German magazine *Der Spiegel*, Yasir 'Arafat said he proposes for the first time to put the territories occupied by Israel in the West Bank and Gaza under United Nations' authority. He said he is ready to give all security guarantees. 'Arafat also said he is prepared to recognize Israel's right to exist on the condition that the Americans recognize the Palestinians' right to self-determination.

From his statement to *Spiegel*, it is obvious that 'Arafat views the Palestinian cause as if it is merchandise that he owns and has the right to handle it the way he likes. He thinks he can talk about it as he wishes and demand a price for and then bargain over it. To follow this line, he lowers the price in the hope that he would eventually find someone who will buy the merchandise.

However, the problem is that the West Bank and Gaza are under occupation, and not under 'Arafat. Therefore, the occupier finds nothing to force him to ease his grip on the land he occupies, no matter how 'Arafat much is prepared to concede and bargain.

Without making the enemy pay a high price for the occupation from the souls and blood of his soldiers — that is, without continuous armed struggle and the ability to regain the land by force — the occupier will continue to hold the occupied land and will seek to occupy more Arab land. Thus, 'Arafat will keep revolving in a vicious circle.

But are these the only dimensions of the problem represented by 'Arafat's mentality? In fact, no. 'Arafat's readiness to make such concessions is, like his domination of PLO funds and contribution to inciting sedition and peripheral conflicts, one form of sabotage exercised against the Palestinian people's struggle and national rights and against pan-Arab cohesion with the Palestinian people. Hence the real dangers represented by 'Arafat's course, which make it necessary to get rid of this course and its symbols and to rescue the PLO from the 'Arafatist hegemony.

Damascus Reports King Husayn's News Conference

JN160636 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0615 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] In Amman, King Husayn has said that Jordan will not sign a separate peace with Israel and that he does not see any new U.S. peace initiatives on the horizon.

RFL: Al-Asad Reportedly Wants To Kill 'Arafat

NC152017 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The magazine *Afrique-Asie* has cited informed diplomatic sources as saying Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad strongly opposes any agreement for a cease-fire between the pro-Syrian organizations and pro-'Arafat forces. According to these sources, Al-Asad is continuing to make preparations to kill the leader of the PLO.

The Syrian president has formed groups that have been dispatched to certain Arab and Western capitals, the sources added. The task of these groups is to pursue 'Arafat and assassinate him.

Damascus Radio Justifies Presence in Lebanon

JN151356 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is natural that Lebanese citizens are welcoming the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut and support its positive results. The atmosphere of peace and stability now prevailing is the just demand of every Lebanese citizen who has suffered from internecine fighting and chaos. Stability is also the inevitable prelude for proceeding toward the future with sure steps to accomplish the march of the salvation of Lebanon and the preservation of its unity and Arab affiliation.

The response of all parties to the requirements of the security plan and their commitment to its provisions, and the seriousness and firmness shown during its implementation are basic factors for consolidating the peace and stability that have emerged following the implementation of this plan. The peace and stability are solid and continuing and constitute the beginning of future steps for the prevalence of security and stability in all Lebanese areas.

When Lebanese citizens welcome these positive results and express their thanks to and appreciation for Syria's fraternal and pan-Arab role and for its effective assistance in ending the chaos and internecine fighting, they do so because they have come to realize through the facts on the ground that what Syria is interested in is attaining security and peace for all Lebanese citizens. It wants to secure an atmosphere of stability and all the factors that will alleviate the tribulations of the Lebanese citizen and enable him to proceed toward the future on a solid basis of confidence, understanding, and accord. All this is needed to entrench Lebanon's unity and Arab affiliation and to complete the liberation of its territory from the Israeli occupation.

Moreover, all Lebanese citizens realize that stability and security are the reason for any Syrian presence in Lebanon and that the presence of the Syrian observers, who entered West Beirut at a governmental [hukumiy] and national request, was a decisive factor in the serious and firm implementation of the entire security plan in a manner that led to the disappearance of armed men and to the entrenchment of security in record time. The result of all this has been a complete relaxation of security under whose umbrella Lebanese citizens in West Beirut are living.

Israel and its agents expressed anxiety and tried to undermine these good achievements because Israel, its agents, and those who are involved in its liquidatory and capitulatory schemes are interested in perpetuating the tension, explosions, and interncine fighting. But those cannot return thanks to the Lebanese citizens' determination to further entrench these achievements and to rally around the role of fraternal Syria, which is Lebanon's twin. This role demonstrates now, as it had demonstrated in the past, that it is the guarantee for saving Lebanon and for making it reach safe shores. This obvious fact has foiled the wagers of the Zionist enemy and its agents on undermining the situation in Lebanon.

The implementation of the security plan in West Beirut has come as the decisive reply to Israel and its agents and as the solid basis for realizing the aspired national solution, which safeguards Lebanon's unity and Arab affiliation and unites the resources of its sons in the battle for the liberation of the south from the Israeli occupation. Syria will continue its fraternal assistance to Lebanon and its support for its national resistance and for steps towardaccord among its sons until the Lebanese people attain their national and pan-Arab objectives.

RFL Says Roadblock Set Up Outside Homs

NC151506 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] According to people who have arrived from Damascus, Syrian intelligence units have placed a roadblock 20 km outside the entrance to Homs to inspect cars and check identities.

Peres: Politicians Not Immune From Police Inquiry

TA151220 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The prime minister has stated that nobody, not even the politicians, is immune to the police investigation into the Shin Bet affair. The invetigation will deal with people rather than with levels, Mr Peres said, adding that the law applies equally to all and all are equal before the law. Ministers have been interrogated and even brought to trial in the past, the prime minister noted in a talk with students at the Bilbo'a Regional Council.

Mr Peres added that he had known the outcome of the Cabinet's vote against a judicial commission of inquiry in advance, but nevertheless had decided to put the issue to a vote so the parties would stop using the Shin Bet as a pawn. The prime minister does not regard the outcome of the vote as undermining his authority. He would not suggest that any of the Shin Bet men ask for clemency, but he would be unable to prevent them from doing so.

Harish Informs High Court of Police Probe Into GSS

TA151118 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Attorney General Yosef Harish informed the High Court of Justice this afternoon that the police will investigate the complaints filed regarding bus No 300. In his brief statement, the attorney general stated that the police will investigate these complaints in accordance with their duty as stipulated in the criminal law code. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar notes that Mr Harish emphasized that this was his personal opinion, and it was also endorsed by the police inspector general. He added that the other respondents to the appeals have nothing to do with the investigation. Our correspondent points out that the High Court of Justice will debate the matter on Sunday.

Chief of Staff Levi: U.S. Not 'Out to Get' Israel

TA150909 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 15 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by correspondent in New York Eli Tavor]

[Text] Chief of Staff Moshe Levi yesterday sharply denied reports that have appeared in Israel claiming that the investigations conducted by the U.S. Administration into various affairs indicate that "the Americans are out to get Israel."

Speaking in New York after concluding his official visit to the United States, the chief of staff said: "I assume that every country has many faces. The United States is a very large and complex country housing many elements with different interests. Whenever there is a problem such as the recent one, you can find various positions on it among the Americans. However, I see no indications that they are 'out to get' us or trying to break us. Relations between Israel and the United States, whether overt or covert, are good.

Regarding the recent affair in which the U.S. Customs authorities are accusing the Defense Ministry's Procurement Mission in New York of trying to bypass U.S. exports laws and of not reporting purchases of military equipment, the chief of staff said: "On the face of it this seems entirely untrue! I cannot explain why we are being presented in this way."

Summing up his trip in an appearance before members of Israeli missions in New York, Lieutenant General Levi said the visit was successful in all aspects, especially in light of the fact that new chiefs of staff have recently been appointed to the U.S. Navy and Air Force and he got to know them on a personal basis.

Reviewing Israel's security problems, the chief of staff said that at present the IDF is preparing a multi-year plan for the next 10 years which will take into account the conditions of future battlefields. He said that preparing such a plan necessitates a reassessment of the IDF's basic conceptions, due to the fast rate at which the technology of the battlefield is changing.

Lt Gen Levi said that if asked to pinpoint the most critical and burning problem facing the IDF -- the solution of which would solve all the other problems, he would answer that it is the problem of the career Army officers.

Syrian Moves 'Worrisome'

TA160448 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The IDF chief of staff, Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, is due to arrive at this hour at Ben-Gurion Airport ending his official visit to the United States. Speaking before his departure in New York, Levi said that while he finds Syrian moves in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley worrisome, he does not believe that Syria will attack Israel. Summing up his U.S. trip is Judy Lessing reporting from New York:

[Begin Lessing recording] Lt Gen Levi said Syria's moves to establish fortified positions in Al-Biqa' and to install advanced Soviet-supplied surface-to-air missiles along its border with Lebanon are to be taken seriously. However, he said Israel is not expecting an attack from Syria. A question from his audience raised the issue that Syria has in the past not attacked Israel on its own. Lt Gen Levi said this was true, but there's no guarantee Syria will not act alone next time, if there is a next time. He said he was well aware Israel's economy and society as a whole would be endangered if there is any premature mobilization in response to enemy threats or by a response that comes too late. He said these are the risks which come with having a small standing army.

Lt Gen Levi also reported on his week-long visit to Washington which included discussions with U.S. Armed Forces heads. He said Israel regards good relations with the U.S. military as most important for defense. He said the talks with the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Willian Crowe, were highly satisfactory and added: Israel has very good friends in the U.S. military. [end recording]

On POW Exchange, Jordan

TA160526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal; recorded "several minutes ago" at Ben-Gurion Airport]

[Text] [Tal] Mr Chief of Staff, good morning.

[Levi] Good morning.

[Tal] Nayif Hawatimah's Democratic Front organization yesterday again proposed returning to Israel the body of soldier Samir As'ad in exchange for terrorists we are holding. How do you view this proposal?

[Levi] Many proposals are thrown in the air, both in various contacts which are being held and especially in various declarations. We already answered this proposal quite a long time ago: If we indeed become convinced that they are holding the body of Samr As'ad, we will agree to return the body, or bodies, of terrorists.

[Tal] Not living terrorists?

[Levi] This is our decision, and I think all those involved in this issue are aware of it.

[Tal] Mr Chief of Staff, you returned from the United States this morning. Did you receive the impression that the Americans, now more than in the past, are willing to cooperate with us in action against terrorism?

[Levi] The question is not whether they are willing to cooperate with us; the question is whether the Americans, as well as other countries, are fighting terrorism. My impression is that the atmosphere today is clearer and firmer on this issue, not only due to the U.S. attack in April but also as a result of various steps taken in Europe. I cannot say that there is great determination even now, and that comprehensive steps will be taken against terrorism in all the countries of the world. However, this issue is being handled better than before, and I think this has an effect.

[Tal] Turning to the issue of weapons supply to the Arab countries, to Jordan — do you think the weapons deal with Jordan for example, will be implemented?

[Levi] We have not discussed such a deal. I know nothing about an impending deal, and if there is such a deal we will have to express our opinion, whether we are asked or not.

[Tal] During your absence a seaborne terrorist attack was thwarted. Perhaps we can have your initial reaction to this?

[Levi] First, I see a great success — a success for the Navy, which has prevented seaborne attacks for the last 8 years — in the fact that the attack was thwarted. This is an amazing achievement accomplished by many people who work around the clock. The paratroopers also reacted swiftly and well after the terrorists landed on the beach. We paid a high price, but our action was in the spirit of our approach that we must prevent terrorist attacks against our civilians. This is the Army's job, and this is what it is preparing for — to meet difficult situations.

'Senior Defense Sources' Respond to DFLP Offer

TA151747 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A Palestinian terrorist group says it has the body of Israeli soldier Samir As'ad, and wants the release of several prisoners in Israeli jails in exchange. News agencies in Lebanon say that Nayif Hawatimah's Democratic Front organization made the offer in a statement issued in Sidon today. Hawatimah's DFLP maintains an office in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp at Sidon. The DFLP is said to have captured As'ad in Lebanon in 1983, and have said he was killed in an Israeli air raid later. Their statement today said they would exchange the body of the Druze sergeant in return for a number of their men in Israeli jails, including a Lieutenant Jamal whom they said had been captured recently in a clash with Israeli troops at Mays al-Jabal in south Lebanon.

Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami says this is not the first time the terrorists have talked of an exchange deal, and senior defense sources said tonight that Israel's position on this remains unchanged: That Samir As'ad is considered to be alive until there is positive proof otherwise, and that as a matter of principle, Israel will not be involved in an exchange of live prisoners for corpses.

U.S. Dissatisfaction With Tax Delays Tourism Accord

TA131202 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 13 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Shraga Meqel]

[Text] The United States is postponing the signing of an agreement for cooperation with Israel on matters of tourism. Among other reasons, this is because it is dissatisfied with the travel tax imposed in Israel. The agreement was to have been signed at the end of the month when U.S. Vice President George Bush visits Israel, but U.S. sources have explained that the agreement will not be signed during that visit.

On a visit Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir made recently to the United States, it was agreed between him and Vice President Bush that the pair would sign an agreement for cooperation in the field of tourism between the two countries. Bush is scheduled to come to Israel on 27 July and he promised to sign the agreement during that visit.

However, in the meantime talks have been held between U.S. Administration staff and the Jerusalem Ministries of Finance and Tourism and the Americans have explained that they do not take kindly to the travel tax on trips abroad that is the custom in Israel. They emphasized that a travel tax is a restriction on the freedom of movement and tourism and contravenes the principles supported by the U.S. Administration.

The Finance Ministry's assistant director general, international relations, Efrayim Dovrat, who is conducting the contacts on the agreement with the United States, said: "We have pointed answers for the Americans; we claim that, in accordance with international agreements, a country is entitled to impose temporary restrictions on trade when it is suffering from problems relating to the balance of payments. Apart from this, part of the travel tax is a fixed rate, 15 percent on the ticket and the purchase of foreign currency, and it is in fact a sort of value added tax also imposed on local purchases and so it is not a restriction on imports."

It appears that these claims are not satisfactory to the Americans and the tourism agreement will not be signed in the near future. The U.S. Embassy has reported that the talks on the tourism agreement at the level of officials will not be concluded before the visit by Vice President Bush and the agreement will not be signed during the visit. As for the travel tax, the embassy said: "It is a contravention in principle of our beliefs."

U.S. Justice Department, Customs Service Criticized

TA111305 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 86 p B1

[Commentary by Tzvi Bar'el: "A Mutual Paranoia"]

[Text] Washington — They are always big, lead flashes on the evening news: the Pollard affair, the smuggling of the krytrons, the alleged sales of arms to Iran and, the latest one, the affair of equipment used for the manufacture of cluster bombs; they are always big "scoops."

Front page stories. The "infidelities" of little Miss Israel, the poor urchin taken under the wings of rich Uncle Sam, are good stuff. And, as if the latest "infidelity" story were not exciting enough, U.S. papers go to great lengths to rehash previous affairs. When the story of the smuggled krytrons broke out a year ago — and with no recent precedent available — the papers took the trouble to go back to the late 1950's to find evidence of Israel's treachery and accused it of stealing uranium.

This ancient story added some "meat" to the infidelity stories, until Israel supplied sufficiently "fresh" material to impress the public without resorting to rehashes of ancient events.

The detailed description of these affairs, the numerous quotes, the testimonies, the opinions and, particularly the accuracy, could definitely give the impression that someone is sitting in the dark with a big telescope looking into the intricacies of Israel's activities in the United States and when it seems to him that Israel is about to blunder he mobilizes his troops, turns on all the lights, and calls in the photographers. This feeling, however strong it may be, is not always accurate. If we compile a list of this season's affairs — as the U.S. press does — we will find, for instance, that at least in the Pollard and krytron affairs not only were the arguments against Israel well founded, but also that Israel confessed and apologized. As for the case of the Nepko plant which produces technology for the coating of cannon guns — which it allegedly exported to Israel without permission — a special jury is still deliberating on the issue. The Avraham Bar'am affair (a suspected attempt to sell arms to Iran) is going through the legal process, as are the affairs of Gil Silva and Ze'ev Reiss who are suspected of having committed similar crimes, and as long as this process is not over it would be premature, and even preposterous, to claim that the United States is persecuting us.

"OK, it is not the United States that is persecuting us, but several administration departments, particularly the Customs Service and the Justice Department," argue the accusers, and to corroborate their case they point to the accurate leaks about most of the affairs which apparently were generated in the Customs Service and the Justice Department. The State Department has been given some sort of immunity in all these cases, as if it were Israel's defender while all the others were its detractors. This evidence is factually distorted since in all the arms exporting affairs, including the latest case which had been brewing for 5 months, the State Department had been aware that an investigation was being conducted against Israel but nevertheless did not bother to tell Israel anything about it. Of course, legally speaking, it is not obliged to do that and it is even forbidden from interfering in the course of the investigation. However, if one really wants to make the argument that there is a conspiracy in the administration against Israel, then it is definitely an accomplice.

The accusers also said that the Justice Department has something against Israel or else how could Rita Braver, the CBS correspondent covering the Justice Department, get the details of the story if there had not been someone there wanting to subvert Israeli-U.S. relations? The possibility that someone may simply be in love with the pretty Ms Braver and wanted to give her a scoop was not raised at all and the fact that the story was kept secret for 5 months is not being mentioned.

The various departments of the U.S. Administration need not be defended. It would also be naive to say that there is not even one person in the various administration offices who is not looking out for Israel. However, it would only be honest to examine our conduct or, at least, stop arguing that we are the only ones who feel persecuted. Israel being one of the largest customers in the world of U.S. equipment and the United States being the one footing the bill, it is entitled to check as much as it pleases that the customer abides by the terms of purchase and is not fraudulently obtaining what it should not. Justice Department officials are entitled to use all the means at their disposal to prevent frauds and even if they are overzealous because they want to further their careers, that is still their job. Also we would not like the United States to export Israeli inventions to foreign countries without obtaining our permission and that is why we insist on checking that it does abide by the terms of purchase on Israeli inventions and knowhow. I do not know whether we have ever caught the United States cheating, but the United States has definitely caught us cheating in one case and spying and perpetrating all sorts of actions whose nature has not yet been specified in another case. Unlike us, the U.S. Administration is kind enough not to interpret these actions as standard Israeli practise. On the other hand, however, one cannot stop the United States from feeling uneasy about doing business with Israel. The United States is entitled to feel as paranoid as we do.

The fact that both sides are affected by paranoia does not lead to a healthier or more tolerable situation in U.S. public opinion, including Jewish opinion. Israel is now the handicapped lady living in a glass house. Of course, she can cry "my beauty is being spoiled, my face is being soiled, my weakness is being used" and start throwing stones at the administration departments. She can say that no matter what she does the handicap will not go away and that, therefore, she can go on ignoring the issue, grabbing whatever she can, point to her handicap and weakness as legitimate reasons for her behavior, and pointedly asked the world to apologize for being anti-Semitic or anti-Israeli. She can also shake herself free of all these, stop looking back with sheepish eyes, demand a quick trial and an exposure of the facts, hand over this and other affairs to lawyers rather than peddlers and prove to the U.S. public in a professional rather than a whipering manner that it has nothing to be ashamed of in its relations with Israel.

European Source: SS-23's, MiG-29 Sighted in Syria

TA160914 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Britain by Yosi Melman]

[Text] London — A European military source contends that he has identified a site for SS-23 missiles and a MiG-29 in Syria. The source's report was brought to the attention of Western intelligence elements in London.

According to the report, the source identified the missile site in the Damascus area while the MiG-29 was spotted in an unidentified area. The report could not be confirmed by any other sources. It should be pointed out that the media has in the past reported that Syria is scheduled to receive these missiles, the most advanced Soviet-made missiles of their type, as well as the modern MiG fighters, but so far there have been no reports that the Damascus authorities have already received them.

At this stage, the SS-23 missiles and the MiG-29's are used only by the Soviet Army and have not been transferred outside the boundaries of the Soviet bloc.

Youths Sentenced for Passing Secrets to Syrians

TA151335 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1323 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Three youths from the village of Mas'adah were sentenced this afternoon to 5 years imprisonment by the Nazareth District Court. They were convicted of going to Lebanon and passing on secret information to Syrian Intelligence. Our correspondent in the north, Menahem Horowitz, reports that the three youths first joined Walid Junblatt's army; Syrian Intelligence then asked them to return to Israel and gather security information. The three were caught on their way to Israel by army of southern Lebanon soldiers.

DAVAR Lauds Restraint in Dealings With Jordan

TA130931 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 13 Jul 86 p 5

[Commentary by Uri Shahar: "In Praise of Not Attacking"]

[Text] As soon as the Fatah and PLO command headquarters entered Jordan there were Israelis, including at least one Cabinet minister, who proposed attacking them. This prompt reaction reflected the position of those who favor an Israeli-initiated fight against terrorism. As is well known, Israel did not attack Amman and paid a high price for the compromise it made; it became exposed to acts of terrorism that were both more numerous and more efficient. It was the PLO commanders in Jordan who directed these acts through their contacts with the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria.

Those favoring an attack wanted Israel to retain the initiative in the fight against terrorism; to strike a blow at the PLO's organizational system; to hit the commanders, the leaders, and morale; to force Jordan to stop providing the PLO with a haven to accelerate the process of Palestianizing Jordan by indirectly undermining its regime and reinforcing those elements that support the PLO and its political and military views.

It may be assumed that those favoring an attack against Amman regarded terrorism from Jordan as the main threat to Israel, but over the past few months new facts have come to light. The main terrorist threat is coming from Syria. The attempts to attack El Al aircraft in London and Madrid and, in their wake, the expectation of a sharp Israeli military reaction have provided an illustration of the dimensions of the threat that could drag the Middle East into a new war. The Syrian involvement in Lebanon and in fanning the flames of terrorism from there against us is comparable in terms of importance to the PLO involvement, from Jordan, in terrorism carried out inside Israeli territory. After the U.S. operation in Libya Al-Asad specifically defined Syrian policy on terrorism. He publicly recognized the legitimacy of the "freedom fight" of the Palestinians and their supporters against Israeli targets (which include El Al planes).

Had the headquarters in Jordan been attacked — and this at a time when the Jordanian king was making attempts to advance the political process for peace in the area — it would have caused Israel grave damage. Despite the debate over the substance and goals of this process, it is supported by Israel, the United States, and the European countries. A military operation would have disturbed U.S. and European relations with Israel, brought about a change in how the parties involved view the process, and it is not inconceivable that it would have caused it to be frozen or, alternatively, it would have reinforced the influence of those who believe in a solution imposed by an international commission, as the Soviet Union and Syria would like.

In the wake of an Israeli military operation, the ties between Husayn and the PLO would have become closer, as would the copperation between them, at least in the short term. It would have been impossible to attack the command headquarters in the heart of the Jordanian capital without striking a blow at Jordanian sovereignty, just as it would have been impossible to avoid hitting civilians. Jordanian public opinion would no longer have been as tolerant of Israel as it is at present. It is almost certain that ties between Jordan and Syria would have been strengthened and might have even developed into military cooperation which would have taken the form of Syrian aid to Jordan's aerial defense or the creation of centers of military activity outside Jordan, with the goal of diverting Israel from Jordan and dragging it into a process whose end result would be the imposition of an international conference. Jordanian-Syrian military cooperation could have led to a comprehensive confrontation with Syria.

The chance of a one-time military operation achieving any genuine goals were almost nil. Those who favored such a thing would have pressed for the implementation of yet more such operations. Jordan would presumably not have refrained from counteroperations, at least in the field of aerial defense, and, as a justification for its action, would have used Clause 51 of the UN Charter, that referring to the right to self-defense.

A Jordanian action to contain Israel would necessarily have brought in its wake an Israeli operation to curb the curbing and so on and so forth. Such a clash could have cost us prisoners and loss of life. We would also have been unable to avoid being dragged into processes of bargaining and blackmail.

Such an operation would also have taken its toll economically. Because of the direct and indirect results of the operation in the military and political spheres, it would have been impossible to implement the Cabinet decisions on cuts to the defense budget. Furthermore, it is reasonable to assume that, in view of the increasing threat, additional budgets would have been required, both for routine security and for a state of alert. It is almost certain that in the long term Israel would have needed increased U.S. economic aid.

Without being wise after the event, it is now absolutely clear that those who favored a military operation against the PLO headquarters in Jordan were wrong. Is it sheer coincidence that those people who supported the expanded goals of the Lebanon war are also those who favored attacking the headquarters in Amman?

Philippines Delegation Holding Economic Talks

TA150819 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 15 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by 'Oded Shorer]

[Text] A top-level delegation from the Philippines, headed by one of the most important ministers in President Corazon Aquino's government, arrived in Israel yesterday for economic talks.

The delegation includes four high-level representatives of the new administration in the Philippines, including President Aquino's sister-in-law. The delegation, headed by Luis Villafuerte, chairman of the Presidential Commission on Government Reorganization, will stay in Israel for 4 days and hold political meetings with Prime Minister Peres, Vice Prime Minister Shamir, and Economics and Planning Minister Ya'aqobi.

The visit was initiated by entrepreneur Sha'ul Eisenberg, who used his excellent connections in the Far East. The delegation members will hold talks with private and public economic bodies with the aim of signing agreements on purchasing know-how in the fields of agricultural industrialization and the processing of agricultural products, especially dairy products, as well as irrigation projects and agricultural research. They will also discuss bilateral trade.

POST Interviews Austria's Waldheim on Relations

TA110827 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Jul 86 p 1, 2

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Austrian President Kurt Waldheim by Ilona Henry on 10 July in Waldheim's office]

[Text] Vienna — Austrian Presdient Kurt Waldheim yesterday denied having been an intelligence officer attached to a unit in Salonika that ordered the deportation to the death camps of Jews from Rhodes and Crete.

It has been established that Waldheim was the top assistant in the German intelligence unit in Greece — the IC/AO.

"I was never an intelligence officer, like some people wanted to make believe. The letters 'AO' meant Abhoer-Offizier (literally a 'listening officer') and that was never my task," Waldheim told *The Jerusalem Post* in an exclusive interview during his second day in office.

Concerning the "daily diary" of the intelligence unit, which he had to initial, Waldheim said it never contained information about deportations of Jews. The diary dealt only with the activities of the regulr troops, mainly in Yugoslavia.

Waldheim also said he had not been in Salonika when the Jews were deported from there. "Between November 1942 and April 1943, I was not even studying in the city. I was in Vienna studying. Then, I was sent to Albania until the autumn of 1943 and only then was I transferred to Athens."

Waldheim explained that "of course" he knew all about concentration camps and atrocities committed against Jews all over Europe, especially after visiting close friends in Holland.

"It was a grave disappointment for me to be labeled a Nazi, because of my membership in the Wehrmacht, which I did not join voluntarily. Calling me a Nazi is grotesque," he said.

"I survived the last election campaign because I knew I had nothing to hide. All this defamation was part of an election campaign and there is no doubt that the intention to ruin my good name and reputation stemmed from Vienna."

Asked why he had not mentioned his wartime service in the Balkans, the president denied he had done so out of a bad conscience, as had been charged against him, "in some circles in the U.S." He had not mentioned the French front either, he said, but "not because I did something wrong there, but because in the book I decided to stress the event which changed my life — my injury while a young man of 20."

This injury, he said, probably saved his life, because after recovering, he was sent to the Balkans as an interpreter from Italian, which he knew.

Concerning his relations with Israelis, Waldheim said he had many friends in Israel. "Among them are President Hayim Herzog, for whom I have much respect and esteem, not only because of his abilities, but also because of his correct attitude in difficult situations."

At the UN, Waldheim said, he had also subsequently had very friendly ties with Israel's ambassador Yehuda Blum and his wife. "Of course, we had difference of opinion, but we still saw each other privately in our homes."

Asked about the anti-Semitic undertones during the election campaign, Waldheim said he had always called for moderation, and much that had been said had not been to his liking. But what happened in Austria was in reaction to provocation from abroad. "The people of Austria correctly felt that someone was being abused here, someone who was not guilty of any crime, and that's why they voted for me."

"I still have to get used to these beautifully decorated rooms," Waldheim said, referring to the pre-World War I palace in which his offices are located. He is confident that with time and patience he will be able to achieve his goal of winning the acclaim of all Austrians and of restoring the image of Austria.

World Jewish Congress 'Aghast'

TA130551 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jul 86 pp 1, 8

[Report by Ernie Meyer]

[Text] Officials of the World Jewish Congress (WJC) are aghast at the number of false statements about wartime service made by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim to a *Jerusalem Post* correspondent two days after his election. The interview, by Ilona Henry, was published on the front page of *The Post* on Friday.

"We view Waldheim's untrue statements as in the Nazi tradition of the big lie, which if repeated often enough, gains credence," Ilan Steinberg, WJC executive director, told *The Post* on Friday afternoon.

Together with congress secretary-general Israel Singer, he refuted point by point several of the statements Waldheim had made.

"The chief witness against Waldheim is Waldheim himself, in document after document which we have produced," said Steinberg.

The two WJC officials tore into Waldheim's claim that he had not been an intelligence officer attached to Army Group E in the Balkans, under whose jurisdiction the Jews of Rhodes and Crete were deported to Auschwitz in 1943. Signing documents in the "03" box, Waldheim identified himself as a senior intelligence officer. According to the analysis by American military intelligence, the "03" officer was the deputy to the chief intelligence officer, responsible for all operational intelligence.

Discussing Waldheim's claim that he had not been in Salonika when the city's Jews were deported in 1943, the WJC officials displayed documents showing that he had returned to his unit in the Arskali suburb of Salonika towards the end of the operation.

Citing other documents, they made short shrift of Waldheim's claim in a memorandum dated April 6, 1986, that he had been "unaware of the deportation of Jews from Salonika until very recently."

Singer and Steinberg also produced a telex message Waldheim sent to WJC president Edgar Bronfman on March 7, 1986, in which he said: "I was not a member of the SA or any other organization of the Nazi regime. Such allegations are apparently based on occasional participation in riding exercises during my studies at the Consular Academy in Vienna."

The WJC officials showed a facsimile of an official personal file sheet on Waldheim, with his photograph. Under the rubric listing membership, with rank and date of joining, in Nazi organizations, the typed information reads: "SA Reiterstandarte (mounted unit) 5/90. SA man, since 18.11.1938. NS Studentenbund (student union) since 1.4.1938."

Singer drew attention to the fact that the date Waldheim joined the mounted unit was one week after Kristallnacht November 10, 1938. The date for his joining the student union was shortly after the Anschluss of Austria to Germany in the spring of 1938.

"We are not Nazi-hunters, we just oppose Nazis," Singer said, adding that "when others don't do the job, we do it." He also said the WJC has proof that Waldheim's wife Elisabeth joined the Nazi Party in 1939, and that there is no proof, as she claims, that she left the party in 1943. "It is highly unlikely that anybody left the party in the war year of 1943, when many still believed in victory."

LIBYA

Maneuvers End; Possible Enemy Landing 'Crushed'

LD152131 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The maneuvers of the vanguards of the militarized people, the missile brigades of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, ended today.

The set targets were destroyed. A possible enemy landing deep inside the Great al-Jamahiriyah by helicopter or the Rapid Deployment Forces was crushed.

The Libyan Arab fighter has proved high competence in using missile weapons, a matter which confirms the importance of new and continuous training in the most modern weapons.

The large missile weapons proved to be highly sophisticated during these maneuvers. Thus, the battalions and brigades of the militarized people proved their great capability to oppose any foreign intervention because they defend their values, civilization, and their great revolution, which is a triumph for man everywhere.

Italy's Capanna Says Libya To Sue U.S. for Raids

AU150912 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 14 — Libya is planning to start legal proceedings against the Reagan administration to win damages for the U.S. attack on the North African state earlier this year, but is ready to pay damages if Libyan involvement in three terrorist attacks used to justify the raid is proved, according to an Italian leftist lower house deputy, Mario Capanna.

Returning from a visit to Tripoli where he was handed back a fishing vessel seized for violating Libyan territorial waters, Capanna told reporters Monday that the Libyan authorities wanted a court of law to judge on U.S. allegations of Libyan involvement in the three attacks at Rome's Fiumicino and Vienna Airports on December 27, and the La Belle discoteque in West Berlin on February 5.

The attacks were used by the U.S. to justify the raids against Tripoli and other towns on April 15, when the Reagan administration cited self-defense and the defense of international legality to justify its action.

Capanna did not specify which court the Libyans would use to bring the case, but it is thought that likely candidates might be the International Court in The Hague, the U.S. courts, or another national court.

The Libyans released the fishing-vessel, Madonna dell'Alto Mare II, after eleven months. Since the U.S. attack, Capanna, who sits for the small, radical leftist proletarian Democracy Party, has been [one] of the few public channels of communication with the Libyan authorities.

Cites Andreotti on Improving Ties

LD152030 Tripoli JANA in English 1749 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Rome, Dulqidda 9, Shahr Nasser 15, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — In comments he made at a press conference held in Rome yesterday the leader of the Italian proletarian democracy party, Mr. Mario Capanna has said that his country is showing its readiness to improve its relations with Great al-Jamahiriyah.

He points out that some Italian officials such as the defence minister, Giovanni Spadolini, do nothing except give free service to U.S. Administration and it is high time the Italian Government made positive initiative vis-a-vis Great al-Jamahiriyah.

He adds that he has met the Italian foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, who has informed him that his government will make initiatives to improve relations with Great al-Jamahiriyah.

Mr Capanna has called on the Italian Government to take a political step to restore the bilateral relations between the two countries to their natural course, adding that Reagan's administration doesn't tell the truth when it claims that the waters of Sirte Gulf are not Libyan.

Mr Capanna continues that like the state of Golfo di Taranto (Taranto Gulf), Sirte Gulf is an integral part of Libyan sovereignty.

He concludes his press conference by saying that he will inform the Italian prime minister, Mr Andreotti, who is assigned with the work of forming the Italian cabinet on the results of his visit to Great al-Jamahiriyah during their meetings within the framework of the current Italian consultations regarding the forming of the new Italian Government.

MOROCCO

Doctors Say King Hassan Suffers From Exhaustion

LD152233 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Communique issued by the Ministry of Royal Palaces, Protocol, and Medals on 15 July — ready by announcer]

[Excerpt] Thanks be to God.

The doctors whose names are listed below kindly examined today His Majesty King Hassan II, may God prolong his existence, reign, and victory. At the end of this routine medical examination, which had very satisfactory results, the doctors, however, had to take into consideration the fatigue from which his majesty suffers because of great exhaustion from many months of persistent and concentrated activity. Therefore, the doctors ask his majesty, may God preserve his glory, to observe a period of rest and convalescence and advise him to abandon his travel abroad, which his majesty intends to do in the coming days.

Signed: Dr Mithqal; Professor Arshan; Professor Dabish; Professor Biton [passage omitted]

King Postpones Trip to U.S.
LD161040 Rabat MAP in French 1000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Rabat, 16 Jul (MAP) — The visit King Hassan II was to pay to the United States from 22 July has been postponed. [passage omitted repeating medical communique above]

Foreign Affairs State Secretary Leaves for Warsaw
LD151432 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Rabat, July 15, (MAP) — Moroccan Secretary of State to Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ahmed Cherkaoui left here Monday heading for Warsaw on an official visit at the invitation of his polish counterpart.

Cherkaoui is also scheduled to visit Sofia, Bulgaria. The Moroccan official will examine with Polish and Bulgarian officials bilateral relations, cooperation with these two countries as well as major international issues.

SUDAN

Prime Minister Returns From African Summit
JN151800 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 15 Jul (SUNA) — A high-ranking Ugandan delegation will arrive in the country during the next 2 days to discuss bilateral issues. This came in a statement to the press by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi upon his arrival in the country this evening after taking part in the summit conference of the Central and East African states. Al-Mahdi added that he held meetings with the delegations participating in the conference to discuss bilateral relations in light of the changes that took place in the country. [passage omitted]

Holds Press Conference in Nairobi
JN151820 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Nairobi, July 15 (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi held here today a press conference reviewing the efforts currently exerted by his government for prevailing peace in the Sudan and the events took place in the country since the popular uprising of April 6 which brought down the regime of dictator Numayri. Citing the broad lines of his government's policy, Al-Mahdi said it aims at replacing the alleged Islamic laws introduced by ousted Numayri by new fair laws rebuilding the country's economy and halting war in the southern part of the country.

Answering a question on the possibility of discussing during his anticipated visit to Soviet Union the issue of Ethiopians' backing to the rebel forces fighting the government in southern Sudan, Prime Minister al-Mahdi said the visit aims at improving the Sudanese-Soviet relations which had been soured during the defunct regime and persuading the Soviets to rehabilitate projects and factories undertaken by the Soviet Government.

He pointed out that he had affirmed during his mutual meeting with the head of states currently attending the summit conference of the East and Central African countries the necessity of coordination between Sudan and neighbouring countries for maintaining stability and peace.

On the extradition ousted Numayri the prime minister said it was a public demand and the presense of Numayri in Egypt will badly affect the Sudanese-Egyptian relations.

Stresses National Reconciliation
EA151948 Nairobi KNA in English 1740 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Nairobi, 15 Jul — The Sudanese prime minister, Mr al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, has said that the people's new government has repealed all the notorious Islamic laws to create unity and peace in his country. He said that the Islamic laws which General Ja'far Numayri introduced before he was ousted in a popular trade union uprising were meant to oppress the Sudanese people as they abrogated their constitution. Mr al-Mahdi said this today when he addressed a press conference at Kenyatta Conference Centre a few minutes after he and six heads of states from East and Central Africa signed a communique to mark the end of a two-day summit on regional cooperation.

Addressing local and international press, the prime minister said that the prime need for the Sudanese people was national reconciliation with other opposition parties to pave the way for economic reconstruction.

He disclosed that although there has been no marked response from Colonel John Garang, who leads the Sudanese liberation front [as received] in the south, to reconcile, the political situation in the country was better than during the despotic rule of General Numayri. Mr al-Mahdi expressed hope that with the continued appeal to Colonel Garang and other insurgent groups, Sudan will soon achieve peace which will lead to a formation of a national government which will bring all political parties together. Currently, he said, five organised parties are represented in the new government which came in power on 6th April last year. "We hope when we have other groups joining the government, we shall sit down and redraft the constitution which was messed up by the former government", he said.

Condemning the former government for forcing Sudanese to become Moslems through shari'ah laws, Mr al-Mahdi said that his government was still pressing for extradition of Numayri from Egypt to be prosecuted for the atrocities and oppression he caused Sudanese people. "The Sudanese people are pressing for the return of Numayri and this has won support from the journalists and (?Bavr) association of Egypt and [we] hope the Egyptian Government will soon yield to our demand", he said.

Mr al-Mahdi, who departed for home soon after the press conference, hailed the good relations existing among the regional countries and appealed to a few countries in eastern Africa which were supporting insurgents against the popularly elected governments in the region to discard the practice. He said insurgent activities hindered peace which was important for development.

Libyan Economic Delegation Ends Visit

LD152013 Tripoli JANA in English 1732 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 9, Shahr Nasser 15, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — A Libyan Arab delegation on economy has concluded its visit to sisterly Sudan during which it conducted talks with Sudanese officials on aspects of joint cooperation between the two countries in the economic and commercial spheres.

Also, during this visit a protocol was signed regulating both the exchange of agricultural and industrial products between the two countries and conducting additional talks on transport and banking spheres in addition to facilitating financial measures on commercial cooperation between the Sudan and Great al-Jamahiriyah.

The Sudanese energy and mining minister, Mr. Adam Madbo, has announced his country's concern to promote its commercial cooperation with Great al-Jamahiriyah in a manner conducive to realizing the joint interests of the two countries.

Egyptian Weapons, Equipment To Arrive

JN091447 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jul (SUNA) — A new shipment of Egyptian weapons and equipment will arrive in the country on 12 July within the framework of an Egyptian military assistance program for Sudan. This was stated today to SUNA by a responsible source at the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum. He pointed out that the shipment includes 24 armored vehicles and military hardware.

It is noteworthy that the Egyptian Government had previously sent shipments of weapons and equipment to Sudan by Egyptian warplanes.

SPLA Forces Attack Army Convoy en Route to Kodok

EA151534 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] SPLA forces of Fashoda Battalion intercepted a large enemy convoy bound for Kodok [300 miles south of Khartoum, on the White Nile] Army Garrison on 8 July 1986. Our correspondent says that Fashoda fought a big battle with the enemy convoy that consisted of 13 Magirus trucks, 2 tanks, 1 APC, in addition to 2 specially adapted river boats laden with supplies for the hard-pressed garrison of Kodok.

Thirty enemy soldiers were killed in the engagement. An unspecified number of enemy troops were also killed on the river boats, one of which was damaged and forced to return to Malakal (35 miles southwest of Kodok). Two of the Magirus trucks were later used to evacuate enemy casualties back to Malakal in a massive operation in which a helicopter also took part.

Radio SPLA Appeals to Government Army Garrisons

LD151737 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English at 1300 GMT on 15 July broadcasts an appeal to the government army garrison at Bor, on the White Nile 90 miles north of Juba, to evacuate the garrison, in view of the "deteriorating situation" there, caused by the "irreversibly drastic food shortage" faced by the officers, NCO's and men stationed there. The appeal, which was in the name of the commander of SPLA Forces at Bor, offered a "full SPLA guarantee" for the soldiers' safety.

The announcer speaks of "sagging morale" and a "deep sense of frustration and desperation" within the army garrison. In view of this, the government forces can no longer delay taking "the inevitable and crucial decision" on how to extricate themselves from their "predicament," caused by the SPLA's "overall strategy of denying the enemy vital supply."

The announcer continues: "We are in full control of the situation around Bor. All routes leading to it have been tightly sealed. We will make sure that any reinforcement and supply earmarked for Bor will not reach their destination."

The government garrison is offered the following options: "If you do not wish to join the ranks of the SPLA-SPLM and fight for the just cause it represents, then you can evacuate Bor Garrison to any spot of your own choice under full SPLA guarantee for your safety." The "peaceful and unhampered evacuation" of Pochala Army Garrison, on the Ethiopian border, last April is recalled as a precedent which the men at Bor should follow.

The appeal concludes: "We hope that you will prudently select one of the alternatives open to you rather than forcing our hand to take action that we need not take."

SPLA radio broadcasts a similar appeal from the commander of SPLA Forces at Kapoeta, in eastern Equatoria, 50 miles north of the Kenyan border. Addressed to the commander, officers, NCO's and men of Kapoeta Army Garrison, it states: "You have been under tight and prolonged siege that has now become extremely difficult to break." The commander's message says: "Forces under my command have sat on your supply routes to block any reinforcement and relief Khartoum may decide to send you. The time has now come for you to make up your mind as to how you can bring to an end the ordeal of hunger and apprehension facing you. It is our sincere desire to prevent any further bloodshed, which will certainly occur should you persist in your futile resistance and force upon us a final confrontation."

The following alternatives are offered: "If you do not wish to come over to the side of the SPLA-SPLM, you can evacuate Kapoeta Garrison as soon as the necessary arrangements on your part will permit. In this event, you can be assured of the necessary guarantee for your safe exit from Kapoeta and eventual arrival to the destination of your choice."

TUNISIA

Essebsi Sends Anniversary Message to Shevardnadze

LD112225 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between Tunisia and the Soviet Union, Foreign Minister Beji Caid Essebsi has sent a message to Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The message said in part: Celebrating this anniversary provides me with the opportunity to express my delight at the positive and encouraging development of our relations and exchanges. That day opened an era of firm friendship between our two countries and our two peoples and represented to us on every anniversary (?the extent) of the mutual interest in the steady development of bilateral relations and expansion of cooperation which is built on the principles of equality and mutual respect and joint benefits.

President Habib Bourguiba has always been eager to see that our relations grow steadily for the puropose of strengthening our cooperation whether at the bilateral level or for the sake of peace [as heard]. I take this opportunity to express my happiness for the similarity in our viewpoints toward most of international questions and toward our joint attachment to the principles of justice and peace and support for the issues of liberation in the world.

Tunisia fully appreciates the unchanging policy of Soviet Union support for the peoples of Palestine, South Africa, and Namibia.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Cites Heavy Losses for Moroccan Forces

LD152323 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A communique from the SADR Ministry of Information stated that recent Saharan military operations in the Western Sahara inflicted heavy losses on the Moroccan forces. Losses are particularly heavy in the June operations during which 516 Moroccan soldiers were killed and huge quantities of military equipment were destroyed.

KENYA

Nairobi Regional Summit Joint Communique Issued

EA151723 Nairobi KNA in English
1335 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Text" of joint communique on regional summit meeting held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 14 to 15 July 1986]

[Text] 1. Upon the invitation of His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, president of the Republic of Zaire; His Excellency Major General Habyarimana Juvenal, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founder-chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for development; His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of Uprona Party and president of the Republic of Burundi; His Excellency Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania; His Excellency Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and His Excellency Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister of the Republic of Sudan, attended a regional summit meeting at Nairobi, Kenya, from 14th to 15th July 1986.

2. The summit was held in pursuance of the decision by the seven leaders at the regional summit meeting held at Entebbe, Uganda,in March this year that a meeting be held to consider and agree on mechanisms for the promotion of co-operation amongst the countries of the region on security matters, crime detection, cultural and social matters, disease control, trade, transport and telecommunication.

3. On arrival at Nairobi, the leaders were given a very warm and brotherly welcome by the president, the government and people of Kenya.

4. During their two day summit, the leaders held extensive discussions on matters affecting the region. The heads of state were appraised by the prime minister of Sudan about the efforts of his government to restore peace and security in his country. They wished him well and pledged their support for his efforts. They reiterated their strong desire to intensify co-operation in all fields and to promote understanding among themselves. They further noted that since the last regional summit, the political atmosphere in the region had improved considerably. Such an atmosphere encouraged stability in the individual countries and throughout the region. This created the right climate for economic development and co-operation.

5. The heads of state and government reviewed the Entebbe summit decisions and reached the following consensus:

(A) They reiterated that security in the area was indivisible and agreed that ministers and officials responsible for security should maintain and intensify contacts on a regular basis. They also agreed that practical measures be taken to ensure that dissidents or any other groups shall not be permitted to carry out subversive activities against their country of origin or any neighbouring states.

(B) On crime detection, they agreed to strengthen the implementation of bilateral and multilateral arrangements.
(C) On social and cultural matters, they agreed to strengthen implementation of existing bilateral and multilateral arrangements.
(D) On trade, it was stressed that this was a field which played an important role in development in the region. They agreed to intensify co-operation based on existing bilateral and multilateral agreements, paying attention to facilitating border trade and elimination of smuggling and replacing it with legitimate trade.
(E) On transport and communication, they committed themselves to ensuring that air, surface and telecommunications links were strengthened and the implementation of existing bilateral and multilateral agreements should be more vigorously applied.
(F) On science and technology, they agreed on the need to exchange research findings, especially in agriculture, human and animal diseases and in environmental matter.
(G) Regarding the information sector, they stressed the importance of this as a tool for co-operation and development and agreed to strengthen existing instruments in this field.

6. The heads of state and government also reviewed the deteriorating situation in southern Africa. They strongly condemned the racist regime's recent unprovoked aggression against the Frontline States of Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zimbabwe and the declaration of [a state of] emergency in South Africa. The aggression was a direct result of the unjustified political, diplomatic, economic and military cooperation the racist regime enjoys with certain countries while the declaration of the emergency was designed to give the racist regime free licence to murder indiscriminately the oppressed people of South Africa.

The leaders called upon the international community to recognise that the freedom struggle was well under way in South Africa and Namibia, and there cannot and will not be peace in southern Africa until apartheid has been completely dismantled and all the people of South Africa and Namibia enjoy undiluted democracy.

They saluted the heroic freedom fighters for their sacrifices and called upon the international community to assist the war of liberation by adopting comprehensive, mandatory economic sanctions against the racist regime. Victory for the oppressed people of southern Afirca was a historic imperative and the leaders emphasised that the people of Africa will never forget those that deliberately failed to join them at the crucial moment in their fight against the evil and oppressive system of apartheid.

7. The discussions at the summit were held in an atmosphere of brotherhood and complete solidarity. The leaders agreed to hold the next regional summit in Kigali, Rwanda, in November 1986 to review implementation of the Nairobi summit decisions. It was also agreed that the fifth summit will be held in Khartoum, Sudan, in March 1987.

8. The heads of the state and government expressed their most profound appreciation to their brother, President Daniel arap Moi, and the government and the people of Kenya for the

brotherly and warm reception and hospitality that was extended to them and members of their delegations during their stay in Nairobi.

UGANDA

Officer Appeals to Northerners To Increase Security

EA121729 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] A senior officer of the NRA [National Resistance Army] has appealed to the people of Kitgum District to take the issue of security as of paramount importance, and to concentrate their efforts on peace.

Addressing a rally in Kitgum town Cdr Okello Kolo told them to guard against confusing elements who want to create disunity among the people and spoil the name of their district. The commander asked them to report wrong elements to the authorities, but cautioned them to avoid baseless accusations to settleold scores. Describing himself as a freedom fighter, Cdr OkelloKolo said he will never succumb to the killing of innocent people of Uganda who have suffered since independence because of bad leadership. He said he took part in the overthrow of the UPC government because Obote and his henchmen were bent on dividing the people of Uganda.

The commanding officer of the 7th Battalion, Kitgum, Cdr Stanley Muhangi, appealed to the people to cooperate with the security personnel to remove wrong elements in society. He urged the people and particularly chiefs to assist the NRA to remove the remnants of the defeated UNLA [Ugandan National Liberation Army], who are a risk to the people of the area. The rally was also addressed by the chairman of the Uganda advisory board of trade, Mr (Jeremiah Opira).

CAR

Health, Air Transport Accord Reached With Morocco

AB150943 Bangui Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The deliberations of the Moroccan-CAR economic and financial commission ended yesterday in the conference hall of the Bank of Central African States. The commission's meeting lasted from 7 to 14 July under the chairmanship of (Bitha Letamaz), roving ambassador in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the end of the deliberations, which took place barely 2 weeks after the holding of the first CAR-Morocco joint commission, two agreements were signed in the fields of air transport and health. This shows well that a new stage has been reached in the evolution of the relations between the two countries.

CHAD

Hissein Habre Meets With Nigerian Journalists

AB122140 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria is one of the biggest countries in black Africa. In addition, it is one of Chad's neighbors with whom it shares historical brotherly ties. It is therefore normal for it to have a word to say when Chad is attacked and invaded by a neighboring country. It is in these terms that the president of the Republic, El Hadj Hissein Habre replied to questions by two of our fellow Nigerian journalists of the *Newswatch* newspaper.

In answer to the question about what the Chadians expect from Nigeria, the president of the Republic added that the Chadian people think Nigeria is politically and economically strong so it should be able to play an important role in Africa, especially by assuming its responsibility in the conflict between Chad and Libya. The Chadian people do not expect Nigeria send them soldiers or bombers in view of the present state of affairs. They are simply asking it to tell the truth: that Chad is attacked by Libya. This is what the Chadians would like the Nigerian authorities to say.

Earlier, the head of state pointed out to our Nigerian counterparts that there is no major quarrel between Chad and Nigeria, recalling that the two countries had relations with one another even before the colonial era. The Kanem-Bornu kingdom extended on either side of the present border between Chad and Nigeria. The president of the Republic referred to the various meetings held in Nigeria in 1979, and emphasized that Nigeria and Chad continue to maintain good relations between them today, [words indistinct] the Nigerian and Chadian people.

In reference to the last peace initiative made by Nigeria, the head of state said that any contribution Nigeria could make towards the settlement of the Chadian and Libyan conflict would be welcome. [Words indistinct], President Hissein Habre went back to the origin of the conflict between Libya and Chad. He rejected the fallacious allegations made by the Tripoli regime on its intentions in Chad. The truth is that Al-Qadhdhafi wants to occupy Chad. The size of the Aouzou Strip, which is currently under Libyan occupation is 555,000 square km.

Another aspect of the conflict between Chad and Libya to which the president of the Republic referred were the initiatives made after the failure of the Brazzaville conference. On this, the head of state said that the failure of the Brazzaville conference was additional proof that it is Libya which has failed in its task of honor, and that it was Al-Qadhdhafi who prevented Goukouni from going to Brazzaville, since Chadian reconciliation militates against Libyan annexationist ambitions in Chad. One cannot avoid the problem. Today, it is obvious, more than ever before, that it serves no purpose talking with puppets, with people of the Islamic Legion, but rather with the leader of the Islamic Legion himself — Al-Qadhdhafi.

As far as we are concerned, the president of the Republic said, we are ready to meet the Libyan authorities whenever they are ready. It is only with them that one can hold discussions. Goukouni represents nothing and, moreover, he himself is a prisoner of the Libyans. After referring once more to the basic prinicple of the policy of the government of the Third Republic, which is to support any initiatives aimed at restoring peace to Chad, President Hissein Habre drew the attention of the journalists to the fact that French troops are in Chad upon the request of the Chadian Government, because the Libyans continue to invade us. If the Libyans leave, the French forces wull no longer have any business here.

On the role of the OAU in the conflict between Chad and Libya, the president of the Republic was quite clear: The only request Chad has to make to the OAU is for it to take the responsibility of asking Libya to leave Chad, a message that merits the OAU's attention.

Finally, on economic matters, President Hissein Habre said that the economic situation constitutes one of the main preoccupations of the government because the country is facing grave difficulties mainly due to an unfavorable [illegible] economic crisis. The situation is all the more so serious, the [illegible] of state underlined because it is around the cotton industry that the activities of the modern sector of production and distribution revolve. He pointed out that negotiations are under way with financiers to draw up a recovery plan. But the major problem facing Chad and other poor countries is the fall in commodity prices, and the unjust rules of the game imposed on us by international economic relations.

Foreign Affairs Official Sees New Nigerian 'Attitude'

AB151923 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1330 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Ahmed Korom, secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, has just returned from a trip to Lagos where he was received by President Ibrahim Babangida. Speaking to reporters on arrival, Mr Korom said there seems to be a change in attitude of the new Nigerian authorities with regard to the Chadian issue. In fact, the new Nigerian authorities have expressed an understanding of the Chadian issue and expressed their support for Chad in its determination to recover its occupied territory.

If the OAU has been acting like an ostrich on the Chadian issue, it will not hesitate to change its attitude considering recent developments in the situation in Chad. Let us listen to Mr Korom talking to our reporter, (Raoul Ndjoumbe):

[Begin recording] [Korom] The statement made by the Nigerian head of state was quite fair and was in solidarity with Chad; he called on all African countries to speak the truth about the situation in Chad, and that truth is that Libya should withdraw from Chad and leave Chadians to solve their own problems themselves. As you know, Nigeria has a prominent role to play in Africa because of its economic standing and its size. So it is quite normal that Nigeria should ask all African countries to speak the truth, and the whole truth about the Chadian situation.

When I handed the written message from President Hissein Habre to the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, during the audience he granted us, I explained our problems in their geographic and political dimensions to him. And I think the new Nigerian authorities understood us; and they said they support Chad in its struggle against Libyan expansionism; they support us in our efforts to recover the whole of our territory, and that Nigeria will, to this end, do everything in its power to restore Chad to its former status.

[(Ndjoumbe)] What was your feeling following your audience with the president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and what was the message he gave you to transmit to His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre?
[Korom] On our part, we are convinced that from now on Nigeria understands our problems and is ready to do everything in its power to help Chad recover its territorial integrity. [Passage indistinct]

[(Ndjoumbe)] Up until now, the OAU has been hesitating to bring pressure to bear on Libya concerning the Chadian issue, and now Nigeria is again proposing that fresh discussions should be entered into with Libya under the auspices of the OAU. What is the use of this new discussion as far as the Chadian-Libyan conflict is concerned?
[Korom] Well, since Libya is a member of the OAU, just as Chad and all the other 50 African countries, it is the right framework through which we can hold discussions, and, as such, Chad does not object to the OAU handling Chadian-Libyan conflict. As I have already said, for over 10 years now, the OAU has been (?avoiding) the real Chadian problem, that problem which is the occupation of a part of Chad's territory by another African state, and a member of the OAU in addition. And if now, as I have just said, Nigeria brings up this issue at the OAU, we think, for once, a large African country has understood the problem, and for once, this great African country will address the problem in its true dimension, namely the Chadian-Libyan dimension. This is the only way, in our opinion, that peace can return to Chad and to Africa, because ever since this problem has existed, the OAU has been acting like an ostrich; it has avoided addressing the real problem, the true debate. And we hope in 1986, African countries will take up their responsibility and address the real problem and work toward finding solutions. We think, for once, there is some glimmer of hope. [end recording]

Reintegration of Anti-Regime Commandos Comtinues

AB142222 Paris AFP in French 1253 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Mongo (Chad), 13 Jul (AFP) — The rallying of the "Codos" (antigovernmental commandos in southern Chad) to Hissein Habre's government, currently nearing completion, is causing some problems of reintegration, a task in which the French technical and military assistance team is actively taking part.

After several years of trouble and guerrilla activities followed by repressive and retaliatory operations against the civilian population, the southern prefectures have, since the beginning of the year, been witnessing a progressive return to normalcy with the successive rallyings of the antigovernment bush warriors.

The reconciliation accord with the Ndjamena government was signed in Libreville by Colonel Alphone Kotiga who was commanding most of the "Rouges," "Espoirs," "Aigles Verts," "Verts," "Cocotiers," and "Noirs" Codos. The signing of this agreement did have some psychological effect on the return to legality.

Today Gen Kotiga has been combing regions in southern Chad, on behalf of the Ndjamena authorities, to win over a few Codos who have not yet laid down their arms. According to agreeing sources in Moundou and Sarh, these diehards, who are few in number, and who are referred to locally as "road cutters," are more like highway robbers than political opponents. According to the same sources, there are not more than 10,000 antigovernment guerrillas, with about only half of them being armed. The others proclaimed themselves as Codos after deserting their villages because of the war.

Today most of them, who have been won over and grouped together, must now learn to live normally. Their social reintegration is one of the major preoccupations of the Ndjamena government which considers this as a decisive factor in the success of its policy of national reconciliation.

Two reintegration centers have been set up, one near Ndjamena and the other at Mongo, the main town in the Guera Prefecture in the center of the country. During his recent visit to Chad, French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac visited the Mongo reintegration center set up by the French military technical assistance team, not far from a mountain nicknamed "the sleeping woman," since it forms the silhouette of a sleeping pregnant woman on the horizon.

In this center directed by the head of the French battalion, the former guerrillas are put in groups of 500 and for 3 months they are first treated; then they are given physical training, and initiated into a profession: farming, masonry, carpentry, mechanics, road maintenance, and so on. When they arrive at the center all these former guerrillas express the desire to be enrolled in the Chadian Army, which is materially impossible. They must therefore be encouraged to do something else, and become useful to the Chadian community.

The cadres of the center — five officers and seven noncommissioned officers of the 11th Parachute Division — consider that only 10 percent of these former guerrillas, mostly former soldiers, will be reintegrated into the Army. The others will either choose to return to their villages or settle on certain recognized lands. The next problem will be their integration in the local population, with special attention being paid to the respect of customary land ownership laws. As for the five young girls, who also belong to the center, they are engaged in sewing.

At the Mongo "training and development center," repaired, maintained, and extended by the former guerrillas themselves, one trusts in their ability to look after themselves and become self-sufficient. But one also emphasizes the need to follow up this operation as time goes by, by involving the Chadian ministries concerned in it, as well as the international organizations, and nongovernmental organizations.

French Cooperation Minister Aurillac Ends Visits

LD130524 Paris International Service in French 2030 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] — The visit to Chad by Minister of Cooperation Michel Aurillac has ended. Today Aurillac left Sar in southern Chad for the Central African Republic. Earlier he signed an agreement with Chadian Foreign minister Gouara Lassou on the granting of 3.5 billion CFA [African Finance Community Francs] of budgetary aid from France to Chad.

GABON

President Bongo Leaves for Morocco 15 July

AB151400 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 15 Jul 86

[text] Gabonese President Omar Bongo left Libreville today for Morocco where he will hold talks with King Hassan II.

Joint Military Exercise With France Concludes

AB121241 Paris AFP in English 1216 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Libreville, July 12 (AFP) — French and Gabonese forces ended a week of joint manoeuvres in this west-central African oil state on Saturday with a parade attended by President Omar Bongo. The exercises, code-named "Estuary-II" included a simulated attack on the small oil-rich country, a former French colony, by an imaginary hostile neighbour. They involved a total of 4,000 troops, including 1,500 French soldiers. France maintains a permanent garrison in Gabon, with which it has a defence treaty.

ZAIRE

Cabinet Restricts Export Taxes, Import Exemptions

AB150956 Paris AFP in French 0751 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 15 Jul (AFP) — The Zairian Government decided Monday [14 July] to stop taxing all export goods except oil, minerals, lumber, and coffee which are the major tax earners for the country. The cabinet also decided to cancel the granting of tax exemptions on all goods imported into the country, including those imported by public services and charitable organizations. Import tax exemptions can only be granted on goods imported within the framework of the new investment code or to diplomatic missions on the basis on reciprocity.

These measures were adopted, the government spokesman explained, "to encourage the national production effort, and exportation as well as to recover the national budget deficit," which will attain more than 8.5 billion zaires (about 1 billion CFA francs) in 1986.

BENIN

Libyan Islamic Official Arrives, Comments

AB152052 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Dr Mohamed Ahmed, secretary of the Association for the Call to Islam, arrived this morning in Cotonou. He was welcomed at Cadjehoun International Airport by brother Mustafa Abu Sittah, secretary of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and by Comrade Andre Atchade, minister of public health, as well as a large delegation of the Beninese Islamic community. Speaking to our reporter, Dr Mohamed Ahmed explains the purpose of his visit to our country:

[Begin Ahmed recording in Arabic fading into French translation] In the name of the Almighty and merciful God, I would like to express my delight at coming to the People's Republic of Benin. Second, I would like to tell you that I bear a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to his brother and friend, President Mathieu Kerekou, within the framework of the strengthening of cooperation between our two countries. I am here also to participate in the foundation stone-laying ceremony of a hospital in Port Novo and an Islamic center in Cotonou. [passage omitted] [end recording]

GAMBIA

Jawara Criticizes New Opposition Party

MB151830 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 15 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although The Gambia's next general elections are some 9 months away, President Sir Dawda Jawara has already been on the campaign trail, touring the country, drumming up support for his ruling party, the People's Progressive Party, PPP, and there is speculation that he might be anxious about the formation of a new political party in The Gambia, The Gambia People's Party, GPP. It has been set up by a number of top politicians including senior ministers who have defected from the PPP. In Banjul, Rick Wells talked to President Jawara and asked him if he saw the new party as a real threat.

[Begin recording] [Jawara] No, not at all. I don't think... [changes thought] I think that would be a wrong reading of the situation really. What we have now, we have a new party, the GPP, which has come up, but I don't think they have established thier credibility really yet, but I had to tour the country. There are very important decisions which the government has taken over the past year, particularly in the economic field, some of them, some of the actions we have to take in the context of our economic recovery program are not easy, some of them will cause hardships, but it is more important because of the need to mobilize popular support for carrying out the programs successfully; that, as party leader and head of government and head of state, I should get out to the people and explain the situation to them, which is a new situation completely and get their support.

[Wells] On these trips you have taken a particularly aggressive stance against your opponents, particularly the leaders of the GPP, accusing them of being disgruntled, selfish, greedy. Some might say that that is also uncharacteristic of you.

[Jawara] Well, I think every situation is unique in a sense and the GPP has been a fairly unique kind of party, political party in the Gambia, because so far, they have really not got any, as far as I am concerned, tangible policy which would induce them to form another party, and secondly, they seem to be putting it out that they have got a tremendous source of outside finance and their approach is therefore based on trying to gain the support of the people through money. If I may say so, it is something unique, something quite new, and very undesirable, I think, in a multiparty democracy which we have been running up here. Over the past 25 years, I have not actually seen any political party [words indistinct] the money approach politics in that sort of way.

[Wells] Can you be a bit more specific about this question of money, because you have implied that the party, the GPP, is being funded by somebody who is not a Gambian and who does not have the interest of Gambians at heart. Who are you referring to?

[Jawara] Well, this is from their own... [changes thought] from what they tell their own supporters. We have gathered this, we have picked this up on many occasions, and this is really what they have spread throughout the country that they have sources of funds outside this country which will enable them really to bring a massive number of vehicles, to even pay salaries to their party chairmen in the villages. They even promised to bring shiploads of rice which they will distribute at cheaper prices to their supporters etc, etc. So, these are claims which they themselves make and which are (?fooling) the country. I mean you meet [laughs] anybody and if you ask them about GPP, they will tell you that this is what they promised to do.

[Wells] So, what are you saying? Are you doubting that they have these funds available or that, if they do, it is kind of dirty politics?

[Jawara] well, I really don't know. I mean, we have seen some evidence of their spending that money both personally and through their parties and so on. So, really I don't know whether it is just an empty boast or whether in actual fact, they have massive funds at their disposal.

[Wells] Do they not say the same about the PPP — that you have sufficient, more than adequate funds to splash around at a time of elections?

[Jawara] No. We don't have [laughs] enough to splash around really — not to the extent that they seem to promise and to be doing to some extent. [end recording]

NIGER

Burkinabe Minister Meets Kountche, Comments

AB151700 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] General Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, granted an audience this morning to Youssouf Ouedraogo, Burkinabe minister of planning and development, who stated after the audience that he handed a message from President Thomas Sankara to the head of state:

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] Well, I had the honor of being received this morning by his excellency the president of ths republic. During the audience, I had the pleasure and privilege of handing to him a message from his brother and friend, President Thomas Sankara.

Of course, I cannot disclose the content of the message; but I can say that my mission falls within the framework of the activities of the Liptako-Gourma Integrated Development Authority. The message therefore is both one of fraternity and solidarity. It is on the need to further strengthen and increase the activities of the authority.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, let me seize this opportunity to ask a question on agriculture. As you know, your country, Burkina Faso, and Niger are both countries of the Sahel. According to some reports, the Sahel will this year face a locust invasion during the current farming season. And to confirm this, Burkina Faso has lately reported cases of locust attacks on plants. Mr Minister, we would therefore like to know what Burkina Faso plans to do to arrest this situation.

[Ouedraogo] It is true that countries of the Liptako-Gourma Authority have been hit by drought for several years now. But since the last season, with the good rainfall, we thought everything was returning to normal, and here we are now with the problem of a locust threat. Measures have been taken by the Agriculture Ministry to control in time the locust invasion, and we have already identified the various potential zones so that the necessary effective actions will be taken to control this situation. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Relations With Angola To Be Expanded

AB151930 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria and Angola will soon expand the scope of their relationship with the signing of a cultural, educational, and technological agreement. The agreement will provide for the exchange of cultural programs and training assistance for students from both countries.

The minister of information and culture, Colonel Anthony Ukpo, disclosed this in Lagos today when the visiting Angolan secretary of state for culture, Mr Boaventura Cardoso, paid him a courtesy call. Colonel Ukpo explained that such an agreement was not signed before now, because of the diplomatic groundwork that had to be done.

Judicial Panel on Student Unrest Sworn In

AB151804 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The 5-member judicial commission of inquiry appointed by the Federal Government into the causes of recent students crisis in six universities in the country and two polytechnics was today sworn in in Lagos by the chief justice of the federation, Mr Justice Ayo Irikefe. The universities are those of Ife, Ibadan, Lagos, Benin, Nsukka, and Jos. The polytechnics are those of Yaba College of Technology and Kaduna.

The panel has Mr Justice Adebayo Akanbi of the Court of Appeal as chairman. Other members are Mrs Victoria Adebekun, Mr Onofiola Ufot, Alhaji Abubakar Girei, and Mr Orji Authurorizu, while Malam Musa (Shafi) is secretary to the commission.

In his address, the chief justice advised the panel to live up to its responsibilities by being fair and fearless. He asked the body to make recommendations that would forestall future student uprising by (?weeding) into the roots of the matter.

SENEGAL

SWAPO's Nujoma Ends Visit, Departs

AB151339 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma left Dakar this morning. During his visit he held important talks with the Senegalese authorities and particularly with the head of state.

TOGO

Eyadema Receives Ivorian Minister of State in Pya

AB150942 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Camille Alliali, Ivorian minister of state, was received yesterday evening by President Gnassingbe Eyadema at his private residence in Pya. The contents of the discussions between the two men were not disclosed.

ANGOLA

Soviet Official Arrives for Economic Talks

MB150714 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Angola and the USSR began talks in Luanda yesterday on several issues linked to the cooperation between the two countries in the trade and technical fields. They are also discussing economic cooperation prospects for the 1986-1990 period.

The Soviet delegation is headed by (?Arvaliy Lev Seskonov), deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee, while the Angolan delegation is led by minister of planning, Antonio Henriques Silva. Current talks between the two countries follow contacts between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Soviet leaders during his last visit to USSR, during which long-term cooperation proposals between two countries were discussed. Yesterday, the Soviet delegation was received in audience by Maria Mambo Cafe, minister of state for economic and social affairs.

KUP: UNITA Downs Soviet Plane, Helicopter

MB140735 (Clandestine) KUP in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0602 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 14 Jul (KUP) — The UNITA operations office announced that a MiG-21 and a MI-17 helicopter, both of Soviet origin, were shot down in the Munhango area in Moxico [names as received] Province on 10 July while providing air cover to MPLA ground troops in their latest offensive against UNITA's armed forces. Both planes were destroyed and their crews died after the crashes.

BOTSWANA

Masire Defends Strict Security Arrangements

MB140625 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0510 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has called upon all people living in Botswana to cooperate with the security forces in safeguarding the security of the country. In a message broadcast over Radio Botswana this morning, Dr Masire stated that as a result of grave security threats to the country, a number of security arrangements have been instituted. He emphasized that it was extremely important that people took threats to personal and national security with the seriousness they deserve. Dr Masire said the Army and police have more than enough problems at hand now and would not be able to accomodate more problems arising from people who fail to cooperate with them in their efforts to ensure that the security of the country is not threatened.

He appealed to the nation to treat the security forces with respect, show appreciation for their work, and be helpful when they conduct searches and ask questions, which, he said would be done without harassment. He reminded the nation that they are their own security and must come together if they are to remain strong. He said people must be courageous, careful, and thoughtful. Dr Masire said this is our country, and we must defend it. We must defend our children and women. We must protect our properties and honor. We must safeguard our precious independnence and the way of life, he said. Dr Masire reminded the nation that Botswana's friends could help and sympathize with it, but they could not protect the country for Batswana while they are sitting back doing nothing. He said he understands that the daily activities of the security forces on the roads is in violation of people's personal liberties which are entrenched in the constitution, but he added that these temporary losses of personal liberties were a sacrifice to safeguard life without which all the rights the nation is otherwise entitled to would be meaningless. Dr Masire expressed the wish that the difficult period that Botswana is going through will be short-lived. He said it was now a fact that life has changed and that people must adopt quickly and face the new challenge.

He also briefed the nation about the South African unprovoked and unwarranted attacks on Botswana on 14 June last year and 19 May and 14 June this year. He also reminded the nation of Presisent Botha's statements after the latest atttacks that the attacks were but just the beginning.

MOZAMBIQUE

Portuguese Foreign Affairs Official Arrives

MB141948 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Azevedo Soares, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in Maputo this evening for talks with Mozambican authorities on bilateral relations. Addressing journalists shortly after his arrival in Maputo, Azevedo Soares said that the situation in southern Africa will be one of the issues discussed during his talks with our country's authorities, pointing out that his visit to Mozambique is essentially aimed at holding political consultations. The Portuguese offical was received at Mavalane Airport by Deputy Foreign Minister Daniel Mbanze and Portuguese Ambassador in Maputo Palouro das Neves.

FPLM Unit Claims 66 'Bandits' Killed in Zambezia

MB140736 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] An FPLM unit recently killed 66 armed bandits based in Milange, Zambezia, a provincial correspondent has reported. The Milange district is in the northern zone of Zambezia Province near the Malawi border, which in the past suffered from the criminal actions of the armed bandits who attack economic units and defenseless civilians, Captain Rufino Muianga, the first secretary of the Frelimo party and district administrator, revealed.

NAMIBIA

PANA Interviews SWAPO's Nujoma on West-RSA Ties

AB141111 Dakar PANA in English 1022 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Dakar, 14 July (PANA) — Western powers will never impose economic sanctions against South Africa and will continue to defend their economic and strategic interests there, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma told PANA last night.

In an exclusive interview with PANA, he said SWAPO holds no illusions about the West imposing sanctions against Pretoria because the West has never supported the cause of the liberation struggle in southern Africa. This year alone, he added, about four vetoes on South Africa were exercised by Britain and the U.S. in the UN Security Council. "It is called defending and protecting racist South Africa," he said.

In response SWAPO will intensify the armed struggle to make costly for South Africa to continue occupying Namibia. "The imperialists can see the writing on the wall. They will lose, they are no longer able to gain profits in Namibia," he said.

He cited newspapers reports saying that 40 U.S. companies have decided to quit Namibia and South Africa because they no longer make profits. Additionally, he said SWAPO's intensification of the liberation war has forced the closure of companies operating in northern Namibia. "Even 40 percent of white racist farmers have left Namibia, according to the Botha regime itself," he said.

Assessing the current media attention on South Africa, he said events there have not overshadowed political events in Namibia. SWAPO considers that what is happening in South Africa is a struggle "for our brothers and sisters who are oppressed by the same enemy who is oppressing us in Namibia."SWAPO "expresses solidarity and support" with the people of South Africa under the leadership of the ANC. "Their victory will be ours and ours theirs," he said.

Contributing to this victory, SWAPO has inflicted mounting casualties on the Boer army and considerably weakened South Africa's economy, he claimed. South Africa has tried to stem the tide of Namibian liberation by turning the entire territory "into a huge military barrack of the South African Army."

Despite the seemingly all powerful South African military, Nujoma said he agrees with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni that the might of the South African death machine is a "myth." For example, he added, what the South African prime minister once billed "a police action" in Namibia has now become a quagmire for the regime, tying down over a 100,000 regular South African troops. Besides that, he said, South Africa is the largest employer of mercenaries in the world today. These "dogs of war," which include Batallion 32 and Koevoet (Crowbar), are mostly deployed in Namibia.

Notwithstanding the quantity of Pretoria's armaments the Boer army is in fact weak. "In a people's war, it is not the armaments that are the decisive factor, but the determination of the people to carry out a protracted war," he said. However, he said SWAPO could use more sophisticated weapons such as antiaircraft systems "to bring down enemy jet fighters."

On arrival Saturday in Dakar, Nujoma said over the last three months SWAPO has downed four transport warplanes and destroyed two South African helicopter gunships.

SOUTH AFRICA

Air Force Unveils 'Sanctions-Busting' Jet Fighter

Modified Mirage III

MB160506 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0020 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA — A sanctions-busting jet fighter aircraft said to match the Russian's MiG 23 and be comparable to the best in the world was unveiled today by the South African Air Force [SAAF]. The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced the commissioning of the first such aircraft in a statement in Pretoria.

Named the Cheetah, it is the culmination of a top-secret ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Corportation] project over the past few years to dramatically upgrade the SAAF's aging French-built Mirage IIIs to produce a highly sophisticated fighter aircraft which is ideally suited to operational conditions in southern Africa.

About 50 per cent of the aircraft is reconstructed and it is equipped with the latest navigational and totally South African weapons systems. "We believe it will match the MiG 23 class aircraft and as far as its handling goes, it is in many aspects comparable to the best in the world," the chief of the SAAF, General Denis Earp, said at a preview for military correspondents yesterday at the Kempton Park headquarters of the Atlas Aircraft Corporation, a subsidiary of ARMSCOR.

At first glance the Cheetah's Mirage origins are obvious, but the considerably extended snout, providing space for the sophisticated avionics, and the canards, or miniature wings, attached to the fuselage below the twin cockpit for added stability and control give it a longer, leaner appearance.

"It's not so much what you see on the outside as what's inside," an ARMSCOR official said.

Answering questions from journalists, General Earp and Mr G.W. Ward, general manager of Atlas, said it had to be understood they could only reply mostly in general terms and that details of the aircraft's specifications and performance capabilities were obviously classified information.

"But you can take it that we are certainly not retrogressing with the Cheetah," General Earp said.

Due to the compulsory international arms embargo placed on South Africa in 1977 the government, through ARMSCOR, has had to resort to other, mostly internal, means of upgrading its military capability.

The addition of the Cheetah to the SAAF's arsenal follows closely on a number of breakthroughs by ARMSCOR and its subsidiaries in the aviation field. These include the recently unveiled proto-type combat helicopter, the Alpha XH1 — dubbed South Africa's own "Airwolf" after a popular television series — an advanced gas turbine engine, and unmanned remotely piloted reconnaissance aircraft.

General Earp described the Cheetah project as "a midlife programme aimed at increasing the operational life of the Mirage 111 by between 10 to 15 years, during which time further upgrading may become possible."

The Mirage III first rolled off French production lines in 1956 and the SAAF took delivery of its first such aircraft in 1962, with the Mirage III having been in service since 1963.

Besides the limitations of the South African arms embargo, the almost prohibitive R70-odd million price tag on a modern day fighter aircraft made the upgrading of existing equipment very cost-efficient, General Earp said.

For more than two and a half decades the Mirage III had fulfiled its role with distinction, especially in places such as Angola, where it had often been outnumbered by enemy aircraft.

"The upgrading of the Mirage III heralds a new era of self-sufficiency and an increased operational capability for the SAAF.

"The upgrading programme includes new performance levels, the replacement of many structural components and the improvement of the on-board flight systems. About 50 per cent of the existing aircraft is reconstructed and equipped with the latests navigational and weapon systems," he said.

The Mirage III upgrading to the level of the Cheetah formed part of ARMSCOR's policy of planned evolution, which could be divided into three phases.

Firstly, in the early 60s, South Africa had been mostly dependent on and had access to arms purchases from the outside world.

As the boycott pressures mounted, ARMSCOR had moved into the next phase which was characterised by negotiations to obtain manufacturing licences from abroad and the subsequent local manufacture of armaments.

The third phase, in which ARMSCOR now found itself, consisted mainly of two elements.

These were the overall design and manufacture of its own unique armament needs and the upgrading and adaptation of existing weaponry and systems to meet the challenging requirements of modern warfare.

With the arms embargo providing a sharp stimulus, much progress had been made in the design and manufacture of new components and overall updating of equipment.

"We cannot allow ourselves to be dependent on a possibly hostile supplier ... If we cannot get assistance, we can go it alone," General Earp said.

"If we have to, we can do it ... We have done it in the past and here once again is the proof in front of us.

"Every time we do a little more, we learn a little more ... the Atlas Aircraft Corporation has now reached the stage where its only restrictions are time and money."

Botha: Demonstrates Response

MB160800 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0757 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA — International cooperation was important but South Africa would not allow itself to be humiliated and undermined to escape sanctions, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Unveiling the S.A. Air Force's new arms embargo-busting Cheetah jet fighter aircraft at a ceremony in Kempton Park he said the achievement this embodied "demonstrates once agains our response to the imposition of sanctions against us."

"We are a strong and proud nation, with the faith and the ability to ensure our future ... We are not a nation of jellyfish."

The Cheetah, a rebuilt Mirage III, is the culmination of a top-secret ARMSCOR project over the last few years to produce a sophisticated jet fighter comparable to the best in the world and ideally suited to southern African operational conditions.

The success in developing South Africa's own highly sophisticated arms industry since the start of the international arms boycott was increasingly forcing the world to take cognisance of the unique ability which existed in the country and which was still improving.

"This will always be our response to international boycotts and threats against us in every field of life.

"We will fight back with self-respect and determination," Mr Botha said.

Essentially, there were three main challenges facing South Africa today.

The first was the protection of its territorial integrity and the safety of its citizens, while the second was finding peaceful democratic solutions in the constitutional field. "Let me remind Europe that it took them hundreds of years to reach their present stage of economic and constitutional development ... yet some of them demand immediate final results from us."

It appeared that, with a few exceptions, the world was intent to make the Republic's third challenge self-sufficiency through the imposition of sanctions.

"If it is expected of us to forego essential agricultural products, let us ourselves cultivate enough so that we can also export.

"If it is expected of us to forego other essential goods which we cannot manufacture or build, let us obtain it by exploiting the self-interest of others."

Mr Botha said South Africa had never been a war-mongering country or an imperial power, but that it did live in a world were conflict, war, international terrorism and imperialism was raging.

The radical change of warfare since the Second World War and the introduction of nuclear and other terrifying weapons of destruction had restricted the likelihood of a world war between the superpowers, but it had at the same time increased the occurrence of limited and revolutionary warfare.

With the development of modern mass communication, it had also led to an increased occurrence of propaganda and psychological warfare and this was the situation South Africa now found itself in.

"We are caught up in a declared revolutionary war against freedom and democracy.

"Leading the pack of revolutionaries are the S A Communist Party and its allies such as the ANC, PAC [Pan Africanist Congress] and their front organisations which are militarily, psychologically and financially supported by the East bloc countries," Mr Botha said.

The African countries who were shouting at South Africa were "either one-party dictatorships or grovellers before Communist domination, or countries where poor management and large-scale famine prevail."

In recent years, the revolutionary war had been increasingly supported by a carefully devised psychological war which was, wittingly or unwittingly, increasingly being waged against South Africa from the Western world.

"To my mind, the major reason for this lies in the fact that many Western countries are being undermined by influential persons in key positions who are sympathetic towards the Eastern bloc," he said.

In both the military and non-military fields the Republic would do as other countries and put its national interest first.

Good progress was being made in the military field, but in the non-military sphere, the real enemy and its true objectives had firstly to be identified.

"If we fail to do so, we will unwittingly be caught in a trap.

"We have to be mindful at all times not be misled about the nature of the assault waged against us ... we should not allow ourselves to be muddled by naive or calculated pronouncements which allege that the demands of the international community from us are reasonable," Mr Botha said.

After careful analysis, it seemed there was little reasonableness in those demands.

"They are based on false suppositions about our circumstances, and false objectives born from doubtful motives which are concealed under the cover of contrived slogans.

"The war against us is now being increasingly fought away from the military battlefield.

"We realise the importance of international cooperation, but we will not allow ourselves to be humiliated and undermined in order to escape sanctions," Mr Botha said.

"We ourselves will find solutions to our problems ... we are doing it, but the way in which it is done and the time span in which it is done will be determined by ourselves."

General Malan Comments

MB160516 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0025 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA South Africa has embarked on the Cheetah jet fighter project primarly for its own defence and to increase the country's level of preparedness, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, said today.

"We do not seek confrontation with anybody," he said in a statement shortly after the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, announced the project to upgrade the S.A. Air Force's [SAAF] aging Mirage IIIa to the level of a sophisticated modern jet fighter said to match the Russian's MiG 23.

The first Cheetah was unveiled at Kempton Park today by the SAAF. "With the launch of the Cheetah aircraft, we are entering a new era of self-sufficiency and an enhanced operational capability for the SAAF ... We have taken a major step for the defence of the country," General Malan said.

The Cheetah was a modern, sophisticated and highly effective trump card in the S.A. Defence Forces arsenal. It was a known fact there had been a continuous build-up of weapons on South Africa's borders in recent years and "it is therefore only logical that we anticipate the threat and prepare ourselves accordingly," he said.

"Let me state categorically: we embarked on the Cheetah project primarily for our own defence and in order to increase our level of preparedness .. We do not seek confrontation with anyone."

The Cheetah was at the forefront of technology and this was underscored by the fact South Africa's armaments industry ranked as one of the most advanced in the world.

The policy of upgrading existing aircraft made good business sense, as had been proven elsewhere in the world.

A modern fighter aircraft cost more than R70 million and the conversion of existing aircraft remained the most cost-effective approach.

General Malan referred to the recently announced development of the Alpha attack helicopter and a locally manufactured gas, turbine engine, saying these once again demonstrated the Republic's ability to establish its own aviation industry.

Radio Notes Return of Ambassador Nickel to U.S.

MB150650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The American ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, is expected in Washington this week to join in a government review of policy on South Africa.

Announcing this in Washington, a State Department official, Mr Bernard Kalb, said Mr Nickel would be in the city in midweek. He said he had no information on when or if Mr Nickel, who left South Africa on holiday about 12 days ago, would return to South Africa. Mr Kalb's announcement coincided with reports in the United States that Mr Nickel was to step down, and that his replacement might be a black North Carolina businessman.

Time magazine said this week that the Reagan administration was considering the appointment of 51-year-old Mr Robert Brown as the new ambassador. Mr Brown, who runs a public relations and management consultant firm, would be the first black to head the American embassy in South Africa. According to *Time*, Mr Richard Viets, a career diplomat who has served as ambassador to Tanzania and Jordan, was also under consideration to succeed Mr Nickel.

Former U.S. Diplomat Subject To Extradition

MB150501 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] A former U.S. diplomat, Mr John Graham, could be extradited to the United States, in terms of a ruling by a Pretoria magistrate. The ruling, on Friday [11 July], came after negotiations between the U.S. Government and the South African Department of Justice. Mr Graham is in detention at present. He has 15 days to appeal against the magistrate's decision.

Charges Against CAPE TIMES Editor Dropped

MB161201 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1159 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 16, SAPA — The charge under the Internal Security Act against the editor of the *Cape Times*, Mr Tony Heard, for having quoted Mr Oliver Tambo in the newspaper is to be withdrawn and the owner-company, South African Associated Newspapers [SAAN], is to be prosecuted instead.

The deputy attorney-general, Mr F.W. Kahn, SC [Senior Counsel], today informed Mr Heard's legal advisers that "SAAN, being the owner and publisher of the *Cape Times* newspaper, will be prosecuted in terms of Section 56 (1) (P) (II) of Act 74 of 1982 arising out of the publication of an interview with Mr Oliver Tambo in that newspaper on November 4, 1985, and that the charge against Mr A.H. Heard, in his personal capacity, has accordingly been withdrawn."

Mr Heard was to have appeared again in court tomorrow on remand.

Reforms To Group Areas Act Introduced

MB151717 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1715 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 15, SAPA — The government has quietly introduced a number of reforms in the implementation of the controversial Group Areas Act.

In future, students and scholars will be exempt from the provisions of the law, and this means they can now stay in university hostels and school hostels without a group areas permit.

Employees have also been exempted from the provisions of the law. Because of this exemption, black managers and executives can be freely employed in the "white" urban areas.

People using buildings for professional purposes — such as doctors and lawyers — have now been exempted from the Group Areas Act and will in future be able to open practices without permits.

And the regulations requiring separate entrances and separate toilets for domestic servant quarters have been scrapped.

The new exemptions have been promulgated in the *Government Gazette*.

But a Progressive Federal Party spokesman on constitutional affairs, Mr Nic Olivier, said today that welcome as the amendments were, they did not go nearly far enough.

"It is essential that the entire Group Areas Act is scrapped," Mr Olivier said.

He also said the new regulations had not altered the effect of the Group Areas Act on racially mixed couples, who in terms of the law remain classified according to the race of the black partner.

"From a purely legal point of view, the Group Areas Act still takes care of mixed couples," he said.

Any white man who is married to a black woman or any white whoman who is married to a black man is regarded, for the purposes of the Group Areas Act, as a black person.

"The new regulations are getting rid of some of the stupid things that have been done in terms of the Group Areas Act," he said.

However, the law still made serious inroads into the free market policy because the most important asset most people owned, their homes and property, could not be sold freely.

"It is a fundamental interference with the free market," Mr Olivier said.

"Quite apart from the purely racial aspects, the Group Areas Act is a contradiction of the free enterprise system."

He said the government feared that if the law was scrapped this could lead to a drop in the value of people's most important asset, their home, but providing existing squatting, slum and hygiene provisions were enforced this would not happen.

Sandton Would 'Open Doors'

MB151538 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1523 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 15, SAPA — Sandton's PFP MP, Mr David Dalling, said tonight Sandton was prepared to be a forerunner in the abolition of the Group Areas Act. Mr Dalling said in an address in Sandton tonight the town was willing to open its doors to all people who wished to live there. He urged the state president to use his presidential powers to give Sandton immediate authority to open the town to South Africans of all races, subject only to the normal laws of family occupation Sandton, he pointed out, was the only town in the Republic controlled by the PFP.

TerreBlanche: No Registration as Party for AWB

MB161206 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB], Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, says the movement will not be registered as a political party before the next general election. The AWB will act as a bridging element for right-wing groups in an election.

At the movement's first press conference in Pretoria, Mr TerreBlanche said that relations between his organization and the Conservative Party were good but that he would rather the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP], Mr Jaap Marais, replied to questions on the relationship between the AWB and the HNP. Mr TerreBlanche denied allegations that the citizen force of the AWB was training young children to use firearms. The AWB member who made this allegation, Colonel Arthur Cronwright had not been a member of the executive but a branch leader and had been suspended .

TV's 'Network' Discusses Emergency Statistics

MB141455 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Interview with Kobus Neethling and David Venter of the Research Division of the Bureau for Information in Johannesburg by Ruda Landman on the "Network" program — live]

[Text] [Landman] The current state of emergency in South Africa has been in force for 1 month. The Bureau for Information has been responsible for issuing information on the unrest situation since the introduction of the state of emergency. Statistics on the unrest situation are being continuosly supplied by the research division of the Bureau for Information. In the studio are Dr Kobus Neethling and Mr David Venter of the research division. Good evening gentlemen, and welcome to "Network."

Dr Neethling, I want to pose the first question to you: You say there has been a decrease in unrest over the past 3 weeks. How does one measure this?
[Neethling] There are four main areas of unrest which we look at. The first is the number of people injured, the number killed in unrest situations, and the reasons for their deaths and injuries are examined. Then we look at the damage caused and the number of incidents is perhaps the best indication of calm or unrest over a period of time.

[Landman] But can one really classify a variety of incidents under the heading incidents because a bomb explosion in Pretoria is clearly much more serious than a stone thrown in Mamelodi?
[Neethling] Naturally it is. There is a whole series of subsection of incidents that we look at and each one must be examined separately and analyzed, but together with these incidents and other factors which I have just mentioned there is naturally the psychological climate which one cannot measure so easily, which one has to look at over a longer period of time. The emotions of people, what they are striving for, their aspirations, and so on are monitored. It takes longer, it requires in-depth study. It is true that the has been an improvement in the unrest situation over the past 3 weeks. If we look at the incidents during the past 3 weeks, — and I emphasize incidents, because it is the incidents which indicate the extent of the unrest — if we look at these, then we see a dramatic decrease in unrest. If we compare this with the situation during the first 5 months of this year, then we perceive a decrease of approximately 67 percent.

[Landman] Can we not have more detail on those figures. Mr Venter I think you have them in graphic form?
[Venter] Yes, Ruda, it is very interesting. If we look graphically at the number of incidents of the first 4 weeks of the state of emergency, it is clear that there is a significant decrease since the 1st week and this decrease has continued every week since the beginning of the state of emergency.

[Landman] Why was it so high during the 1st week?
[Venter] I think it is very important to emphasize that 16 June fell within that period and naturally a lot of emotion was created around that day. There was a great deal of organization aimed at generating a considerable intensity of violence at that time.

[Landman] These incidents ....
[Neethling, interrupting] Can I just mention that natually one must remember that during the period before the declaration of the state of emergency there was large-scale unrest. One cannot say that now that there is a state of emergency everything stops immediately. It does not work like that.

[Landman] What has happened in the other areas? You mention four areas.

[Neethling] Ruda, I would like to come back for a moment to the incidents. I think it is very important to note that if one just looks at the total figures of incidents one can get an incorrect picture. For example if we look at the first 4 weeks, then 28.5 percent of those incidents were stone-throwing, 17,6 percent of the incidents were arson, 21.8 percent were petrol bomb attacks, but — very interesting — 7.9 percent were robbery. Now, you may ask me, how did robbery get into the unrest category. It is very difficult to differentiate between normal criminal activity on the one hand and unrest on the other. I could also just mention that 5 percent were shooting incidents. So one must not look at the toal number of incidents but one must break it up into components, which comprise the whole.

[Landman] What happens about the lives of people?
[Neethling] If we look at the question of human lives then I think we should first look at question of persons who have been injured as a result of unrest. There has been an appreciable decrease in the number of persons injured, both in the case of black-on-black violence and the security forces.

[Landman] Why has the number of persons injured by security forces increased during the past 3 weeks?
[Neethling] The injuries have definitely not increased. There has been slight increase in the number of deaths. Here I think we must observe very carefully that the security forces are faced with the task in black areas of trying to separate factions which are opposed to each other and unfortunately they must act to prevent greater loss of life and in the process some people are killed.

[Landman] And it is part of the Research Division's duty to account for a person's death.
[Neethling] Ruda, I think so. I want to state very pertinently that we in the Research Division are not insensitive as far as the assimilation of statistics for the state of emergency goes, that behind the statistics there are human lives involved, there is hardship and grief. Therefore we would like to ascertain why people are killed and injured so that in the future this can be prevented.

[Landman] Is there a pattern to the violence or is it simply that the whole country is caught up in an unrest situation?
[Neethling] First we must go back to the decrease in incidents which is dramatic, incidents in the past 3 weeks, and this shows a countrywide pattern of decline. If one has to break this down and apply it to the various areas then I think there are three or four areas which are indicated as areas where more unrest occurs than in others. I could just mention that there are three or four areas where there is a concentration of incidents. Soweto, for example, had 15.1 percent of incidents during the past 3 weeks, 12.7 percent were on the East Rand; 19 percent in the Eastern Cape, and 7.3 percent in KwaNdebele.

[Landman] Are there large parts of the country where nothing is happening?
[Neethling] Very definitely. If one looks at the statistics then one must says very frankly that the greatest part of the country is experiencing relative calm and that there are certain concentration points of unrest.

[Landman] If those concentration points include Soweto and the East Rand — 43 percent of the country's whites live on the Rand — can one really say that a large part of the country is not in an unrest area? Geographically, yes, but can you say that of the population?
[Neethling] We always say that one must never take the perspective out of context and when we say there is a concentration area such as Soweto, for example, then people must not see it as a severely dramatic unrest situation. That is not so. I said there is a great decrease in the number of unrest incidents and those relatively few incidents at the moment are now scattered and of those few certain areas lead. One must see it in that context. If one looks at these areas I have mentioned then one notices a significant decrease over the past 4 weeks, and we look forward with confidence to the situation there stabilizing shortly.

[Landman] You have just said that your work is aimed at making the future better and easier. Can you predict, with the information at your disposal, what is going to happen in the future, Mr Neethling?
[Neethling] This is a very difficult question. I think this is a question that cannot be answered. When we look at a period of 3 weeks then we see it as 3 weeks. We cannot use it as a forecast machanism for the next year or 2. We can say at this stage thst is calm and express the hope that the calmness will continue, not just the outer calmness but the inner calmness as well. There are days ahead which, like 16 June, will cause an increase in violence. It is realistic to look at it that way, but one should look at a longer period before making predictions.

[Landman] What do you think will happen when the state of emergency is lifted?
[Neethling] Before we come to that question I could just mention this important fact and that is the attacks on the security forces have also decreased dramatically during the 4-week period. It appears that we are concerned with restoring law and order in this sense that people once more have developed respect for law and order.

[Landman] Is there any scientific foundation for that explanation or it is simply how you see the matter?
[Neethling] That is how we see the matter at this stage from an indication of attacks on the security forces. The projection regarding the future is naturally very difficult but if one looks at the tendency during the past 4 weeks and make a prediction of the future then I believe that we can look forward to law and order returning and the primary aim of the state of emergency, namely to create a situation in which meaningful reform to take place, can be achieved.

[Landman] Even after the state of emergency has been lifted?
[Neethling] That is exactly what I just said. I think one must be sure at that stage that if the state of emergency is lifted the situation, thereafter will be normal. If one does not have that assurance, then the state of emergency should not be lifted. It is there to recreate order and there must be certainty that once it is lifted, that calm which we now experience will continue. I think that assurance is important.

[Landman] If there is still so little certainty at this stage, do you think the state of emergency was worth the trouble in the light of the economic threats from abroad and the internal resistance?

[Neethling] Let me say little certainty are not words we used, but little certainty because we cannot forcast the future. The state of emergency was worth the trouble if one looks at the escalating unrest before its declaration, if we look at what was happening right across the country, and now the decrease in unrest, then one can say that it has had very positive results,

[Landman] Mr Venter, a last word from you.
[Venter] I would like to agree with Dr Neethling. I am totally convinced that if we look at the forces and powers which were at work within society before the state of emergency and the results thereof, the state of emergency was absolutely unavoidable and that the emergency at this stage has contributed positively to the restoration of stability.

[Landman] Thank you for joining us tonight. Thank you for your time and good night.

969 Deaths Reported in 1986

MB152040 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2023 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 15 SAPA — Ninety more people died in unrest-related incidents in the first six months of 1986 than died in the whole of 1985, the Repression Monitoring Group (RMG) said in its latest newsletter.

The RMG said 879 people died last year, an average of 246 deaths a day, [as received] whereas between January and June 1986, 969 people died, a daily average of 537 deaths [as received]. Comparing the first month of the 1985 state of emergency to the first month of this year's emergency, the RMG said 2131 people were detained last year, while an estimated 3500 people had been detained this year.

An average of 69 people a day were detained last year, while this year the estimated average figure is 113. This represents a 61 per cent increase over last year, the Cape Town based group said.

There were no bomb blasts in the first month of last year's emergency, whereas this year 14 bombs have exploded, killing three people and injuring 123. In 1985, no deportations took place in the first month of the emergency, whereas this year, nine people have already been ordered to leave the country.

Eglin Returns From European Tour; Expects Sanctions

MB141848 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1847 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 14, SAPA — European leaders are no longer prepared to stand idly by while the South African Government steps up repression and refuses to abandon apartheid, according to the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin.

"The result is that a tidal wave of sanctions are building up that will be hitting South Africa soon," Mr Eglin said today after returning from a two-week tour of three European nations.

During his visit to West Germany, Sweden and Finland he held discussion with foreign ministers, MP's, senior government officials, academics and journalists.

Even those European leaders who were basically sympathetic to the complex problems facing South Africa were no longer impressed with the argument that the government needed more time to introduce meaningful reofrms, he said.

"Time and again I was confronted with the argument that after 38 years of National Party rule not a single black person had been granted the vote and people in South Africa still lived under apartheid.

Pressure to "do something" about South Africa — particularly the need to impose sanctions — was rapidly building up.

The advocates of sanctions had gained the "high moral ground" throughout the continent and the argument that "unless you are tough on sanctions you are soft on apartheid" was rapidly gaining momentum.

"The sanctions issue was brought to a crisis point by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's Rubicon speech last August that switched what was a marginal hope for real reform into a complete despair." "Sanctions, in the European view, flow from despair at the South African Government's apparent commitment to wasting opportunities and increasing the prospects for violence," Mr Eglin said.

Despite censorship by the Bureau for Information under the state of emergency, South Africa remained a "front burner issue" on all major media and was rapidly turning into an important doemstic political issue.

Recent issues that had placed South Africa in a negative light and increased the momentum for sanctions included:

— The "cynical" way in which Mr P.W. Botha used the President's Council to force security legislation into law after the measure were rejected by two of the three houses of Parliament;
— The collapse of the EPG [Eminent Persons Group] mission that signalled that the South African Government was not amenable to dialogue and that other methods had to be found to bring about change in South Africa;
— The imposition of the state of emergency, press censorship and the clampdown on the government's opponents had "reinforced the worst perceptions Europe had held about South Africa";
— The recent call by the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, for the world to impose sanctions sooner rather than later had "pulled the rug out from under those fighting against sanctions overseas."

Buthelezi Criticizes SACC, SACBC in Prayer Speech

MB140531 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1202 GMT
13 July 86

[Text] Ulundi, July 13, SAPA — Church bodies which took sides on political issues without consulting the people were responsible for much blood that was now being shed in South Africa, Chief

Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today. Speaking at the annual KwaZulu National Day of Prayer in Ulundi, Chief Buthelezi questioned whether church bodies were , by not consulting the people, acting any differently from "various regimes" which had ruled blacks by claiming to know what was best for them.

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president made specific reference to actions by the SACC [South African Council of Churches] and the Southern African Catholic Bishop's Conference [SACBC].

He said when the SACBC sought black opinion on the issue of sanctions and disinvestment it had consulted the ANC, the UDF, COSATU, CUSA [Council of Unions of South Africa] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organisation] and had left out Inkatha . He said this was because, "parroting our political opponents view," they did not consider Inkatha a genuine liberation movement.

Chief Buthelezi said the Catholic bishops had made themselves a laughing stock by deciding to support economic pressures against South Africa as long as these did not damage the economy. "You can't give a child epson salts and expect its tummy not to run," he said. They had shown a callousness which could not be reconciled with men of God who should be the personification of compassion.

Chief Buthelezi said that the day of prayer was raising the questions of whether ministers — religious and political — who served God's people were their masters or their servants and whether Christ would have acted in this way.

"Would he have advocated anything which would cause poor people to suffer more poverty and starving people to suffer even more starvation? What did Jesus Christ do when people were hungry or sick or suffering in any way? Did he advocate more suffering or did he relieve their hunger and cure their ailments? Do we by any of our actions either as the church, that is as God's people, or as an administration — as minister, members of the legislative assembly or as civil servants — cause more suffering, illness or starvation among the people we serve?" he said.

Chief Buthelezi said the blossoming of South Africa into a peaceful land depended on whether "we do respect the dignity of the people we are serving." He called for prayers for the black leadership in Inkatha, the ANC, UDF, PAC [Pan Africanist Congress], AZAPO, UWUSA [United Workers Union of South Africa], COSATU, CUSA, TUCSA [Trade Union of South Africa] and other political and trade union organisation; for the state president, MPs and the chairman and members of the President's Council and for the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference and the SA Council of Churches.

Transkei's Anglican Clerics' Tutu Ties 'Investigated'

MB141554 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1553 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Umtata, July 14, SAPA — Anglican Church leaders in Transkei are to be investigated to determine whether they follow the ideas of economic sanctions against South Africa advocated by Bishop Desmond Tutu, the archbishop elect of Cape Town.

The Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, made this statement at a weekend function when he thanked the white community of Maclear for a donation to the MT Fletcher black school. Chief Matanzima said he was surprised to discover that ministers of religion also preach wayward things, citing Bishop Tutu as an example. Chief Matanzima said Bishop Tutu was "trotting the globe preaching disinvestment," knowing very well his fellow black men would suffer most. Chief Matanzima said Bishop Tutu must first refuse sums of money he received from overseas countries before preaching disinvestment that would not change his own living style. Chief Matanzima went on to say that prophets of doom who believed in the disinvestment campaign were not interested in the plight of black people living in South Africa.

Louis Nel Decries Lack of 'Positive' Reporting

MB141353 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1350 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 14, SAPA — The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said today it was up to the foreign media to "prove their balance and objectivity" in reporting on South Africa. In a press release issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria, Mr Nel said: (text)

"On July 2 I challenged the Foreign Correspondents Association [FCA], representing the foreign media in South Africa, to submit to me electronic and written reports on positive reform issues in South Africa which were either broadcast or published abroad on July 1 or 2 ...July 1 being an important date on the South African reform calendar.

"To date, I have received no such reports.

"Since this challenge has not been up by the ECA, I have to conclude that either no such reporting was done or that the FCA preferred to ignore the challenge — which amounts to defeat by default.

"Whatever the case may be, let it not be said that I did not give the foreign media the opportunity to prove me wrong when I accused some of them of misrepresenting South Africa through selective reporting.

"The onus now rests with the foreign media to prove their balance and objectivity.

"I want to reiterate that the ethics of journalism require of journalists to report objectively on the whole spectrum of the South African scene. If a media representative only covers negative aspects and prefers to ignore the positive developments, he is violating the ethics of his profession."

FCA Denies Approval Needed

MB141602 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1600 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 14, SAPA — The Foreign Correspondents Association saw "no need" to submit reports about South Africa to the Bureau for Information, the chairman of the association, Mr Andrew Torchia, said today. Quoting from a telex message sent today to Mr Louis Nel, deputy minister for inforamtion, Mr Torchia said: "as is well known, the Bureau for Information monitors closely the reports of foreign correspondents in South Africa.

"Thus you must already be aware of the many objective reports on legislated reform and social change that we have made, both in this month and in the months before.

"We see no need to submit these reports, which are routinely available to the public and to the bureau in the normal way," Mr Torchia said.

ANC's Mompati Attacks U.S., UK as 'Die-Hard Racists'

MB140648 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Member of the ANC of South Africa National Executive Mrs Ruth Mompati has said the United States, Britain, and other European countries opposed to economic sanctions against South Africa are die-hard racists (?disinterested) in assisting solution to the South African problem. She said the willingness of the nations to continue investment in South Africa was proof that they did not have the interests of the oppressed black majority at heart.

Speaking on Television Zambia's Sunday Interview last night Mrs Mompati said this unholy alliance existed because of the selfishness by countries concerned to live comfortably at the expense of blacks in South Africa. She said if Prime Minister Thatcher and her allies wanted to prove that they despised apartheid the time to do so was now and through the application of mandatory sanctions.

Mrs Mompati said as long as complete economic sanctions were not imposed on South Africa, the violence, which was initially imposed on the blacks by the Pretoria regime, would continue.

Commentary Ponders Fate of 'Unraveling' Commonwealth

MB160533 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "The Commonwealth"]

[Text] The Australian foreign minister has expressed the fear that the commonwealth could unravel as a result of the present row over sanctions against South Africa. What is most striking about the affair, however, is its evidence of the extent to which the commonwealth has already unravelled - the degree to which the various groupings within it have drifted apart over the years.

There is fine irony in the dilemma of the Commonwealth Games federation after expelling Zola Budd and Annette Cowley from the Edinburgh games. Having sacrificed principle for expediency, in the hope of papering over the cracks of political confrontation precipitated by the African member-governments, it finds that the real issue is now more blatantly exposed than it was before. With the blackmail of a boycott threat once successfully applied, the governments concerned now say openly that what they really want is to force the British Government to apply sanctions against South Africa.

The expulsion maneuver failed humiliatingly. The [*Daily*] *Telegraph*, one of the many British newspapers which reacted with outrage, described it as a victory for self-interest over principle. In fact, though, the only victors were the political blackmailers. This was implicitly recognised by the times, which commented that the misplaced political action by the federation's kangaroo court has cleared the ground for real politicians to enter the field.

But the fiasco has also uncovered a deeper rift. It has demonstrated the readiness of some Commonwealth members to use the ties of the organisation as a means of applying punitive pressure on others in order to force a change in national policies And in doing so it was shown just how slender those ties binding members of the club have become. The ease with which some threaten withdrawal and contemplate the organisation's demise is symptomatic of an attachment to new alliances that has grown over the years.

There was never much more than sentiment and, initially, economic and cultural affiliations to cement the Commonwealth bond. The 1926 Imperial Conference described the dominions as autonomous communities, in no way subordinate one to another in aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the crown.

In the post-colonial era even the concept of allegiance to the crown disappeared, and today two-thirds of the Commonwealth membership consists of republics or countries with their own monarchies. More important, there have been fundamental shifts in economic and strategic interests, which have been expressed in new multilateral relationships. Among the original group Canada, for example, has drifted almost entirely into the American economic orbit.

Britain has so far greater identity of intersts with other members of the European Community than it has with most Commonwealth members. The African group has tried to form a new world force through the Organisation of African Unity and identified itself with the Non-aligned Movements' economic confrontation with the developed world.

These ties, and others based on similar considerations of self-interest, are bound to be stronger than the largely sentimental attachments of the Commonwealth. There can be little doubt that if the Commonwealth is to survive it will have to remain a club. Its members will have to be willing to abstain from trying to promote their diverse political interests through it. On present evidence, however, at least some of those members seem to be quite happy to see unravelling continue.

193 Community Councils Become Town Councils

MB111506 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 11 86 July

[Text] According to a notice in the *Government Gazette*, a total of 193 community councils countrywide have been changed to town councils. The change is in accordance with the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning's program under which second and third tier government is being stremlined to include all population groups in the country. The community councils which have been changed fell under the jurisdiction of development boards until 30 June of this year, on which date the development boards were abolished. The new town councils will fall under the control and management of the administrator and executive committee of each province.

Difficulties Over New ID's Cause 'Shake Up'

MB141912 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1911 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, July 14, SAPA — Black applicants for new uniform ID documents will no longer have difficulty at regional offices, a spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs said today. This follows a major bureaucratic shake-up in response to wide-scale complaints of delays in the issuing of ID documents to blacks in Cape Town since May 1 this year when the hated "dompas" (reference book) was scrapped.

Mr C. Theron, a departmental spokesman, said that some 50000 new ID documents were ready to be handed to black applicants at various centres in the country. "Another three million ID documents have been prepared and are awaiting applications from the persons concerned. Personal details of another 2.5 million pelsons have been printed by computer and is in the process of being bound in bookform," he said.

Completed ID's are now being posted on a daily basis to the 83 regional and district offices of the department which was not the case prior to the inquiry of a Cape Town newspaper, Mr Theron confirmed. The inquiry also follows a report in a daily newspaper last week which pointed out that blacks were still being issued the "dompas" while the paper complained about the unsatisfactory bureaucratic process this involved.[passage omitted]

Anti-Conscription Activist Ordered Deported

MB140519 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1900 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] East London, July 13, SAPA — A member of the Port Elizabeth branch of the End Consription Campaign (ECC) Mr Dominique Souchon, 27, has been served with a deportation order by the Department of Home Affairs. Born in Vietnam, Mr Souchon has lived in South Africa for 25 years and is a graduate of the University of Port Elizabeth.

He is being held in police custody in Port Elizabeth pending the implementation of the deportation order, the South African Police liaison offiver for the Eastern Cape, Major Eddie Everson, confirmed at the weekend. Maj Everson would not say where Mr Souchon, who hold a Mauritian passort, would be deported to.

Mr Souchon's mother, Mrs Marie Claude Souchon, who lives in East London, with her family, said the news of her son's deportation had come as a shock to her and the rest of the family. She said she had visited her son in Port Elizabeth yesterday and he was in good health.

Colored MP To Apply For Golf Membership in Cape

MB130520 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1351 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Cape Town, July 12, SAPA — A coloured Cape Town MP is to confront the management of the Bredasdorp Golf Club with an application for membership after coloured golfers were barred and forced to travel up to 200km for a game. Labour Party MP, Mr Neville Padiachy, said this week he would fill in his application papers and post them "as soon as possible."

Two coloured golfers, teacher Mr Vernon Prins and school principal Mr Hubert Daniels, recently had their applications turned down by the Bredasdorp Golf Club in spite of the removal of a "whites only" clause in its constitution. Another teacher, Mr Manuel Stevens, said he had also tried to apply for membership but he could not find one of the current white members prepared to nominate him. They are among the seven coloured golfers of Bredasdorp who had planned to join the local club.

As a concession, they have been told that if they join another club registered with the South African Golf Union they will be allowed to play at Bredasdorp as "visitors."

"But why must I belong to a Cape Town Club when I can walk to this club?" asked Mr Prins. "I don't want to be a visitor. I have stayed here four years and whites who have been here only six months get their applications accepted." He said he knew of two whites who applied at the same time as he did whose applications were approved.

The club dropped its "whites only" clause under pressure from golfing authorities and politicians, orchestrated by the Labour Party MP, Mr Padiachy, it is claimed. Mr Padiachy said Mr Daniel's applicaiton had been proposed by the mayor of Bredasdorp, Mr Jimmy Gagiano. Mr Pieter Luttig, secretary of the Bredasdorp golf Club, said it was the club's democratic right to refuse membership to anyone.

The club's stance has divided the whites of the town. Most interviewed this week said the coloured community was already such a part of life in Bredasdorp that it seemed ridiculous to keep coloured people out of the golf club.

State Radio: Law, Order 'Overriding' Priority

MB140557 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[SABC commentary: "Law and Order: The Immediate Priority"]

[Text] Few would dispute that putting an end to organised political violence — restoring law and order — is the most compelling task with which South Africa is now faced.

It was in response to that overwhelming demand that the state of emergency was delcared. That very drastic step reflected (what some evidently still do not quite grasp) that for the moment action to ensure law and order has the highest priority in the country, overriding all else. This is not being kept in focus, in some of the arguments now being heard in connection with the detention of members of trade unions.

In a statement before the weekend a group of employers and a trade union federation jointly deplored the emergency measures. They complained that union and employer freedom and rights had been curtailed. Another union group is threatening to take action because its demands for the release of members has not been met.

It should be pointed out, first, that a ministerial assurance has been given that not one person has been detained because of involvement with a trade union and the normal purposes of a union. All detentions have been concerned with activities for which the state of emergency — with its purpose of restoring law and order — was introduced.

That a detainee may be a trade unionist is no more a direct cause of his situation than any other occupation would be, although presumably the intense politicisation of unions in recent times might account for the proportion of detainees from that field.

In fact, though, according to available figures barely ten per cent of detainees are active in trade unions.

In no business sector has that assurance — that detentions are not aimed against union activities as such — been challenged. Nor have even the most politically activist union groups tried to make an issue of it.

The dispute is a much more straightforward one. It is about whether the imperatives that gave rise to the state of emergency should be subordinated to the need for a smoothly functioning employer-union relationship.

Undoubtedly the emergency measures have inhibited the normal workings of that relationship. They have also created inconvenience in other sectors, and severe curbs in some areas.

It is normal in political life that a variety of important goals are pursued simultaneously and that the inevitable conflicts are resolved through compromises. When different goals all enjoy more or less the same level of priority it is often necessary to sacrifice something in one area in order to achieve something else in another, so that advances may be made on all fronts. But these are not normal times.

The one overriding priority in South Africa today is the restoration of law and order.

The terrorising of ordinary citizens in the black areas has gone too far, for too long, to keep up the pretence that the unrest is no more than unruly political behaviour. It is a direct assault on peaceful, constitutional reform, and the time has come to put an end to it. Until then, there can be not question of subordinating this priority to any other goal.

Industrialist Relly Discusses Unions, Sanctions

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[From the "24 Hours" program presented by Hugh Pricey-Jones]

[Text] [Pricey-Jones] In South Africa there were reports today of further violence serving as a backdrop for a gloomy picture of the South African economy. In his annual report to shareholders, Mr Gavin Relly, chairman of the giant Anglo-American Corporation, warned of crisis ahead and urged President P.W. Botha to waste no more time before negotiating with black leaders.

I put it then to Mr Relly, whom I rang in Johannesburg a few hours ago, that the time factor seems to be the crucial difference between the businessmen and the authorities with Mr Botha acting as though he has plenty of time left.

[Begin Recording] [Relly] That may derive from their own view of the state of emergency and the circumstances which resulted in its imposition but I think that the important (?trick) to this is to have a laid out program which will embrace the elimination of the remaining elements of apartheid and which will move up into a process of negotiation on a peaceful basis. I think it's got to be a comprehensive exercise and I think the South Africans in particular would now and would in the future like to see a bit more clearly where they are going.

[Pricey-Jones] In circumstances like these, though, it's usual that a third party has to come along and knock the heads of the disputants together, but can the business community knock the government and the ANC's heads together?
[Relly] Well, I don't think in a formal sense, no, but I mean the business community would ... [changes thought] certainly stands in a position where it may able to facilitate interaction.

[Pricey-Jones] Now these black trade unions of course take a more radical view. They're going to start a series of work stoppages and protest actions. Will you be encouraging them oo do so or at least quietly hoping that they have some effect?
[Relly] No, I... [changes thought] what we are doing is saying that we want people released or charged and we have our own industrial society to look after. Trade unionism is an extremely important part of it, despite the (?froth) on the top, as it may appear to outsiders, I think some really sterling work has been done and drawing management and the trade unions [words indistinct] the emergence in many ways into a favorable sort of credible bargaining process, so we want those trade union leaders, unless they're guilty of some ghastly felony, we want them charged or released.

[Pricey-Jones] Now the international community, in exasperation, seems to be boiling up to imposing sanctions on South Africa. Obviously that would hurt you in particular so what you like the international community to do?

[Relly] I would like it to take a longer view of the reform process than they are doing, a more realistic view of South Africa's problems which really come down in the last resort, you know, that like the rest of Africa you can't have reform unless you have economic growth and that's certainly true of us. We have a declining economy at the moment for various reasons and what South Africa and southern Africa need in general is really the support of the international community. I mean, sanctions are purely destructive and they will certainly ensure, if they are successful, that we don't have reform at all but more probably we will have revolution.

[Pricey-Jones But what could you do to display to the international community that you can deal with the problem in South Africa.)? [There must be something you can do to get] the government to change its mind now.
[Relly] I don't think there is, in a direct sense. I think the government is getting its act together and it remains the Government of South Africa, with its obligations to keep law and order, and it remains the body which really must give a lead toward a process of forming a new society and creating the bones to hang the flesh on and so I think they are aware of this. I think that the problems may simply be those of any government which has been in power a long time. It will naturally move slower than those who haven't been in power would like it to.

[Pricey-Jones] Does the business community wish now that it had started much earlier to put pressure on the South African Government to negotiate with the black community?
[Relly] Well, I think if you look at it, you'll find that a great deal of pressure was exerted for along time which probably shows how ineffective it is, but of course you can always look back and we should have done things otherwise. But it's not good in South Africa, sort of going along with your head over your shoulder. I think we have got to keep our eyes pretty firmly on the future. [end recording]

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Dangers of Self-Censorship

Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 12 July writes in its page 10 editorial that two types of censorship cause problems for people who publish opinions. "One is an outright blackout which prohibits unauthorised reports of unrest and prohibits reporters and photographers from approaching the scene of action. The other is self-censorship, induced by unambiguous threats of severe punishment for committing vaguely defined offenses." Although self-censorship is marginally preferable to official censorship, it has its own dangers. "An over-cautious editor hoping to stay within the law whose boundaries are only vaguely defined may narrow the parameters." A meeting has been held to discuss the problems, and an Anti-Censorship Committee formed, but it is not clear to what effect. "The subversion hurdle remains.

Nobody is entirely sure what constitutes subversion, which could be some officials subjective interpretation of intent. Until the issue is resolved by a return to normal law, self-censorship will continue to be an effective form of suppressing dissent."

Mistakes Bar Owners From Homes

In his "Undercurrent Affairs" column on the same page, Rex Gibson points out that in a recent order in the Western Cape designed to keep people out of schools without permission, the government left out the word "school" in the English edition, leaving it unspecified which buildings could not be entered without permission. Thus, technically people could not enter their own homes without an official order. Presumably an amending order will be issued, just as one removing labor unions from restrictions on meetings was issued last week. "I suppose thats what happens when you're not used to running the country and have to make up laws as you go along."

Danger of Howe Visit

David Brauns "Political Commentary" on the same page examines the planned visit of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, which Howe claims is not to threaten South Africa. Senior cabinet ministers, however, have taken a jaundiced view of the trip. They believe "the British are merely trying to pander to their own electorate and that the mission will be as superficial and deceitful as they now view the flopped Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) attempt to promote dialogue." For one, saying he brings no big stick rings hollow when the EEC has already decided to slap on sanctions within 3 months unless certain demands are met. His remarks that he is coming to end apartheid has also rankled, although Foreign Minister Pik Botha has suggested it is good he is coming so that he can be informed of the actual situation, which probably means P.W Botha "is going to be waving his finger again." The real problem is getting the two sides, the government and the ANC, to talk to each other. "Many cabinet ministers believe that if Mandela can be freed some progress will be made towards negotiations. Their problem is that unless Mandela genuinely renounces violence the Government would have too much to lose if it was obliged to arrest him and put him on trial again." Howe might make some progress on this issue but he would "have to use his big stick a lot more judiciously, and with all the parties concerned. Pretoria would want Sir Geoffrey to offer some sort of European undertaking that it would oppose any violence that accompanied Mandela's release." It tried to get Western support if there had to be a crackdown once before but the reaction was negative. "No one would be prepared to side with a South African crackdown."

COSATU Leaders Interviewed

"The Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) yesterday made a last-minute approach to the Congress of South Africa Trade Unions (COSATU) in a bid to stave off Monday's proposed day of action by workers," Phillip van Niekerk reports on page 1 of Johannesburg *The Weekly Mail* in English 11-17 July. It was revealed that the FCI had made a last-ditch approach to COSATU. In a exclusive interview, three COSATU leaders "were scathing about the response of employers to the Emergency and to COSATUS demands." A COSATU statement said that workers were angry at the crackdown on unionists during the emergency and the union "could not hold them back any longer." "COSATU is one of the chief targets of the present crackdown. Scores of our leaders are detained or in hiding, many offices are closed and our statements have been censored. The industrial relations system which workers have painstakingly established over the years has been rendered almost unworkable." The COSATU position is more vocal than the positions of the Council of Unions of South Africa and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions, "who have proposed that employers and unions form a united front against the government." COSATU said that behind the scenes lobbying was not enough. "Workers are now saying they will be involved in effective action. If there is no response from the state by Monday, we will have to consider what further action to take." COSATU feels it is "high time that employers took an unequivocal stand on conflict in South Africa." "Employers pay for the unkeep of the state while pretending to support our demands. We know very well that the state is there to protect private property and that employers could force the state to change if they wanted to."

Detainees Hunger Strike

"Thirty-two state of emergency detainees in Modderbee Prison on the East Rand are on hunger strike and are refusing to eat until a list of demands have been met," *The Weekly Mail* reports on page 1. According to a letter received by the paper, "the hunger strike has been in progress since July 7." The men, who all shared a cell, said their conditions of imprisonment were "appalling and extremely disgusting." In the letter, they said the reasons they had begun the strike was that "we protest and demand that the State of Emergency should be lifted and all detainees be released." They also made the following demands: "visits to detainees, permission to go to the tuck-shop [snack shop]; exercise time; medical attention and hospital appointments; access to clothes and toiletries; food quality; student permission."

Detainees Restricted After Release

In an article on page 3, Simon Pamphilon writes that "the government has resorted to a novel device it introduced during last years State of Emergency — releasing detainees under conditions very similar to those of a banning order." South African Council of Churches official Wolfram Kistner was released last week but under the terms of his release, he may not "absent himself from the magisterial district of Johannesburg; enter the premises of any educational institution; contribute in any way to any publication; conduct any interview with any journalist of any newspaper or magazine or any member of any radio or television network; take part in the activities of any organization for the purposes of regulation relations between themselves or their employees; attend any gathering at which any principle or policy, or action or contemplated action by the government is attacked, criticised or discussed." The only difference between this and a banning order is that he may be quoted. However, this is irrelevant as he cannot talk to reporters.

Number of Detainees Rising

Jo-Anne Bekker reports on page 4 that the number of detainees is continuing to rise. One group estimated the total to be 2,110. However "indications are that the actual number could be as high as 6,000. *Weekly Mail* this week received a letter signed by 32 detainees in a single cell in Johannesburg Prison, but the monitoring group knew of only 10 of this number. If the proportion of known and unknown detainees in this cell can be generalised this could indicate that the known detainees form as little as one third of the total." Five people associated with the paper have been detained.

ANC and Private Property

Barry Streek reports from Cape Town on page 5 that the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC) was "enormously intrigued" to find that the ANC "looked to NAFCOC to save the country economically in a post-apartheid South Africa." According to NAFCOC president Dr Sam Motsuenyane, "the ANC had agreed that private ownership of property was to be allowed at all levels and the spirit of entrepreneurship encouraged." He said this at a meeting to report the results of his recent trip to Lusaka to talk with the ANC. He said the ANC believed in an mixed economy, which was the case at present in South Africa where some things are owned by the government and some by individuals. The ANC was opposed to the existing capitalist system because of its nature. "They wanted nothing to do with racial capitalism — what is sometimes called monopoly capitalism. Mr Tambo actually said to me there is no way the ANC can impose a foreign system on South Africa. We have to evolve a system from within the country." The ANC applauded NAFCOC for its "pioneering role in the development of black business ventures in South Africa. Black business was perceived as having a definite role in the liberation struggle of the black people for the very reason that its development up to now has been subject to the very constraints which handicap the black community generally." The two organizations discussed such things as "the elimination of racialism in the economy, land distribution, privatisation of services, examination of the freehold land ownership system, full participation in the economy by all racial groups in the country with as little government interference as possible, freedom from arbitrary detentions, the elimination of discrimination in employment, the ending of residential apartheid, the restoration of basic freedoms to all citizens, movement away from economic dualism by a careful study of income inequalities and contracts." They agreed on need for a fairer distribution of land and wealth.

Windhoek SUIDWESTERN on Property

Windhoek *Die Suidwestern* in Afrikaans of 4 July says in an editorial on page 4 that 22 years after the introduction the Civil Rights Act in America there are still complaints that blacks are not getting their fair share. African states where division of property took place were rudely awakened because that did not bring relief for the masses, and they now try to place the blame elsewhere. "Apparently those members of our interim government who are looking with longing eyes and greedy hands at the possessions of others have not gained any wisdom by hindsight into the problem." "The National Party of South-West Africa stands by its view on property rights, own education, own identity, free choice, etc, as the just dispensation for every group. In that way discrimination on the grounds of race or color is eliminated. We believe in a national strategy which makes provision for better education and training, possibly more professionally orientated. That means greater productivity and improved manpower. That is the key to success for a better dispensation and a good recipe for all groups."

REPUBLIKEIN on Greens Party Visit

Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans of 8 July editorializes on page 4 that the visit to the territory by two members of the

West German Greens Party served no purpose whatsoever. "Their facts were hopeless, their deductions distorted, and in addition they possess no basic impartiality. No person who wants to acquaint himself of the facts will visit only representatives of one political section in a country." The two visitors leave the territory more ignorant than when they arrived. "That is their concern. What is our concern is that blockheads like these can climb up on a stage somewhere in the world and declare: We were there; we know exactly what is happening. And they will be believed. No matter how strongly we may feel about an open society, press freedom, political freedom, open-heartedness, and the like, one wonders if the line should not be drawn somewhere. Has not the time come when we become more particular about whom we allow to come and stick their noses into out affairs?"

Sanctions Could Aid Neighbors

"Mandatory economic sanctions by Western powers against South Africa can have economic implications for its neighbors — which need not necessarily have negative aspects," begins an editorial on page 4 of the Windhoek *Die Republikein* in Afrikaans on 3 July. "Unusual interest, therefore, can be expected from countries like Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Swaziland in indications given by the American secretary of state, George Shultz, that a comprehensive study is being made on how South Africa's neighbors can be assisted financially because of their economic dependence on the industrial giant of the south." It could mean money from heaven for these countries. "This would not be the first time South Africa's neighbors have made money out of politics. The first example of this was inflated figures of so-called refugees from South Africa and South-West Africa/Namibia in order to compensate for empty coffers. Thus refugees have become an industry like tourism, mining, etc." After citing other examples along similar lines, the editorial says these countries are now examining possible economic advantages that would accrue to them from sanctions against South Africa. Zimbabwe and Zambia are prime candidates who when Mrs Margaret Thatcher saw through their strategy, warned them against approaching her for help when they cut their throats. "The truth of the matter is that Zambia is facing the total collapse of its economy. According to observers, the situation has never been worse since independence in 1964." "We believe the American committee which has to inform the secretary of state on the effects of economic sanctions against South Africa should take this fully into account."

'Doctrine of Futile Gesture'

Commenting on British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to Lusaka and Harare a page 22 editorial in the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 14 July says that one theme dominated: "Anything less than the immediate imposition of economic sanctions against South Africa by Britain, the Commonwealth and Europe would prove beyond doubt what Africa had always suspected: deep down when push came to shove, Western states were all close supporters of the beastly racists down south." However, if the leaders of Zambia and Zimbabwe believe that sanctions would send the "white supremacists toppling" they should go ahead on their own, but since they rely so totally on the Republic a ban on trade and transport links without concomitant aid from the West "would sink their economies." Howe's trip so far has demonstrated "perfectly what the whole sanctions issue has degenerated into: what this week's *Spectator* magazine calls the doctrine of futile gesture." Sanctions will make a lot of people "feel better" but their "effects will scarely be terminal while the world is insufficiently united to impose them." Referring to Winnie Mandela being quoted as saying that "all Mrs Thatcher is interested in is the protection of British jobs and the maintenance of the British economy", the editorial says "it is a pity that Mrs Mandela refuses to meet Sir Geoffrey. Otherwise he could point out to her that this is exactly what Mrs Thatcher, like the leaders of other democracies, was elected to do."

KwaNatal Bill of Rights on 'High Ground'

"More than a quarter of a century after the Winds of Change first blew through the continent, Africa, north and south, remains a depressing vista of shattered economies, capricious government and defiled constitutions," says a second editorial on the same page. "It is thus tempting to be cynical about the Bill of Rights thrashed out the KwaNatal Indaba over the last few months. That would be unwise and unfair," since it is a "set of founding principles crafted by powerful constituency groups in a small corner of the country but supported, it appears, far more widely. Crucially, it is backed by the muscle and commitment of all parties to ensure it works. In a swamp of stalled constitutional reform, the KwaNatal Bill of Rights emerges as important high ground."

'Competition in Brutality'

"The Government refuses to talk to the ANC unless it renounces violence; critics say the Government itself rests on violence," says "Junius" on the same page. Since "a legitimate government is just one which has monopoly on force in its territory," this suggests that the "side that instils the greatest fear will get the greatest obedience, so a competition in brutality is called for." An observer of the South African scene "might well conclude that it is this sort of view which now animates the approach of both the Government and the ANC." Even though force may be an "ultimate arbiter," legitimate government is obeyed not only or mainly because it is feared but because "the governed consent to it." "Junius" believes that it is some "flickering recognition of this that underlies our present bizarre constitution, and the reluctant and unattractive appendages to it that the Government announces from time to time. It also underlies the refusal to negotiate with those committed to force rather than consent." "Our present system is, I fear, so imperfect at representing views and peoples fairly that it can't be thought to legitimise acts of force adequately." "If compromises are to be sought on any matters from any of the parties to the negotiation, these can only work if the parties to the constitution are to be the parties that will have to make it work: all the parties. However repulsive a party that communicates by blowing up babies at bus stops, it has to be brought into negotiation."

Siege Economies

Page 23 of the *Sunday Times* carries an article by Simon Jenkins, political editor of the *Economist*, based on an address given to the "Boundaries for Business" conference organised by the University of the Witwatersrand. Jenkins says: "It may be little comfort to nations experiencing great political or economic difficulties to say so, but they muddle through more often than not. And the ones that muddle through the best are those which panic the least when under pressure." Referring to the siege economy which threatens South Africa, Jenkins says "conventional wisdom rightly holds that sieges are bad," involving a constraint on free trade and distorting economies. Yet an antitheis has developed in South Africa and "the siege weapons — trade and financial sanctions — are not necessarily the agents of economic doom.." "Trade and financial sanctions protect domestic producers, encourage import substitution, devalue the currency and make more competitive those exports that get out. Disinvestment means higher retained profits." Jenkins believes that South Africa stands "like a mercenary army, eager to take up the weapons with which states normally react to economic siege." It is also a mistake of commentators "to believe that impoverishing a country must by definition destabilise its government." Since trade restrictions would come at a time when influx control is being relaxed, it is expected that "an impoverished rural population, throughout the subcontinent, will flock to urban South Africa" and experience suggests "that rapid urbanisation can actually be an engine of economic growth." "Siege economies do not imply destabilisation as such but the temptations for government which they can bring in their train can shut off safety valves, political as well as commercial." "Siege economies lead to states of emergency and repression, making the economy rigid and society brittle. Economies however besieged, need to adjust to new equilibria to meet changing circumstances. They need to be able to breathe."

KwaNatal Bill of Rights Praised

Laurence Boulle, deputy dean of the school of law, University of Natal, says on the same page: "In the South African constitutional tradition the absence of a Bill of Rights has facilitated the State's monopolisation of power and the extensive depreviations of human rights which characterises the political, social and economic systems." The Bill of Rights produced by the Natal-/KwaZulu Indaba "embodies many of the core principles found in contemporary Western constitutions." Although provisions such as the principle that all human begins are born free and equal, the widest protections should be offered to the family and that everyone should be able to practice her own religion and use his own language and participate in cultural activities "place negative restrictions on the arms of the state," the provision that all public authorities and officials in the province "must follow rules of fundamental fairness in coming to their decisions and furnish reasons for their actions" promotes "good government." Although the enforcement of the rights and liberties contained in the Bill of Rights would transform the lives of the majority of inhabitants, the real relevance of the Bill "will be determined by its legitimacy, the central government's treatment of the matter, and the actual ability of a KwaNatal to make good the Bill's promises." "However, the fact that, inter alia, the two major forces in national politics, the National Party and the ANC, were not full participants in the Indaba, deprives the Bill the definition of the legitimancy which it requires to be potentially significant."

Sanctions No Cause for Collapse

David Carte writes on the front page of the Business Times section of the *Sunday Times* that "at least two sane economists take the Pik Botha view — bring on sanctions." "If the world imposed sanctions, it would be flinging down the gauntlet, committing an act little short of war. So, never mind the diplomatic pussy-footing on the subject right now, the natural response would be for SA to renege on its foreign debt," stopping the outflow of interests and dividends and in no time "the country would be swimming in dollars — dollars that could be used to procure the unprocurable, and /or permit stimulation of the economy to rapid growth." If South Africa reneged on its debts and got away with it, other countries under economic pressure might be tempted to do the same causing national bankers to fear another major debtor defaulting and "would jangle" nerves" ves" and "do wonders for the dollar gold price." The internal economy would be supported by sending back workers of some of South Africa's more "obstreperous neighbors, putting intense pressure on them" and the government would invest if the private sector lacked the confidence to do so. These "tough-guy arguments have an allure for South Africans who believe they are misunderstood and unfairly judged." "For all their shortcomings, the arguments do bring home that sanctions are double-edged sword, hurting those who apply them as much as the victim." "One cannot gloss over it — sanctions would mean hardship and the end of the good life. But they would not bring collapse."

Black, White Perception Gulf

John D'Oliveira writes in his "Cross Purposes" column on page 11 of the Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 13 July on the "perception gulf between black and white individuals." It is tragic that black and white South Africans should be trying to construct "the edifice of the 'new' South Africa" on a "thick layer of misunderstanding" and it is "doubly tragic that one group of people should believe that harsh repression will help solve our problems while another is convinced that real justice and real freedom will grow out of the gruesome activities of the necklacers and the bombers." "Each of the approaches is based on inaccurate stereotypes and if we must endure either, we will find the emerging leaders are those who believe the ends justify the means — and that is bad news for any country." If every organization in the country and the central government could "cut down barriers and encourage inter-racial contact," South Africa might still have a chance to take the best from their past and together build on that for the just future that everybody says they want.

Consequences of Emergency Examined

"Beneath the iron exterior of the Emergency one can detect signs that the Government is giving some thought to the consequences of its actions," says a page 14 editorial. Referring to instances such as the release of a World Television News man on the grounds that the arresting officer "could not have applied his mind to the detention, as required by the law," the release of an *Agence France Presse* photographer, the Cape Supreme Court orders release of a nun detained after a township funeral the editorial says "it would be wrong to conclude that the effectiveness of the Emergency is crumbling, or that the State's resolve is weakening." It is heartening that "lawyers, trade unions, businessmen and ordinary people are setting out to contest the regulations in different places and in different ways — and that to some extent they are making their pressures felt or at least reminding the State that its powers are not yet totally untrammelled." "At a time when much darkness has settled on the land, it is a portent for a better future that these flickers of basic freedoms are being kept alive."

Whites Accept Power-sharing

Bruce Anderson of *The Times* of London says on page 14 of the *Sunday Star*: "Over the past few years most whites have come to believe that they are no longer entitled to govern the country on their own. They are fully aware of the need to meet black political aspirations. They want power-sharing." Yet, "the blacks who want to gain power naturally think in terms of exercising it in the way the white man has. To them, the whites' desire is an expression of their distrust of the blacks. Which of course it is." Blacks have been deprived of political rights and of human dignity and they seek justice. Even though the whites are aware of the blacks' strength, and "the need to come to terms with that," many blacks "underestimate the whites' potential for prolonged resistence." Revolutionary blacks feel they have "effectively freed their own areas, so what is stopping them from pressing on to free the country?" Yet "white South Africa has not yet even begun to exert its military might." Indications are that "South Africa faces several more years of conflict." "The whites now understand the need to take account of black power. It may be that in order for there to be a political settlement in South Africa, the blacks in turn will have to come to recognise the strength of the Whites' position."

Secret SADCC Group Ready for Sanctions

Colin Legum writes on the same page that "when and if economic sanctions are applied against South Africa, its neighbouring countries won't be taken by surprise either by the heavy burden that will fall on their own economies and security systems, or by the impact of counter-sanctions that are expected to be taken by Pretoria," since a "contingency planning committee to study the effects of sanctions and the necessary action needed to limit the damage to the economies of South Africa's neighbouring states has been secretly at work since the 1985 summit meeting of the Southern African Development Cooperation Council (SADCC)." Economic consultants to the SADCC "bullishly predict that, provided offsetting measures can be taken, the long-term effect of sanctions would be to speed up the 'economic liberation' of South Africa's neighbour-states and would hasten the end of apartheid." The Frontline States' leaders "take very seriously the probability of South Africa instituting its own counter-sanctions programme which could, initially at least, have a devastating effect on its more vulnerable neighbours." However, the "actual impact of sanctions on South Africa's neighbours will depend to a considerable extent on how comprehensive any sanctions programme is likely to be; on whether it is likely to be applied by stages; on the ability of SADCC to implement more quickely its current projects for lessening dependence on South Africa and on the swiftness and degree to which Pretoria will implement its own counter-sanctions strategy to deter its more hostile neighbours."

STAR Queries NAFCOC Chief

Page 15 of *The Sunday Star* carries an interview by political correspondent David Breier with Dr Sam Motsuenyane, president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce (NAFCOC), wherein he said the the white belief that a black middle-class, including businessmen, would form a buffer between white South Africa and the black masses "had now been shown to be a mere myth." "Whites must be prepared to give up white political power based on colour. 'This is non-negotiable from a black point of view,' " said Motsuenyane. "On the economic level blacks must become part of the mainstream of big business and not merely be on the periphery 'receiving crumbs from the table,' he added." On the sanctions front NAFCOC has "clearly hinted that it might soon change its policy and support international disinvestment from South Africa along with other extra-parliamentary groups." Concerning the "hardline attitude against the Government and big business" Motsuenyane said "we have become tougher because of the slowness of change." An agreement that the ANC and NAFCOC have come to is that there "must be a major redistribution of wealth." He also said that if the post-apartheid South Africa was "based on individual and not group rights, it could achieve a high degree of democracy as there was no one dominant tribe in the country. Individual rights could be protected by a Bill of Rights, but he opposed the idea of minority veto." He concluded that by identifying with the struggle for liberation he did not only refer to one organization. "We identify with all of those involved in the struggle against the policies of the Government. There are white people who are as concerned about the future as we are. All such people make our approach more effective."

Government Sanctions Stance Examined

Political correspondent, David Breier, comments on page 17 of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star* on the government's challenge to the world to apply sanctions "the sooner the better." Breier asks, "has the Government gone crazy, or is there some method in its madness?" Even though there are certain short-term political advantages to be gained for the Nationalist Party, economists are certain that in the long term sanctions will be "disastrous for the South African economy." Firstly, the threat of sanctions is "essential to suit the Government's short-term goal of attracting rightwingers back to the Nat fold." Secondly, "by accepting the inevitability of sanctions, the Government is able to pursue tougher security — or repression — without having to worry about world reaction." "Another short-term gain the South African Government may have in mind is that by daring the world to impose sanctions, it might have the opposite effect if the world suddenly realises it cannot bully the government. But this again fails to take into account the sheer weight of opinion against the 'apartheid regime.' " "On balance, the long-term disadvantages of sanctions far outweigh any short-term advantages sanctions might hold for the South African Government. But to understand the deep underlying willingness to defy the world, one must understand the history of the Afrikaner, whose existence has been a saga of what they see as persecution." "Afrikaner history is one of trekking to achieve isolation and fighting to retain it. Now there is no more room to trek. They have chosen to fight. And isolation is not new. Some may even relish it."

Whites Ignorant of Poverty

Harry Schwarz "Talking Cents" column on the same page says that the major poverty in South Africa is among the black population. "Most of South Africa's whites have no idea what goes on in the black areas — no idea of some of the poverty and all that goes with it — the children who are hungry, the crime, the uncertainty, the fear, the protection rackets, the intimidation, the frustration and the hopelessness." Schwarz says the poverty and unemployment problems are "structural and they require really dramatic action to turn around a disastrous situation and defuse a time-bomb," yet there is a "blunt refusal on the part of most of those who exercise both political and economic power in this day and in this country to recognise that the conditions which prevail are of so serious a nature that orthodox policies and methods will not produce the results." "South Africa needs to deal with the problem of poverty and unemployment since "all the talk of constitutions will on its own produce neither stability nor peace." Poverty is also the problem of the rich. "Unemployment is the concern of the entrepreneur as much as that of the worker. If politicians are purveyors of hope, they must also deliver some reality. Our politicians must now start to deliver the goods — jobs and plenty of them."

ZAMBIA

Chibanda Confirms Arrest of South African Agents

MB151247 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Home Affairs Minister Cosmas Chibanda said in Kasama today that his ministry has intensified plans to ensure that prisoners feed and clothe themselves by next year to reduce their dependence on the limited national budget. [passage omitted]

M Chibanda has meanwhile confirmed that two more suspected South African Agents have been arrested in Kasama. He said the culprits were picked up last week in the continued war to rid the country of elements inimical to the security of the country. Mr Chibanda declined to give further details on the latest arrests but a spokesperson said the two were picked from a farm house.

ZIMBABWE

Emergency Renewed; Extension Plans Under Study

MB160547 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The state of emergency has been renewed for a further 6 months. The House of Assembly voted (?67) in favor and 20 against the renewal after a debate lasting about 2 hours. Those who voted against were members of Ian Smith's Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe and Dr Johua Nkomo's PF-ZAPU. Mr Smith took part in the vote, but Mr Nkomo was not present.

Introducing the issue, the minister of home affairs, Comrade Enos Nkala, said his ministry in conjunction with other affected ministries is considering a mini-state of emergency when the current nationwide measure expires at the end of the year. He explained that only areas affected by the dissident menace would be covered by the mini-state of emergency.

Prior RSA Talks Reported

MB151954 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1953 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 15, SAPA — Zimbabwe House of Assembly today voted by 57 to 20 to extend the 20 year old state of emergency for a further six months.

Moving for the renewal of the emergency which gives the authorities sweeping powers for indefinite detentions without trial and search and seizure, the minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala pointedly avoided all reference to any threat from South Africa, despite the May 19 SADF raid on African National Congress targets in Harare.

This appears to confirm reports that a high level meeting of South African and Zimbabwean officers has recently taken place along the Limpopo to discuss common security problems.

At the meeting, believed to have been at a high official level, South African representatives are understood to have raised recent incidents when, they alleged, the ANC used Zimbabwean soil to cross into or escape from South Africa in the course of sabotage missions.

Zimbabwe, which reaffirmed its policy of supporting the ANC through the Organisation of African Unity while denying the banned organisation military bases, demanded assurances that South Africa would not back a renewed wave of infiltration by "Super ZAPU" dissidents into Matabeleland from the Northern Transvaal and the Caprivi Strip, according to sources here.

Mr Nkala omitted mention of South Africa in order not to upset delicate contact, said the sources.

After stormy scenes in the House of Assembly with opposition MP's who claimed atrocities were being commited in Matabeleland under cover of the emergency by persons other than dissidents, Mr Nkala admitted he had purposely refrained from repeating past accusations that Mr Nkomo's ZAPU was behind the rebels. He had done this in recognition of the success achieved by a joint campaign in Matabeleland in which Mr Nkomo and Mr Nkala together addressed meetings appealing to local people to support the security forces.

Mr Nkala said dissidents had committed 57 murders and 46 rapes mostly in the Matabeleland and Midlands Provinces since the emergency was last extended in January. They committed 104 armed robberies and fought 71 gun battles with security forces, he said.

Mr Nkala said, "There is no doubt that the bandits are being assisted by their masters who rejoice in their heinous and nefarious activities, which are calculated to destabilise our country, hinder its development and disrupt any economic property and peaceful conditions of social life."

A leading ZAPU back bencher, Mr Edward Ndlovu caused uproar when he said, "The whole world is against South Africa for declaring a state of emergency and we have the longest history in the world of an emergency."

The latest renewal will take the emergency past its 21st birthday. Mr Ian Smith, Rhodesian Front Government, introduced it on November 11 1965, the eve of UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence]. Mr Ndlovu said the emergency was being abused to detain innocent people without tiral. It was also used as a cover for human rights abuses.

Another ZAPU member, Mr Micha Bhebe said the state of emergency had failed to halt violence in Matabeleland but kept the conduct of certain influential person "immune from questioning."

The acting speaker had repeatedly to call for order as government MP's accused SAPU and Mr Smith's Conservative Alliance of supporting dissidents.

CAZ [Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe] party chairman, Mr Lou Ankers said his party opposed the emergency because it was possible to control dissidents without it and because it was being abused.

The chairman of Mr Mugabe's ruling ZANU PF in the eastern Manicaland Province, Mr Edgar Tekere, said emergency powers were needed because of the threat posed by Renamo rebels to the entire border region with Mozambique: There was a danger Renamo would link up and mingle with Zimbabwe's own dissidents, he said.

Under Zimbabwe's constitution Mr Mugabe's government needed 50 votes to extend the emergency. Four white independent MP's voted with the ruling party while nine ZAPU and 11 members of Mr Smith's CAZ opposed the extension.

Visiting Iranian: Regime 'Will Support' Frontline

LD121527 Tehran IRNA in English
1508 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Tehran, July 12, IRNA — An Iranian Foreign Ministry official has said the Islamic Republic of Iran will support Zimbabwe and other Front Line states in southern Africa. The statement was made at a press conference in Harare by Mohammad Javad Larijani deputy minister for economic and international affairs with regards to recent U.S. threats to decrease aid to the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. "Zimbabwe has many friends and does not need American aid and contributions which should not be called aid at all," Larijani said.

Larijani is currently visiting Zimbabwe, the host of the upcoming Non-Aligned Movement summit meeting, for talks on bilateral relations and international issues. He said that Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i's visit to several African states earlier this year was a sign of the support of the Islamic Republic for the struggle against the South African apartheid regime.

Iran, Larijani said, supports the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and the African National Congress (ANC) whose senior officials recently visited Iran. "If the apartheid regime in South Africa was not supported by the U.S. and Britain, it could not survive. It is a fact that the policies of the U.S. and Britain do not benefit African people" he said.

ZANU-PF Official Asks 'Liberation Movements' Aid

MB140739 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The ZANU-PF provincial chairman for Masvingo, Comrade Eddison Zvobgo, has called for more financial and material aid to the liberation movements fighting against the South African regime.

Addressing a rally at (Chinmagudu) in the Nyajena Communal Land yesterday, Comrade Zvobgo said Zimbabwe must heed the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe's call to contribute to and support the liberation movements. He said the apartheid regime in South Africa is taking up efforts to economically suffocate Zimbabwe by helping bandits in Mozambique. Comrade Zvobgo, who is the minister of justice, legal and parliamentary affairs, said the South African acts of sabotage justify the presence of the Zimbabwean security forces in Mozambiqeu to protect trade routes and the oil pipe line.

Minister Seeks Increased Regional Ties With Zambia

MB151856 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1853 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 15, SAPA — A Zimbabwean cabinet minister today called for improved participation by Zambia and Zimbabwe in the Southern Africa Development Coordination Confrerence (SADCC), and the Preferential Trade Area (PTA) to strengthen their economies, ZIANA reports. Opening the fourth session of the Zimbabwe/Zambia joint commission in Harare, the minister of energy and water resources and development, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said the two countries should adhere to the principles of these regional organisations. "We must adhere to the principles and objectives of the regional organisation of SADCC and PTA, and our vigorous participation in those organisations will strengthen our states," he said. He said Zimbabwe and Zambia were responsible for securing reliable outlets to the sea if their economies were to be viable.

This fourth meeting of between the two sides follows an agreement on the establishment of a joint commission for cooperation signed in 1981 between Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe. Cooperation in the fields of agriculture, youth, sport and culture, air service and communication are among matters to be discussed during the current session.

Court Upholds Detention of Customs Officials

MB120533 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 12 July 86

[Text] Zimbabwe's high court has ruled that recent detention orders served last month on two senior white customs officials are valid. The two men are accused of spying for South Africa. Mr Justice Dudley Reynolds said in a judgment made on Wednesday [9 July] but released only now that the state now had adequate reasons for the detention of Mr John Austin and Mr Kenneth Harper. He also said that there was a need to protect national security information from being disclosed. The two men, who were first arrested in February, have been engaged in lengthy legal battles with the Zimbabwean Government, challenging their detention on the grounds that the reasons given were insufficient to allow them to prepare a case. They have twice been freed by the Supreme Court, but on each occasion they were redetained.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

17 JULY 1986

Iraq

Saddam Husayn Speech — The Iraqi president addressed the nation in a national day speech carried by Voice of the Masses radio. Saying that economic conflict has become a major battlefield between Iraq and Iran and its allies, President Saddam Husayn noted that a major part of the conspiracy against Iraq was the Syrian decision of 1982 to suspend the flow of Iraqi oil through Syrian territory. The Iraqi leadership was able to contain that "conspiracy," and the economy managed to compensate for "some" of the losses caused by the Syrian closure of the pipeline. Iraq is capable of containing the new economic circumstances just as it did in the past, the president continued. Regarding OPEC production quotas, the president said Iraq does not agree to setting quotas in a manner not in line with its huge reserves, its population, and its legitimate needs, and that the country will not accept a production quota lower than that of Iran's. This issue is a matter of national security and stability in the Gulf, the president continued, pointing out that any increase in Iran's oil revenues increases that country's ability to wage war.

Noting that although the aggression against "countries which are Israel's neighbors" and the danger posed by Iran both constitute threats against pan-Arab security, President Saddam Husayn nevertheless said the most serious threat to the Arab nation is those deviationist stands based on "suspect" alliances that threaten Arab security. Those who allied themselves with Iran bear primary responsibility for the weak solidarity and danger and challenges the Arab nation is currently experiencing, the president continued, adding that Iraq reiterates its support for Arab summit resolutions based on cooperation and solidarity.

On relations with "fraternal" Egypt, Saddam Husayn affirmed their importance and the need to "open the doors of interaction" with that country. Different Arab policies must not prevent cooperation and coordination in any field, he continued. Although Iraq does not ignore the "status quo" with Egypt, nor does it give in to any of its "negative factors," Iraq still calls on the Arabs to agree on any common policy that will strengthen the Arabs' objectives in any country of the Arab homeland.

Solidarity with the Palestinian people remains a central task in pan-Arab action, the president stated. Iraq will provide the necessary means to continue the struggle by backing the PLO, and will show absolute solidarity with the Palestinian people.

On war developments, Saddam Husayn praised the new Iraqi military strategy of attacking the enemy wherever he may be and taking the initiative on the battlefield. Important results have been achieved, including in the Mehran area, he said. Iranian forces sustained heavy losses in regaining that territory, an area not that important strategically, he noted, and Iraqi forces behaved logically in retreating to the international border. Noting that the Iranian leaders are stressing the need to end the war this year and that time is not on their side, the president called upon the Iraqis to inflict a comprehensive defeat upon the Iranians quickly.

Na'im Haddad Replaced — Na'im Haddad was relieved of his membership on the Revolution Command Council, according to INA, which added that the decision was made in accordance with the Iraqi Constitution.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi troops 15-16 July repulsed an attacking Iranian force estimated at more than two regiments, killing at least 307 and wounding many others, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. In later action, Iraqi warplanes hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, the communique continued. For Iran's part, a communique cited by IRNA announced that Iraqi warplanes seeking to attack Iranian naval units and economic installations in the Gulf were forced to flee after encountering Iranian jet fighters. Majnun Island shelling resulted in 80 Iraqi casualties, the communique continued.

Saudi Arabia-Iraq

King Fahd received visiting Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan, according to Riyadh radio, which did not reveal the content of their talks.

Libya-Saudi Arabia

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received the personal envoy of King Fahd, Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported. Al-Qadhdhafi proposed that oil-producing countries stop pumping oil until next winter, and expressed his fear of an extension of the Gulf war, the radio continued.

Israel

Friction Over Bush Visit to Syria — Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir rejected remarks by a member of the prime minister's office that Israel has no objections if U.S. Vice President George Bush visits Syria after his trip to Israel, *Ha'aretz* reported, adding that Shamir will complain to the prime minister about the official's comments.

U.S. Cluster Bomb Investigation — A Defense Ministry delegation in New York would agree to cooperate in U.S. investigations of the cluster bomb affair, but only if subpoenas against delegation members were rescinded, *Davar* reported.

USSR Consular Ties Rumored — The Soviet Union is signaling its willingness to discuss consular relations, perhaps leading to the establishment of a consulate in Israel, a Jerusalem radio correspondent contended, adding that in an effort to improve its post-Chernobyl agriculture, the USSR sees relations with Israel as a means of improving its standing with the United States. Foreign Ministry sources said there is no sign of such a development, the radio later reported.

Lebanon

A political, nationalist meeting was held at the home of Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, Beirut radio reported, adding that participants included the prime minister; defense minister; education minister, Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs; Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon; and many officers, among others. Afterward, Abu Fadil told Beirut radio that the meeting allowed those in attendance to discuss the entire Lebanese situation, paying particular attention to the progress made in implementing the security plan in West Beirut. Abu Fadil said all the conferees have noted an improvement in security, and are determined to consolidate and expand the security plan, according to the radio.

Syria

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met the French president and prime minister in separate meetings in Paris, SANA reported, adding that Khaddam and Francois Mitterrand discussed Middle East issues, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and Lebanon. The vice president's talks with Jacques Chirac included the same topics, the agency continued, noting that a cordial, warm atmosphere prevailed during the discussion.

YAR

Presidential decrees were issued relieving the ministers of economy and industry, and supply and trade, Sanaa radio reported. The two ministries were merged into one, the radio added.

Algeria

President Chadli Bendjedid returned to Algeria for continued convalescence, according to Algiers radio, which added that the president is "near recovery" from his operation.

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Kuwaiti Paper Interviews PLO's Hani al-Hasan

GF191719 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 15 Jul 86 p 24

[Interview with Hani al-Hasan, adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, by *Al-Anba'* correspondent in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted reporting the speech delivered by Hani al-Hasan before the conference of the laborers of Palestine in Cairo]

[Al-Anba']: In the speech you delivered at the opening session of the eighth conference of the laborers of Palestine, you said that the Palestinian people demand the establishment of a confederation between Egypt and Palestine. How do you consider this relationship? Does this imply a complete PLO failure to establish a confederation with Jordan?

[Hani al-Hasan]: The establishment of confederation with Jordan does not contradict the establishment of a confederation with another country, because we regard the relationship between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples as a special one. We believe in it. This does not mean that the Jordanians and Palestinians do not accept unity with other Arab countries. I want to say that the Palestinians have begun to realize that Egypt's dealings with them stem from a position free from fear and from a view that regards Egypt as a huge and powerful country that has no feelings of inferiority.

[Al-Anba']: You said that the PLO is committed to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. How does this statement seem valid after Jordan closed the PLO offices and expelled the Palestinian leaders?

[Al-Hasan]: The recent Jordanian measures are undoubtedly regarded as an indication of the intention to get rid of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, despite the fact that this agreement is in the interest of the two peoples. That is why we respect the agreement we signed with Jordan. [passage omitted]

[Al-Anba']: You made a threat in your speech indicating that if the issue falls into a dangerous situation... [sentence incomplete] Why? What do you mean by this threat or warning?

[Al-Hasan]: This is a threat. The Palestinian people usually ring the bells before getting into a new stage. I wanted to say that the Palestinian issue is an Arab responsibility and that the duties toward Jerusalem and toward the Palestinian people must be executed. If it is proven that there is a large-scale plot aimed at attaining a physical liquidation of this people we will undoubtedly defend ourselves using all legitimate and illegitimate methods. [passage omitted]

[Al-Anba']: Was the recent Jordanian-Syrian rapprochement the reason behind the Jordanian decision to halt coordination with the PLO and to close the PLO offices in Jordan?

[Al-Hasan]: Undoubtedly, this has a role in the adoption of this decision because the new Jordanian-Syrian relationship requires blocking dealings with Fatah and with brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. This is not the only reason. There are huge Arab pressures to continue dialogue with the PLO. Through this measure, Jordan wants to terminate this pressure. It is well known that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been anxious about Palestinian-Jordanian relations since it repeatedly expressed this position. Egypt stands alongside us and expresses eagerness to continue the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue, and so do the Gulf countries and the countries of North Africa. Alongside this, there are efforts among the Palestinians to create a power antagonistic toward the PLO. We say that many have tried this method and have failed. We hope that the others will learn from past lessons. There is no need to repeat the experience. All the efforts to create a rift will collapse, as did other attempts.

UAE Paper on Failed Efforts To Hold Arab Summit

GF161539 Manama WAKH in English 1520 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 16 Jul (WAKH) — Continued inter-Arab differences have forced a freeze in efforts to reconvene the long-sought Arab summit meeting of heads of state "at least for the present time," a United Arab Emirates newspaper said today.

Quoting Arab diplomatic sources, the Sharjah-based *Al-Khalij* newspaper said Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has failed to make any progress in a recent attempt to put together a working agenda that would be acceptable to the 21-nation league.

Klibi has toured several Arab capitals as part of wider Arab efforts to hold the summit meeting that has been postponed several times since 1983.

The sources told *Al-Khalij* that recent developments, such as the failure of a scheduled meeting between the foreign ministers of Iraq and Syria last month and problems between the PLO and Jordan, have further complicated matters.

KUWAIT

Economic Cooperation Talks With USSR Begin

LD162000 Kuwait KUNA in English 1704 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Kuwait, July 16 (KUNA) — A ranking Soviet economic delegation led by Communist Party Central Committee member Konstantin Katushev started official talks with Kuwaiti officials this evening on boosting joint ventures in the fields of economy, oil and investments. [passage omitted]

The two sides are also to discuss avenues of bolstering links between Kuwait and Soviet banking institutions to their mutual interest.

Discussions will pinpoint a number of investment schemes proposed by both sides for implementation in the two countries or in the developing nations in view of the keenness of Kuwait and the Soviet Union with offering economic assistance to the Third World.

The Kuwaiti delegation comprised Kuwaiti Ambassador to the Soviet Union 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayj, Oil Ministry Undersecretary 'Abd al-Rahman Soltan, Vice Chairman and Managing Director of Kuwait Petrochemicals Company Husayn al-Jasim, General Manager of Kuwait Foreign Investments Company 'Abdallah al-Qabandi and a number of senior officials of both KPC and public investments authority.

In addition to Katushev, the Soviet side included Soviet Ambassador in Kuwait Pogos Akopov and Deputy Oil Industry Minister Tobolov.

Kuwait has shown keenness on expanding its economic ties with Moscow and the Soviet delegation has been warmly welcomed by Kuwaiti officials.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah told KUNA "that H.H. the amir, H.H. Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Said al-'Abdallah al-Sabah and the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir are showing interest in increasing efforts towards expanding the base of cooperation between the two countries to include economic aspects along with the fruitful cooperation in political and diplomatic fields."

The Soviet delegation arrived Kuwait on Monday and has been audienced by H.H. the amir and H.H. the crown prince and premier.

The delegation also met the Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah, Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, President of Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Saqr and is due to meet Finance Minister Jasim al-Kharafi tomorrow.

The Soviet delegation is visiting here in continuation of important and successful talks which Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah had held during a visit to Moscow last February. The trip produced a protocol for economic cooperation.

According to the protocol, "The Soviet Union and Kuwait have agreed, out of mutual friendship, understanding and total respect for national sovereignty, to promote and foster long-term economic, scientific and technical relations on the basis of mutual interest."

Katushev and the accompanying delegation had visited oil installations in the city of Ahmadi in the afternoon and they were received by board chairman and managing director of Kuwait Oil Company, 'Abd al-Malik al-Gharaballi. KOC is an affiliate of KPC.

OMAN

Envoy To Visit USSR To Discuss Embassy Opening

GF151338 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 14 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Moscow]

[Text] The Omani ambassador to Jordan, who has been appointed nonresident ambassador to the USSR, will arrive in Moscow in the next few days to hold contacts on opening an Omani Embassy in the Soviet capital. An official source at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs has told *Al-Ittihad* that Omani Foreign Ministry officials will accompany the ambassador. A number of these officials will probably stay in Moscow until the embassy is opened, the source added.

PDRY

Deputy Foreign Minister Departs for Nicaragua

GF151354 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah left Aden this morning for Nicaragua to represent our country in the festivities of the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

ANA has learned that Brother 'Imayah is carrying a written message from Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to Comrade Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Al-Siyayli on Amnesty for 13 Jan Conspirators

EA112120 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, Political Bureau member, Council of Ministers deputy chairman, and interior minister, has confirmed that the guarantees offered to misled fugitives under the general amnesty decree consist of their political and social rights — including the right to work, security, and stability — freedom from prosecution for mistakes committed by misled fugitives on 13 January, and the return of their housing, property, and any other personal property, as well as the right to lead their lives in a normal manner.

In an interview with the *14 Uktubar* newspaper, Al-Siyayli said the humanitarian aspect of the general amnesty decree gives our brothers who have been released inside the country, the returnees from abroad, and the misled fugitives among them the opportunity of benefiting from the decree and correcting their mistakes, returning to their jobs, showing a positive attitude toward work, and respecting this country's laws and regulations.

In this connection, he called on the party's basic organizations, mass organizations, and officials at work places and production to make greater efforts to help the misled people and those returning to their jobs to correct their mistakes and remind them of the past so that they can make greater efforts at work and reeducate themselves.

Brother al-Siyayli renewed the call to the brother misled fugitives, saying the party and homeland open their arms to their sons who have found themselves at a certain stage in political exile far from their families and relatives. He rejected the biased rumors being disseminated by circles hostile to our regime and party.

He said all the rumors that had been spread about an alleged dialogue with the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, are incorrect, adding that the cooperation of the hostile mass media with the conspirator, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, exposed the extent of the link between him and these media and the countries they belong to.

He added: Our visit to the northern part of the homeland was for the purpose of holding a dialogue with our brothers there in order to develop relations between the two parts. He also touched on the importance of holding dialogue with the brothers in the northern part of the homeland concerning the return of the fugitives and the arrangements that have been made to proceed with the trial of the leading elements that planned and implemented the bloody conspiracy of 13 January.

SAUDI ARABIA

Iraqi First Deputy Premier Arrives 16 July

GF161206 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolution Command Council, arrived in Al-Ta'if this afternoon on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received at Al-Hawiyah Airport by His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general.

Meets King Fahd

LD162044 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Fahd received Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister and member of the Revolution Command Council, at Al-'Aqiq Palace this evening. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Amir Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; His Royal Highness Amir Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of interior; the minister of state and member of the council of ministers; and the accompanying minister, Dr Muhammad (?al-Milhim). The meeting was also attended by Sadun Shakir, member of the Revolution Command Council and Iraqi interior minister; General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, Iraqi minister of state for military affairs; and Iraqi Ambassador to Saudi Arabia 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin.

Taha Yasin Ramadan left Al-Ta'if this evening after his brief visit. [passage omitted]

YAR

Ministers Relieved, Appointed; Ministries Merged

GF162004 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Presidential decrees were issued today. The first decree relieved the ministers of economy and industry and of supply and trade from their posts. The second merged the Ministry of Economy and Industry and the Ministry of Supply and Trade into one ministry named the Ministry of Economy, Supply, and Trade. The third decree appointed Brother Muhammad Khadim al-Wajih as minister of economy, supply, and trade, and Brother 'Alawi Salih al-Salami as minister of finance.

Libyan People's Congress Delegation Arrives

GF151850 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, arrived in Sanaa this evening. He is leading a large delegation from the General People's Congress and committees in fraternal Libya on a visit to our country that will last several days. During this visit the delegation will attend the convocation of branch conferences of the General People's Congress. [passage omitted]

Mubarak Comments Prior to European Trip

NC160926 Cairo MENA in English 0848 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 16 (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak left here this morning for Rome at the start of a short working three day visit to France, Britain, West Germany and Italy.

The president is accompanied by Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali and Governor of the Central Bank 'Ali Najm.

He was seen off at the airport by People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi and (Consultative) Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim and Cairo Governor Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib.

Asked about Egypt's view on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposals to hold a preliminary conference before holding the international Middle East peace conference, President Mubarak reiterated that Egypt's view will remain unchanged.

"The general thinking is for holding the international peace conference. We are after it and we will not change our minds", he said.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak's tour of the four great European countries comes within the context of his keenness on fostering the policy of rectifying the economic course as well as all development plans.

This intensive and high-level visit comes in view of the importance of those four great countries and the links binding them with Egypt, particularly in economic domains, Al-Sharif said. The information minister described the visit as a first-rate economic act aimed at boosting and rectifying Egyptian economy during the forthcoming stage.

U.S. Rejection of USSR-French Initiative Criticized

NC150757 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 15 Jul (MENA) — The newspaper *Al-Akhbar* has expressed its astonishment at the U.S. rejection of the Soviet-French proposal that an international conference be held to discuss peace in the Middle East. The proposal suggests that a preparatory committee be created initially, to include representatives from the UN Security Council permanent members, in an effort to give momentum to current efforts to resolve the dispute in the region. The pretext used by the United States for its rejection is that such a conference would become a platform for mere rhetoric, rather than permitting genuine negotiations.

In today's editorial, the paper adds that the U.S. State Department has suggested that Moscow resume relations with Israel if it is really interested in playing a positive role in the Middle East. The paper points out that the U.S. position is quite strange, for, if the United States has a serious and sincere desire to establish peace in the Middle East, it must assess all available options and not insist on only one, particularly if that one has failed to achieve its objectives. The paper goes on to say that it is the Palestinian cause that is the crux of the Middle East issue, the effects of which have been felt in various countries because of the tension and frustration produced.

The paper expresses the belief that direct negotiations are no longer a suitable basis for the resolution of this dispute. This is particularly true in light of the inflexible attitude shown by Israel ever since the peace process began, reflected clearly in the Tabah issue. Further, Israel refuses to consider the participation of the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in peace negotiations, and the United States refuses to engage in dialogue with the PLO.

The paper notes that the PRC supports the Soviet-French call for the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council in the initial stage of the international conference. This alone should be sufficient reason for Israel and the United States to withdraw their opposition to the international conference, since the only salient aspect of this opposition is the PLO's participation, while all of the parties concerned, particularly the Arabs, welcome the convocation of such a conference.

Lutfi on Need To Redress Balance of Payment Deficit

NC121938 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] According to Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi, there is a deficit in the Egyptian balance of payment and several economic measures are needed to tackle this problem. Chief among these measures, he stated, is the need to streamline imports. This means confining our imports to production needs and to basic consumption supplies which domestic production falls short of meeting. The prime minister made these remarks to journalists after attending the Naval Academy's 37th graduation ceremony.

Dr Lutfi said that we can do without luxury imports for the time being. He noted that there is a ban on automobile imports, which amounted to 500 million pounds 1 and 1/2 years ago. Ways do exist to offset the reduction in customs revenue and increase public revenues. One very important measure, he added, is to combat tax evasion, a striking phenomenon in this country as well as in many others.

The prime minister also affirmed that there are no plans to collect part of the Suez Canal charges in Egyptian currency. We need more foreign exchange to redress the trade deficit, he added.

Commentator Hopes for Government-Opposition Dialogue

NC151948 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "True Democracy Is Egypt's Only Way To Solve Its Problems"]

[Text] The agreement which was reached between representatives of the opposition and the government yesterday with regard to the steamlining of subsidies to lower-income groups is a true victory for Egypt's pioneering democratic practices. This is the first time that all the people of Egypt, through their party representatives, have participated in making a decision about a vital issue which affects the lives of millions who reside in this country. A radical solution to the problem of subsidies is the beginning of effective action to confront our current economic crisis.

It is a source of relief to all citizens that such an issue can be solved after so much trouble. This relief is only enhanced by the nation's renewed confidence in the multiparty system's ability to undertake successful collective decisionmaking. Such an event is only further evidence of the importance of opposition and its genuine role in protecting the interests of the people by keeping dialogue alive. After all, Egypt belongs to all Egyptians.

The Egyptian people have never failed to show their true worth during times of recurring crisis. The opposition parties have taken a brave nationalist step by helping to make the decision about subsidies and the need to rechannel them to the poorest sectors of the population. This should be regarded as a significant turning point in the history of Egypt's democratic tradition. It will also have far-reaching implications for the future of our country for several reasons:

1. This event has established the depth and originality of Egyptian democracy, a democracy which makes this country stand out, not only in the Arab world, but in the Third World as well. Egypt's problems can only be solved through true democracy. Egypt belongs to every one of its people.

2. This event has provided further evidence that constructive and purposeful dialogue is the only way to face reality and to upstage demagoguery and one-upmanship.

3. The agreement on subsidies is considered to be a preliminary for further dialogue between the NDP and all the opposition parties with regard to other national issues, particularly economic reform. Since the beginning of this fiscal year, the government has made a serious attempt at economic reform within the framework of an economic and social development plan.

What is truly interesting in the report presented by the preparatory committee participating in the debate over subsidies is the pragmatic approach in dealing with reality. The committee report emphasized that subsidies for basic commodities should remain intact, that subsidies for consumption goods should be reduced, and that the tax system should be reformed and made more effective to ensure that those who are better off will assume their fair share of the burden. This means the consensus is that lower-income groups should not be affected.

Finally, we should say that the success of this experiment tempts us to propose that other vital national issues such as housing, education, and youth problems be subjects for government-opposition dialogue and for joint decisionmaking. Will this experience be repeated? Will Egypt prove to the whole world that it can use democracy as a means to surmount its current troubles?

AL-AHRAM: Israel Manufactures, Sells Cluster Bombs

PM170859 Cairo AL-AHRAM INTERNATIONAL EDITION in Arabic 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Hamdi Fu'ad report: "U.S. Sources: Israel Manufactures Cluster Bombs, Sells Them to West European Countries"]

[Text] Washington — U.S. sources have confirmed that Israel succeeded in manufacturing cluster bombs more sophisticated than the U.S.-made bombs, after President Reagan's government banned the export of this type of bomb to Israel following its invasion of Lebanon.

The sources said that Washington, nevertheless, did not stop providing Israel with know-how and with certain parts for the production and development of this type of bomb to the point that Israel has become capable of producing cluster bombs that are better and more sophisticated than the American kinds. Israel is now selling its bombs to several West European countries, the sources added.

A production company in West Germany obtained from Israel equipment for the launching of this kind of cluster bomb, as well as parts for its production in Germany.

Cambodian Vice President Arrives in Cairo 16 Jul

NC161509 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 16 Jul (MENA) — Khieu Samphan, Cambodian vice president in charge of foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 2-day visit to Egypt.

In a statement he made on arrival, Khieu Samphan praised the Egyptian Government's position and its support for the front led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He is due to leave Cairo for Zambia on Friday.

Sudanese Irrigation Minister Arrives 17 Jul

NC170707 Cairo MENA in English 0615 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 17 (MENA) — The Sudanese deputy premier and minister of irrigation in southern Sudan arrived here this morning with a delegation on a three-day visit to Egypt.

The Sudanese official is to meet with Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture Dr. Yusuf Wali, and with a number of senior state officials. The Sudanese delegation will also visit the "Al-Salihiyah" and "Al-Nubariyah" regions.

Saddam Husayn Speech on Revolution Anniversary

JN161800 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1602 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Speech by President Saddam Husayn on the 17th anniversary of the 17-30 July revolution — live or recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Dear Iraqis, sons of the glorious Arab nation everywhere: On the day of your revolution, the 17-30 July revolution, I extend to the glorious Iraqis greetings of pride and appreciation for the great achievements made in all fields, topped by your high spirit of sacrifice and jihad [holy war] in defense of rights, sovereignty, principles, and honor.

Brothers, your revolution's achievements have a special historical value, not only in the life of our people in Iraq, but also in the life of the Arab nation and the entire region. This revolution succeeded in a historical phase characterized by stumbling and weakening of many experiments and revolutions before major internal and external challenges. The revolution also took place and succeeded in a special historical period characterized by anxiety and frustration in the intellectual, political, and psychological fields throughout the region. While negative factors spread in many countries in the Arab homeland and also in other countries of the region and contemporary experiments in these countries faced different crises, and some of them actually failed, the revolution in Iraq forged ahead with firm strides toward growth, maturity, and prosperity. While other experiments in the region and elsewhere have lost touch with the people and also lost the enthusiasm of the younger generation as time passed, the revolution in Iraq has deepened its contact with the people and attracted the constructive zeal of the youth as the years passed. So the revolution became more experienced, mature, and wise.

If our pride is great thanks to the enormous material achievements that have been made under the revolution in the fields of industry, agriculture, services, education, health, and culture, it is even greater because the spirit of the revolution has remained alive with the passage of time. Principles have remained deep and genuine in the hearts of the revolutionary. Furthermore, enthusiasm has become the main obsession of the party and the people. This enthusiasm has not been dampened by the maturity gained through time and experience.

I can sum up our achievments by saying that the revolution, which needed to build its own system, did not become captive to that system. On the contrary, it made the system a means for continuing the revolution. It gave first consideration to principles and values and considered the masses, headed by the youth, the main force for the movement forward to make more achievements and to face the challenges.

When the abnormal and suspect Iranian experiment came to attack Iraq and challenge its revolution, the Iraqi revolution was already 12 years old. Some thought the new Iranian experiment would defeat the old Iraqi experiment. They based their judgments on superficial, conventioanl contrasts with other experiments in the region whose systems have dampened and weakened with time. However, reality has proven that a revolution that has strong, renewing characteristics as well as long experience could face the suspect and backward yellow storm that came from Tehran and assumed the characteristic of revolution and concealed itself behind the Islamic religion.

Here is the rivalry between our experiment and the regime of the charlatans who have been attacking our country over the past 6 years, providing to everyone and in every field of rivalry that the 17-30 July revolution in Iraq is a genuine, strong, and abundantly giving experiment that is truly harmonious with the people's hopes and objectives and that stems from our heritage and values. It is the experiment that is bound to achieve final victory, God willing.

I said in my speech to the extraordinary meeting of the regional congress that the Iranian rulers' insistence on war and rejection of peace initiatives express their fear of the future. Those conjurers who have forced themselves on their people through charlatancy and tyranny, exploited the backwardness of those people, committed aggression and sparked war, had aimed and still aim at liquidating your honorable and shining experiment. They wanted, O glorious Iraqis, to liquidate the living witness to their failure. Every day of your steadfastness and every creative achievement you make while fighting in defense of your country testifies to the failure of the clique of evil and charlatancy. This testimony is a threat to the existence of that clique. It is also an indicator of the inevitable black fate awaiting it and its evil allies.

I tell this suspect, backward clique and its allies: You will never achieve your designs. The strategic conflict between the Iraqi and Iranian experiments was decided long ago in favor of the strong, genuine, creative, and renewing Iraqi experiment. The suspect and false Iranian experiment was defeated. We waged the struggle for 6 years in the military field, with all its details, and also in the intellectual, political, economic, and other fields. Success was the lot of Iraq in all of these struggle fields. We are confident of victory because we are confident of our people's consciousness and true, strong adherence to their sovereignty, freedom, and right to chose their own course. We are confident of victory because justice must triumph over falsehood, charlatancy, and jugglery, and consciousness over backwardness. We are confident of victory because the will for just peace to which we adhere must triumph over the will of evil and aggression. Brothers, sons of great Iraq, since 1982 the economic field has become a major battlefield between us and the enemy and its allies. In that year the enemies and their plotting partners had imagined that weakening Iraq economically would enable them to fulfill their evil dreams of liquidating the great Iraqi experiment, dominating Iraq, and sharing it among themselves after drowning its people in a sea of death and ruination. The Syrian regime's sudden decision to suspend the flow of Iraqi oil through Syrian territory, which took place within the framework of an exposed deal with the Iranian regime, has been one of the basic elements of this conspiracy. However, our great experiment, with the characteristics we have mentioned, was able to contain that conspiracy and to foil its suspect designs.

The leadership, in cooperation with the honest experts in our country and through the support and contribution of our people's sons and political, unionist, and vocational organizations, immediately adopted precautionary measures to contain the plot, its courses, and results. Iraq's economy was able to remain steadfast in the face of the conspiracy, to open new horizons for victory, and to compensate for some of the losses resulting from the closure of the oil pipeline passing through Syria.

Iraq's firm relations with its partners and friends in the world — relations that were entrenched throughout long years and that were fruitful within the framework of mutual interests — played a prominent role in our success in confronting the new difficulties. Our Arab brothers' help and cooperation also played a role in easing the effects of the conspiracy and in guaranteeing new outlets for Iraqi oil exports.

O generous Iraqis, thanks to your patience, lofty stands, great awareness, and generous sacrifices, important achievements were attained under these difficult economic circumstances. At a time when difficulties that were less severe and circumstances that were less complicated shook many countries inside and outside our region, the situation in our country was stable, firm, and called for optimism. Our situation was also able to grow and to gain more experience and efficiency for an ideal investment of the available resources.

Brothers, the economic field remains a basic field amid the existing conflict. The importance of this field increased this year because the price of oil went down quickly, resulting in a drop in our resources as well as the resources of all countries producing oil, including Iran. As we did in 1982, we quickly took precautionary measures to protect our economy, to guarantee our basic needs, to defend our country against the aggression, and to guarantee the basic needs of our people in suitable quantities under the current circumstances to continue the process of constructions and development.

Our firm international relations played an important role in organizing our economic affairs. This once again affirmed the strength of the Iraqi stand and the world's confidence in Iraq as a stable country that possesses great present and future potential.

We are confident that we can overcome the difficult new economic circumstances. We basically depend on your contribution, O intelligent Iraqis, to develop production qualitatively and quantitatively in the best investment of resources, in avoiding any form of squandering in private life or in the state, and in exploiting all available potential to increase resources and limit expenditures. I appeal to all Iraqi men and women to follow this course to reinforce our steadfastness and bring our final victory closer.

As you have always done, you have sacrificed your blood to safeguard great Iraq. Glorious Iraqi women, you donated your jewellery to safeguard Iraq's pride and glory, We are confident that the coming stage will witness more effectiveness in this vital field.

On the other hand, we see the owners of the suspect and tarnished experience in Iran perplexed in front of the new state facing them. Throughout past years, the Iranians spent billions to finance their war machine while development and everything related to life stopped in their country. When new conditions prevailed in the oil market, when the revenues of the gang ruling Iran declined, and when that gang realized that under these circumstances they would not be able to provide further billions to finance the war machine and to share the biggest part of the money with international usurers and gangs of Zionist arms dealers who encourage the Iranian rulers to continue the war and who are partners of the ruling gang in plundering Iran's wealth, they lost their minds. Instead of dealing with the affairs of their destroyed country by resorting to peace, they began to beat the drums of war harder so they could conceal this crushing crisis and other crises that threaten their failing entity. This trend, which lacks any sense of responsibility toward their people and country, sheds more light on the reality of this false gang which uses religion as a cover.

Iraq, with its genuine and vivid experience and with the sense of responsibility displayed by its citizens and leaders, can contain the new economic circumstances just as it did in the past. Over the past 18 years, Iraq has built a strong base for a strong national economy because it maintains firm Arab and international relations. These circumstances will not reduce Iraq's ability to confront the criminal clique, which insists on war and exploits the Iranians' blood and money to feed their lusts and grudges. By believing that the escalation of aggression against strong, capable Iraq will save them from their increasing crises, the diappointed, corrupt Iranian rulers add another illusion to the series of illusions that led them to the present failure.

On this occasion, I would like to clarify an essential issue regarding what is currently being discussed about the distribution of quotas to the oil-producing countries. Iraq is eager to safeguard OPEC unity and was one of the founders of OPEC. Iraq was preparing to host the OPEC summit conference on the 20th anniversary of its establishment, but the Iranian aggression prevented it. Iraq has borne much sacrifice because of its commitment to OPEC unity and its position in the oil market. During all the past stages, Iraq produced less than it had the right to produce, because Iraq did not believe in using its revenues excessively. It also did not encourage the policy of raising prices. But we cannot agree that Iraq's quota would be set in a manner that is not in line with its huge reserves, its population, and its legitimate needs, especially since Iraq is defending its sovereignty and security as well as security and stability throughout the region on the basis of international responsibility and international law. No matter what the opinions are on the issues of the distribution of quotas among OPEC members, we cannot accept under the current circumstances a quota that is less than Iran's.

The Iranian regime spends all its oil revenues on its war machine. Any increase in Iran's revenues over Iraq's practically means in the current circumstances increasing ability to prolong the war and to threaten security and stability in the region. That is why this issue is decisively linked to our national security and also to the issue of security and stability in the Gulf.

I hope that our brothers and friends who are members of OPEC realize this aspect and tackle the question of quotas, particularly between Iraq and Iran, from the angle of concern to reduce the evils of aggression and provide better circumstances for peace and stability in the region. When peace is achieved, then the region's oil-exporting countries can meet as neighbors and partners to decide on an equitable formula that would secure the legitimate interests of all.

Brothers, sons of the glorious Arab nation, the Arab situation has always been one of our major concerns. Despite the fact that Iraq is currently preoccupied with confronting the Iranian aggression and the big conspiracy behind it, it has worked and continues to work with patience and diligence to achieve Arab solidarity and to lessen the negative manifestations in the Arab state of affairs. This has been one of our major concerns and one of our priority tasks at all Arab meetings and conferences and during all our contacts with our Arab brothers.

We deeply believe that negative manifestations in any part of the Arab homeland inevitably reflect on the general state of affairs in the Arab region and that the weakness of Arab solidarity poses a threat to pan-Arab security. We have always spoken of the unity of pan-Arab security. We said the aggression and the conspiracies against countries that are Israel's neighbors pose a threat to the entire Arab nation. The Iranian aggression against Iraq also poses a threat to the entire Arab nation. However, these deviationist stands, which limit pan-Arab security and base it on suspect alliances threatening Arab security and the Arab entity, constitute the most serious threat to the Arab nation at present. Those who did not hesitate to ally themselves with Iran in its war against Iraq are the ones who assume primary responsibility for the weak solidarity and the dangers and challenges that the Arab nation is currently experiencing. The issuance of flamboyant slogans does not change the facts. The Arab citizen, who has gained wide experience and knowledge of men, politics, and regimes, is capable of distinguishing between claims and facts and between charlatanism and sincere stands.

We reiterate our commitment to the Arab summit resolutions calling for settling Arab differences and establishing relations based on cooperation and solidarity. However, we believe that the attainment of this objective should take place by adopting stands that are really in line with the genuine pan-Arab commitment and not through illusions, maneuvers, axes, and cheap exploitation of opportunities, or through conspiracies against the Arab nation's entity. We call for pursuing joint Arab action at all levels and also pursuing Arab summits, since they are the best venue for tackling problems and differences. The obstruction of joint action while waiting to settle problems and differences has not only led to the current problems and differences but has also led to more problems and more differences. It gave those who intentionally seek to obstruct joint Arab efforts and undermine the Arab situation and Arab solidarity more time and more opportunities to pursue their suspect, destructive policy.

When talking about the pan-Arab situation, we must say that solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people and with their just and legitimate struggle remains a central task in all pan-Arab action. We are called upon under all conditions and circumstances to provide the necessary requirements for the continuation of this struggle by backing the PLO, which the Palestinian Arab people have chosen through generous sacrifices, long experience, and out of their own free, independent will as their representative and the base for their struggle. Iraq, which has always called for mutual respect among the sons of the Arab nation in all of their countries and respect for their free choices within the framework of constructive and positive interaction, affirms the need to respect the wish of the Palestinian Arab people and to show absolute solidarity with their just struggle.

Iraq also affirms the importance of the relationship with fraternal Egypt and the need to open the doors of interaction on the basis of the nation's common destiny and higher interests. Different Arab policies must not prevent cooperation and coordination in any possible field among the Arab states. Cooperation is our means to establish a strong base for reconstruction and confrontation of common dangers and challenges. Those who sabotage cooperation among Arab states under false slogans are only serving Zionist and imperialist plans and conspiring against the Arab nation by their intentions and the results they are seeking.

When we call for building a special bridge and a common ground for interaction with fraternal Egypt, we do not ignore the status quo, nor do we give in to any of its negative factors, results, and circumstances. But we still call on the Arabs to act responsibly and to agree on any common policy that will strengthen the nation's spirit, objectives, and honorable, noble means in Egypt and in any of the countries of the Arab homeland. We call for action, not oneupmanship. We want to add strength to those who are concerned about the Arab nation's higher interest and destiny.

We are confident that the minds of the sons of the nation, which are free of any ulterior motives, whether in Egypt or in any of the countries of the great Arab homeland, can achieve what is good for the nation without blocking the road to the future or burdening the present situation with what it rejects or cannot bear due to a certain policy, regardless of this policy and its source. True principled pan-Arab solidarity, while it does not allow the circumstances of any Arab country to become a burden or to disrupt its vitality, assumes that facing any situation in any Arab country is not a local issue, but a pan-Arab task that calls for everyone's cooperation. We are fully aware of the fact that dissipating the nation's efforts is bound to complicate its problems and thus adversely affect the entire Arab homeland. We are one nation. Any good or bad is reflected on the entire nation.

O Iraqis, brave men of the Armed Forces, since July 1985, the battlefields have witnessed major battles between us and the enemy. It behooves us to pause here and explain the basic facts to our brothers, friends, and even our enemies. Ever since our withdrawal from Iranian territory to our border in June 1982, the enemy has been launching one major offensive after another to occupy our territory and achieve its evil ambitions on our country. Ever since the big offensive of July 1982 east of Al-Basrah, the enemy has been deceiving the Iranian peoples by describing every major offensive as the last one.

This is what it said in 1982, 1983, 1984, and in 1985. Before every assault, it used to spread resounding allegations about recruiting hundreds of thousands. They also spoke about the possibility of recruiting millions against Iraq. International Zionism also spread the charlatans' propaganda and lies. Their allies, who claim to be Arabs, also echoed these lies just as the enemies who hate the Arab nation and wish it every ill and who do not even admire the Iranian regime and its hangmen did. The falsehood of these allegations has been exposed and all these attacks have been aborted and destroyed by the the Iraqis' iron will, rare bravery, firm capabilities, and renewed energy supported by Almighty God.

The disappointed enemy lost hundreds of thousands during those massacres. Huge quantities of its equipment and weapons were destroyed. Any other regime with a minimum sense of responsibility toward its people and the future of its country would not have insisted on war and would have dealt positively with peace offers and concepts. No sooner did the Iranian regime emerge from a massacre than it insisted on the way of death and destruction and opened the door for a new massacre and continued destruction of its country.

Everybody who knows the state of affairs in Iran firmly believes that that regime which launched an expansionist aggression against Iraq in September 1980, as well as against other countries in the region, has gambled away its existence. This regime, whose aggression failed in 1980, which received a strong slap from the proud Al-Qadisiyah army and which failed when it repeated its aggression against Iraq in July 1982 and afterward, has fallen into a crisis and the quagmire of illusions and ambition to which it was pushed by cunning Zionism and by its allies who claim to be Arabs. It thus began to believe that any attempt to end its adventure would certainly expose it to severe punishment from the Iranian people, who paid a high price for its foolish adventures and its black ambitions and would force it to shoulder its responsibilities for running the affairs of a destroyed, paralyzed country surrounded by death, destruction, poverty, misery, and corruption at a time when it is unable to solve any problem and when it has nothing left except charlatanism and conjuration.

It has become obvious that this regime fears peace and sees in it a threat to destroy it and reveal its inability to solve the problems of life. Therefore, it is trying to remedy its historic crisis by insisting on war, aggression, and destuction.

In August this year the Iranian regime carried out a new adventure that it called, as usual, the final battle. This adventure, which took a whole year of charlatanism, conjuration, and aggression to be prepared, was aimed at the Al-Basrah area and its military and nonmilitary outlets and ports. But our vigilant, capable forces managed since the beginning of the battle to crush the attack on three main axes. It did manage to occupy a limited pocket in the Al-Faw sector. Then it began to cover its defeat in this strategic battle by resounding allegations about the importance of this accomplishment. It also tried to conceal the military realities that its forces there have no future, its losses there are huge, and that the situation has turned into a serious attrition of its human and nonhuman capabilities.

The conjurers who are afraid for their fate and who do not hesitate to kill millions of Iranians to maintain themselves in power were not concerned by the losses and continued to hold on to this small pocket so they could use it for propaganda purposes and cover up their dilemma.

Brothers, we have become masters in dealing with this corrupt clique. We have come to know through our experience over the years how to destroy its forces and drag it from one defeat to another, paying no attention to their resounding claims and their propaganda clamor. What is important in any strategic conflict of this kind are the final results. Since we had faith in ourselves and our people, we had to deal with the details of the war with patience and rationalism to reduce our losses, safeguard the blood of our sons, and at the same inflict the heaviest losses on the enemy. This behavior, stemming from real strength and from our confidence in the future, has placed the Iranian regime in a greater dilemma, particularly after it had described the battle that took place in February 1986 as the final battle, and after that had mobilized for this battle troops that, according to the Iranian regime, were the largest force in the history of the war. It then started to speak about another final battle, and its hangmen began roaming Iranian cities and villages recruiting the rogues and the misled they could recruit for the battlefront to boost the morale of their forces, to conceal their dilemma, and to make believe that they could achieve important results with respect to the balance of forces at the battlefront.

Following the siege on the Iranian forces in the Al-Faw area, where they are daily facing death, we decided to resort to a new method — attacking and raiding enemy positions and preventing it from taking the initiative -- to regain some of our land that it had occupied. We also resorted to the method of seeking out its forces wherever they may be to destroy them, exhaust the enemy, and maintain the initiative on the battlefield. We achieved important results and inflicted heavy losses in the VI, IV, and III Army Corps sectors and all along the II Army Corps sector, including the Mehran area.

The enemy sensed the danger of our new method and its role in exposing its false claims, particularly that the use of this method has come at a time when the length of the war has started working against the enemy's economic and oil interests and at a time when resentment in Iran has increased against the policy of aggression and expansion. Motivated by such feelings and the danger, the enemy mobilized a big force in the Mehran area, although the area is not that important strategically, and succeeded in regaining this area after sustaining heavy losses. We behaved in this battle with logic and withdrew to our international border. We focused our attention on our basic objective of destroying the enemy's forces and inflicting heavy losses.

The enemy tried to blow up the Mehran battle as best as it could, depicting it as a strategic transformation in the situation. It resorted to propaganda clamor to boost the morale of its forces and to conceal the crises it experiences. However, facts must inevitably emerge despite the resounding claims.

All enemy leaders are saying that they have to end the war this year. An accurate analysis of these statements — and all objective observers agree with us on this — shows that time is not in their interest and that they are hurrying to launch attacks, fearing the collapse of their economic, political, and military situation.

This situation requires us to work to inflict a comprehensive defeat on the enemy — a defeat thath will upset its balance and brings its end quickly. We face an important stage. The brave men who presented great examples in steadfastness, capability, and efficiency in all battles, are required to prove to the enemy, as they have done throughout the past 6 years, that its new adventures will be wiped out and its dreams and riffraff will be destroyed. Let them go to hell; this is the fate they deserve.

O glorious Iraqis, you were patient. You fought bravely and wrote shining chapters in history. You are facing decisive circumstances — the circumstances of victory. Your strong fist should deal more blows to the heads of the rogues until they fall under your feet. We have all we need for steadfastness and victory. If they enemy is boasting of its ignorant mob, we challenge it with the 15 million Iraqi men and women. Our capability for a serious and efficient mobilization was and is still greater than the capabilities of those retarded people who live on exaggerations and lies. The tens of thousands of new Iraqi fighters who are well trained and supplied with the best equipment constitute a big strategic reserve ready to support our capable forces along the frontline.

I say to those boasting rogues that the front of the Iraqi Army is along the forward positions on the front and its rear is in the extreme south, north, and west. With God's help, we are capable of wiping out any new adventure, just as we did its old adventures. We will topple their rotten heads under the feet of our brave men. Let them go to hell; this is the fate they deserve.

O men in the Armed Forces and Popular Army, I greet you wherever you are defending Iraq's sovereignty, the Arab nation's security, and the Iraqi women's honor. You have fought bravely and competently. I greet you, O men in the infantry, artillery, armored corps, the special forces, and the helicopter cavaliers, as well as the men of the engineering corps and combat and support units in the Army. I greet the brave men of the Navy who fought bravely at sea. The Navy force was so capable it inflicted heavy losses on the enemy and tightly controlled the upper Gulf.

I greet our Air Force, the eagles and their other colleagues. This corps has proved its decisive superiority over the enemy through the will of its men. It has attained a high level of experience and accuracy so that there is no target on Iranian territory or on its coast that has not been raided and burned by Iraq's eagles. The roar of your planes spreads fear in the ranks of the enemy. Your successful strikes at its sensitive positions have weakened its economic capabilities so that it has reached the point of frustration and deterioration. May God grant you success and carry out further crushing strikes on the heads of the evil people and aggressors.

On this occasion I also greet tens of thousands of Iraq's university students, who are filled with enthusiasm and who are training in arms and methods of fighting to form with other men a large reserve army for their dear country.

O glorious Iraqi women, O mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of fighters, what shall I say about you except that I find in every victory achieved by a brave Iraqi fighter clear traces of the glorious Iraqi women's role, patience, and awareness. The glorious Iraqi women have been supporters of the great Iraqi Army. God bless the Iraqi women and may God materialize your hopes for victory and peace so your beloved ones can return with their heads high and as men who deserve the honor of affiliation with the glorious Iraqi family.

You, O righteous martyrs, Iraq's dear sons and unique men, O symbols of sacrifice and prosperity in Iraq, on this occasion, we send you our greetings and love from our hearts that respect and appreciate you. You in Iraq have entrenched the values of sacrifice and self-denial. You have embodied the meaning of bravery and chivalry highly valued by your ancestors. Your blood has burned the enemy's remnants and kept your country free from its evil and black ambitions. Your are with us, O dear Iraqis, on the bank of the Euphrates. You are with us in the eyes of our sisters as a hope for victory and peace and on the lips of the mothers as a song of pride of coming generations. You are with us in the conversation of the fathers and in the eyes of the children as a promise of victory for Iraq and the Arab nation.

O beloved Iraqis, I wish you on this dear occasion every victory. May God preserve you. Peace be upon you.

Na'im Haddad Relieved of RCC Membership

JN161840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA) — The Iraqi RCC has relieved Na'im Haddad of membership on the council. This came in a decision made by the RCC in a session held here today. The decision to relieve Haddad, broadcast by Baghdad Television tonight, came in light of the decision by the ninth regional congress of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in its extraordinary session Thursday and in accordance with the provisions of the Iraqi Constitution.

Ramadan Receives Turkish Official, Message

JN161125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0952 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 16 Jul (INA] — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Ekrem Pakdemirli, Turkish treasury and foreign trade under secretary, and his delegation. Pakdemirli handed Ramadan a written message from Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal on the good relations between the two countries and the prospects of promoting them in all spheres for the common interest of the two friendly and neighborly peoples.

The Turkish delegation arrived in Baghdad the day before yesterday on a visit that will last several days.

Ramadan Returns From Saudi Visit, Makes Statement

JN170922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0728 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and members of his delegation returned to Baghdad late last night following a brief 1-day visit to Saudi Arabia.

Ramadan told INA that he conveyed a message from President Saddam Husayn to his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealing with bilateral relations and Iraq's satisfaction with the nature of the relations between the two fraternal countries and stressing the importance of continuing the discussion and consultation to deepen and strengthen these relations.

Ramadan added that the talks with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz dealt with the current Arab situation, the intensive aggressive onslaught against the Arab countries and the need to exert sincere efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity and develop joint Arab action against the rancorous aggressors, who have exploited Arab divisions and anti-Arab stands to achieve their expansionist designs and policies.

Ramadan praised the cordial atmosphere of the talks which, he said, reflected common concern and an earnest desire to strengthen the Arab stand in the service of Arab issues.

Ramadan said that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz asked him to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn. He also expressed Saudi Arabia's pride and satisfaction with its developing relations with Iraq and its determination to continue the cooperation between the two fraternal countries for their mutual benefit and the benefit of the Arab nation.

War Communique Reports Attack on Maritime Target

JN161646 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1610 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Communique No 2,293 issued by the Armed Forces General Command: [passage omitted]

The following is a roundup of last night's and today's activities:

1. At 0145 today the criminal enemy attacked with a force estimated at more than two regiments one of our brave units in the III Army Corps sector of operations. The triumphant soldiers of truth from the heroic Al-Husayn Forces repulsed the enemy using all types of weapons with efficient support from our brave artillery and armored units. With God's help, the enemy was defeated after sustaining 307 killed and many others wounded. A number of enemy personnel were captured and seven boats were destroyed. God bless the zealous men of the brave Al-Husayn Forces. God bless the heroic III Army Corps.

2. With determination and efficiency, our eagles continued to deal severe blows to the Khomeyniite aggressors and to destroy their potential. At 1307 today our eagles launched a successful raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast, scoring an effective and accurate hit. Our eagles returned with their planes safely to base under God's protection and guidance.

3. Our units in the VII Army Corps sector were able to inflict the following losses on the enemy:

a. One 106-mm gun and 60-mm mortar were destroyed.
b. Six positions were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.
c. One shovel was destroyed and another was damaged.
d. Two ammunition piles were set on fire and an (RPK) machine gun and a light launcher were seized.

4. In the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector, our units engaged enemy positions and personnel assembly points destroying one tanks and five observation posts. Our units also seized a 60-mm mortar in the same sector.

5. In the I Army Corps northern sector, two infantry positions, an ammunition pile, and an observation post were destroyed.

6. The criminal enemy shelled Abu al-Khasib with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 16 July 1986

King Husayn To Work for Iraqi-Syrian Summit

JN170547 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
0500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Fu'ad Na'im report from Amman]

[Excerpts] Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has asserted that King Husayn and other Arab leaders are endeavoring to arrange a meeting between Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn, adding that the Iraqi and Syrian presidents want such a meeting despite the current difficulties.

At a recent news conference, King Husayn said that normalization of Iraqi-Syrian relations is inevitable and that he would do his utmost to effect a meeting between the two countries, adding that the meeting might not be at the level on which it was supposed to be held in the past; that is, on the foreign ministers level.

King Husayn is expected to visit Baghdad next Saturday to be followed by a visit to Damascus to resume mediation between the two capitals.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Comments on Open Bridges Policy

Affirms Benefits

JN160940 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
16 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial: "For the Sake of the Cause and Not for the Sake of Personal Interests"]

[Text] When Jordan puts the issue of the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied territories at the top of its national and pan-Arab priorities, it proceeds from constants that are outside the framework of individual or personal interests and that are in harmony with its belief in the importance of land in the battle of survival with the Israeli enemy and in the importance of bolstering the steadfastness of the Palestinian citizen in the face of expulsion and expansion plans. Based on this principle, His Majesty King Husayn has stressed the open bridges policy. This policy is one of the battles Jordan is waging silently along with the patient and steadfast Palestinian people.

Within the framework of Jordan's interpretation of action for the cause, this policy cannot be mortgaged to personal desires or to the course of some factions that sold themselves to the devil for the sake of achieving gains at the expense of the land and the people and at the expense of the suffering of the occupied territories' sons. This policy will not be affected by organizational actions of a personal nature that only serve the enemy and its plans and its objectives. The open bridges policy is not a passage for individuals and organizations who attempt to trade with the cause, to turn it into a means to affect the cause of the people who stand fast on their land, and to exploit the people's steadfastness for the sake of personal propagandistic gains.

By virtue of their presence in the heart of the battle, our kinfolk in the occupied territory realize that the confrontation of occupation cannot be mortgaged to the desires of individuals, to exploiting factions, to the organizations' narrow objectives, or for trading with the cause. Our kinfolk in the occupied territory know that they need this open bridges policy to maintain organic and organized attachment which has been far from political whims and from the rostrums of bargaining over and trading with the Palestine question.

Jordan bases this policy on principles that make the bridges channels of attachment and elements to entrench the kinfolk's positions, and at the same time prevent these bridges from turning into the means of emptying the land of our kinfolk. These measures are in harmony with Jordan's firm pan-Arab stand toward the Arab-Israeli conflict and with its higher national interests.

Regardless of the treacherous and delusive campaigns against this honest country, its commitment to its firm national and pan-Arab constants will not be affected by the vituperations of mercenaries. Moreover, those who seek personal interests will not be able to prevent it from performing its duties toward the kinfolk, because it rejects bargaining over the Palestinian people's cause and rights or trading with them, and above all because it does not fear to say the truth regardless of any blame.

Defends Stand

JN170958 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Sons of the Cause Are the Decisionmakers," *Sawt al-Sha'b* says: It is not strange for Jordan to be exposed to a new campaign of deception and casting doubt. These seasonal campaigns appear whenever Jordan's firm stands on the Palestine question clash with the narrow personal interests of the factions and organizations whose existence has been associated with attempts to capitalize on the cause and the Palestinian people's blood and suffering.

Jordan, which stands alongside the Palestinian people in the battle of steadfastness and entrenchment on the land, defines its steps and moves with a view to achieving the objective of bolstering the steadfastness of the occupied territories' people on their national soil. This objective has been adopted and bolstered by all Arab summit resolutions and blessed by the peoples of the entire nation, because it is the main factor in any move to regain the land and usurped rights.

Sawt al-Sha'b continues: Therefore, Jordan wages its battles only on the land of steadfastness and deals only with those with good intentions, those who have placed the interest of the land above their personal interests. Jordan refuses to be dragged into the trends of internecine fighting and sowing of discord and hatred within the one Arab rank. The quarters attacking Jordan today are the very ones that are waging their battles outside the occupied land and squandering resources in areas outside the true field of struggle for the sake of the cause. These quarters are changing their stands and colors in accordance with their personal objectives. They place personal gains above the land and the suffering of the people who stand proud and dignified on that land.

Sawt al-Sha'b adds: If the objective is to mislead our people in the occupied territory and to drive them to despair, then we say that the steadfast on their land know the truth more than others. They can by their acumen and patriotism expose those who capitalize on their cause and overlook the suffering of their people because they are preoccupied by their bids to win supporters and positions here or there and to plot against this or that country.

Sawt al-Sha'b concludes: Our people in the occupied land and the masses of the Palestinian people everywhere now know the facts. They are the decisionmakers and the ones with the final say to put an end to the big comedy that is being created by those with personal interests; those who seek glories and folly at the expense of their people, land, and cause.

Expatriates Conference Discusses Economic Paper

JN161214 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1100 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — The second Jordanian expatriates conference resumed at the Royal Cultural Center today. It held a session during which it discussed the economic working paper presented by Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply. The paper includes the reality and aspirations of the Jordanian economy as well as the consultative facilities available in Jordan for the various sectors of industry, agriculture, tourism, and services. The paper also includes lists of proposed industrial projects and measures to implement them in Jordan.

During the session, Planning Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an reviewed the various development projects and activities stipulated by the next 5-year development plan.

Al-Jumayyil Reportedly Sent 'Demand' for Syrians

NC131518 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Responding to those who claim to be hurt by the West Beirut security plan, particularly those in the Sham'un-Phalangist-Lebanese Forces regime and alliance, and reports on the illegality of the Syrian military entry into Lebanon, a prominent political source has announced that Damascus possesses a written demand signed by President Amin al-Jumayyil. In this demand, the president requested the entry of Syrian troops into Beirut and asked that they be considered part of the Arab Deterrent Force. According to this source, Al-Jumayyil made this demand during his eighth summit with President al-Asad.

Junblatt Allegedly 'Dissatisfied' With Syria

NC161702 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] According to political sources in West Beirut, Minister Walid Junblatt is dissatisfied with the entry of Syrian troops into West Beirut, Bhamdun, and 'Alayh. He is also said to be annoyed at the roadblocks they are establishing to carry out checks in the Khaldah triangle.

These sources point to Junblatt's belief that the Khaldah roadblocks prevent Progressive Socialist Party gunmen from crossing into Beirut from the mountain area. In addition, he feels they hinder the flow of Palestinians and weapons to the camps.

The same sources cite Junblatt as saying that the coming era will be very difficult, and note his fear that he may face the same fate as his father at the hands of the Syrians. His absence from Lebanon for the longest possible time is seen as a product of his fear that Syrian intelligence may be planning his assassination.

These sources explain that Junblatt expects a fierce battle between pro-'Arafat Palestinians and the Syrian special forces in West Beirut and Sidon. This battle, as he calls it, will not be to Syria's benefit, as Moscow supports 'Arafat and has begun to move away from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. These sources assert that the Soviets are supplying Damascus with weapons simply because it pays for them in dollars.

Dany Sham'un on Syrian Presence, Halat Airport

NC161819 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] National Liberal Party leader Dany Sham'un has said that no one can force the president to resign. He noted that the Ministerial Committee is a Syrian body with no legal status. He added: We reject the idea of having the government resign, and we do not want to see a military regime brought into power.

Sham'un explained: The eastern area has not asked Syria for anything. We only request that Damascus support Lebanese legitimacy so that it may be established throughout the country, and then withdraw immediately. He went on to say: We do not fear the Syrian military presence in West Beirut, but the change in the political situation as far as Syria's interests are concerned.

Sham'un pointed out that Damascus is now courting the West and Saudi Arabia, but added: If they do not play the part required of them by October, Syria will return to its old position and escalate the situation militarily.

He said that Halat Airport will be opened soon after two states approve the use of their own airports, and once another five countries announce that they have no objection to incoming planes landing there.

Political Leaders, Kan'an Discuss Security Plan

NC161725 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] An expanded political and nationalist meeting was held at 1330 today at the house of Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. The meeting was attended by Speaker Husayn al-Husayni; Prime Minister Rashid Karami; Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran; Education and Labor Minister Dr Salim al-Huss; Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs; former Minister Marwan Hamadah; 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Organization in Lebanon; Marwan Faris, secretary for foreign relations in the Syrian Social Nationalist Party; Akram Shuhayyib, of the Progressive Socialist Party's political bureau; Karim Muruwah, of the Lebanese Communist Party's political bureau; former Minister Dr Ilyas Saba; former Minister Nasim Majdalani; Bisharah Mirhij, secretary general of the Grouping of Committees and Leagues; Amir Talal Arsalan; Henry Fir'awn, chairman of the board of directors of the port of Beirut; former Minister 'Adnan Muruwah; Makram 'Alam al-Din; Jean 'Ubayd; 'Abd al-Karim al-Ghurayyib, Algerian ambassador in Lebanon; Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon; and many officers.

Brig Gen Kan'an visited Minister Birri at noon today, and they proceeded together to Abu Fadil's house. After the luncheon, Abu Fadil made the following statement: The luncheon today provided us with an opportunity to discuss the general Lebanese situation, with particular reference to the progress made in the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut and the resultant security situation, as compared with the conditions that prevailed before. We have all noticed the improvement. This shows that the various parties are determined to consolidate and expand the security plan through the Army and internal security forces, with the support of our brother Syrian observers. The Syrian observers are working hard to close the security file in Lebanon and to restore life to normal and bring peace among the Lebanese.

Kan'an Visits Sidon for Information on PLO Forces

NC111347 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Radio Free Lebanon has learned from informed political sources in Sidon that Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of

Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, visited the city in the middle of the week. He met with Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, and some of Sidon's other key figures in the presence of representatives of the Palestinian National Salvation Front. In his talks, Kan'an centered on Yasir 'Arafat's forces in and around Sidon, the number of gunmen he commands and the weapons they possess, and the supply routes they use to reach the camps in the South. Kan'an asked militia leaders in the city to provide him with accurate data and detailed lists of 'Arafat's sympathizers and suspected supporters.

Kan'an Allegedly Preventing Fuel Distribution

NC161811 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A responsible source at the Ministry of Industry and Oil has declared that reserves of fuel held in Tripoli are sufficient to meet local needs in the various parts of Lebanon for almost 10 days. Quantities are enough, indeed, to flood the market.

Accordingly, Victor Qasir, minister of industry and oil, summoned the official in charge of the Tripoli refinery and instructed him to supply the mountain area, the two sectors of Beirut, the south, Al-Biqa', and the north with the necessary fuel, in order to alleviate the crisis resulting from the delayed arrival of the fuel shipment.

The official in charge of the refinery told Minister Qasir that he could not deliver any fuel without the approval of Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon. Minister Qasir therefore tried to get in touch with Brig Gen Kan'an, but in vain. He finally asked Prime Minister Rashid Karami to call Brig Gen Kan'an. The latter, however, refused to allow fuel to be delivered to any areas other than the north and Al-Biqa', on the pretext of conserving essential supplies for these two areas and forestalling a crisis like that suffered in other parts of the country.

The same source has revealed that Syria had previously requested Lebanon to supply it with huge amounts of fuel for a specified period, on the understanding that Syria would make repayment either in kind or in cash. So far, Syria has neither supplied Lebanon with an equivalent quantity of fuel nor made any payment.

The source expressed the belief that Syria persists in depriving the Lebanese areas of the fuel they need in order to smuggle it to Damascus and profit from the difference in prices resulting from the depreciation of the Lebanese pound.

Two Cars Blown Up in Jazzin, One by Army Personnel

NC171015 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] We have just been informed that two booby-trapped cars exploded in Jazzin 30 minutes ago. The first car was blown up in Duhur al-Ramlah by Army personnel after they seized the driver, who is a Syrian national. The second car exploded 10 minutes after the discovery of the first. The car was a BMW driven by a young woman, who blew herself up with the car. Two people were wounded as a result of the second blast.

Syrian on Other Booby-Trapped Cars

NC171030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1017 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] We have just been handed the following security report from the newsdesk:

It has been learned that the driver of one of the booby-trapped cars in Jazzin is a Syrian national named 'Ali Husayniyah. He managed to enter the area by means of a Druze identity card. The car is a Mercedes 200. It was blown up in Duhur al-Ramlah after the army of southern Lebanon seized the car and arrested the driver, who admitted that other booby-trapped Mercedes and Volvos have come into the area.

The second booby-trapped car is a BMW and was blown up by a girl in a suicide operation. Two people were slightly injured.

SSNP Claims Responsibility for 2d

NC171144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1125 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] We have just been informed that In'am Ra'd, Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party [SSNP] secretary general [title as heard], has told AP that the girl who blew up her car in Jazzin belongs to the SSNP. He added that a statement in this regard will be released later.

Security Incidents Reported in West Beirut

NC161201 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A clash has taken place between a group of Amal gunmen led by Abu al-Huda and security forces personnel. Two Amal members were killed and four others were injured, including Abu al-Huda and Hamad 'Isa 'Abd al-Majid.

Another clash occurred on the airport road between 6th Brigade soldiers and Hizballah gunmen. Officer 'Awni Ja'far and another soldier were injured, as were Hizballah gunmen Bassam Kassab and Zuhad Khashman. The 6th Brigade evacuated its checkpoint on the airport road afterwards and was replaced by Amal gunmen.

Reports say that Syrian intelligence has detained a number of Hizballah gunmen in West Beirut streets in the past few hours; an explosive device was found in a bag near the American University Hospital last night; and gunfire was heard in the areas of Al-Rawshah, Corniche al-Mazra'ah, and Spinneys.

'Intensified' Clashes on Upper Al-Matn Front

NC162116 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Clashes involving the use of rockets, antiaircraft guns, and artillery have intensified on the Mar Ilyas, Shwayya, 'Ayn al-Tuffahah, and Zighrin combat lines. The fighting began at approximately 2130 after a number of shells were fired at Zighrin from Mar Ilyas, Shwayya, and 'Irzal. During these clashes there was an abortive attempt to infiltrate 'Ayn al-Tuffahah.

Amal Receives Two Men Released by Spain

NC161716 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Members of the Amal Movement were on hand at Beirut Airport to receive the two men accused of attempting to kill Libyan diplomat Muhammad Idris in Madrid in 1984. The pair, Muhammad Rahhal and Mustafa Khalil, were expelled from Spain before completing their 23-year prison sentence. Their release comes 7 months after the Shi'ite Black Banners Organization kidnapped three Spanish Embassy employees in Beirut in January. The three employees were freed 23 days later, after Spain promised to work to find a legal solution to the case of Rahhal and Khalil.

Islamic Grouping Holds Weekly Meeting 16 Jul

NC161345 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Islamic Grouping has called on the Lebanese to respond to positive international and regional indicators by promoting dialogue and reconciliation. The grouping maintained that the security plan has produced tangible results and declared its confidence that the plan will achieve its objectives in full.

The grouping denounced the enemy raids on the south, on the Palestinian camps in Sidon, and on Palestinian positions in the mountain region, and reiterated its view that national resistance is the primary, sole, and most effective way to liberation. It expressed the hope that the UNIFIL mandate will be renewed without obstacles and without maneuvers on the part of some states.

Mufti Shaykh Hasan Khalid chaired the weekly meeting of the Islamic Grouping at Al-Ifta' house at 1015 today. The meeting was attended by former Prime Ministers Rashid al-Sulh and Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh; Deputies Jamil Kibbih, Talal al-Mir'ibi, Nazim al-Qadiri, Zaki Mazbudi, and Hasan al-Rifa'i; and former Ministers Baha' al-Din al-Bisat, Fu'ad al-Bizri, and Muhammad Kunay'u.

Khaddam on Current Issues to Reporters in Paris

JN170750 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Paris — During his visit to Paris, Vice President Khaddam made statements to reporters yesterday. He also answered questions by Radio Monte Carlo on his talks with senior French officials. The following is the text of these statements:

Answering a question on his talks with Jacques Chirac, Khaddam said: My talks with Chirac were held in a cordial atmosphere. I am very satisfied with this visit to Paris. I believe that this visit will be a new turning point in the development of Syrian-French relations.

Answering a question on holding an international conference to solve the Middle East problem, Khaddam said: We discussed the Middle East situation in general. Naturally, we support an international conference on the Middle East in which all parties concerned and the UN Security Council member states would participate in accordance with the Soviet proposal which Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev presented to French President Francois Mitterrand during his visit to Moscow.

On the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement, Khaddam said: When the meeting is held, obstacles will have been removed.

On the security situation in West Beirut following the entry of the Syrian observers, Khaddam said: The security situation in West Beirut has been bad. It is part of the bad situation which was precipitated by the Lebanese civil war and our Lebanese brothers' permanent crisis. During their visit to Damascus a number of Lebanese figures agreed on a security plan for West Beirut, stipulating closing all party offices and entrusting regular forces with the responsibility of assuming security matters with the cooperation of Syrian observers. These figures requested reinforcing Syrian observers in Beirut more than a year ago. Among those who reaffirmed this request were Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami and Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran. Naturally, Syria responded to this request and this appeal because providing security to West Beirut is a basic step to providing security in the entire Lebanese territory. Therefore, Syria carried out part of its duties toward our Lebanese brothers and extended this help. As for the statements that these forces or observers are present illegally, that they did not obtain permission from legitimate authorities, they are ridiculous. In the first place, legitimacy in Lebanon is represented by the prime minister and the minister of defense. As all the Lebanese people say, Lebanon is a democratic country. The Lebanese political system is a democratic parliamentary system. In democratic systems, legitimacy is expressed by the prime minister. In the second place, the Lebanese civil war led to the disintegration of the governmental institution, and therefore, nobody can assume that he is monopolizing legitimacy. Anyone can say: I am the legitimacy, because the Lebanese institutions have not exercised their authority since the beginning of the civil war. That is why the militias are controlling state centers in areas which some claim the legitimate authorities are dominating. Therefore, legitimacy not a mere expression. [sentence as heard] Where was the legitimacy when Lebanon was exposed to the things to which it was exposed? The Syrian forces are present in Lebanon legitimately. They are present in Al-Biqa', Beirut, and in the north. These forces can be present at any place they want and do not have to get permission from anybody. Their presence is confined to their duties toward our Lebanese brothers. When the Lebanese people request the assistance of the Syrian forces to realize a Lebanese national aim, Syria will not hesitate to offer this sacrifice.

From the beginning, we endeavored to strengthen the Lebanese state and its institutions. We considered and still consider that there is no alternative to the unity of the Lebanese state. However, we cannot take anyone's place. We cannot play anyone's role. The Lebanese people are the ones who can unify their institutions and their government, which is greatly affected by the Lebanese circumstances.

Khaddam said: Those who try to hamper the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut must think of the repercussions and results of their action. Establishing security in the capital is a central matter pertaining to establishing security and peace in all of Lebanon. Surely, those who do not want the capital to enjoy peace and security do not want peace and security for any part of Lebanon.

Referring to his talks with French President Francois Miterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac on the issues of the hostages, Khaddam said: President Mitterrand and Mr Chirac conveyed to me their gratitude to President Hafiz al-Asad for his and Syria's efforts in the release of the two hostages in the past.

I assured the French leaders that President Hafiz al-Asad has issued instructions for more efforts to be exerted to realize the freedom of the rest of the hostages. We believe that this problem should be solved because our values and principles abhor kidnapping. Such acts do not serve any cause.

Answering a question about accusations that are being leveled against Syria and about the anti-Damascus campaign, Khaddam said: The anti-Syria campaign with regard to terrorism is a suspect campaign which is prompted by Zionist circles and some U.S. circles because Syria is pursuing an independent national policy in the region and is confronting attempts to entrench Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab territories and attempts to impose hegemony over the region. Naturally, Syria had to face psychological and media campaigns. Syria does not rule out military aggression at a certain stage.

He said that Syria supports and helps those who want to fight the enemy for the sake of liberation but has never supported acts that were committed against individuals, establishments, or persons such as acts of hijacking planes or kidnapping people because such acts are condemned, suspect acts and have given the enemy pretexts to stifle the national resistance movement by branding it as a terrorist movement at a time when the resistance movement against the Israeli aggression was mounting. Such campaigns will not affect or worry Syria and they will not make Syria hesitate for one momement to continue its national, principled policy.

Reportage on Khaddam's Paris Visit

For further reportage on the visit to Paris by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, including coverage of his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and Vice President Jacques Chirac, see the France section of the 16 July Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

USSR's Vinogradov Reiterates Support for Syria

JN160701 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] London — RSFSR Foreign Minister Vladimir Vinogradov has stressed that the USSR will reply directly and strongly to any aggression against Syria. Reports cited Vinogradov as saying in a statement to a biweekly news bulletin issued yesterday by the council in charge of bolstering Arab- British understanding that his country will not abandon its friends in times of hardship.

Vinogradov stressed that the United States and Israel are obstructing peace in the Middle East and that the Soviet Union will do its utmost to find a just solution to the crisis in the region. He declared his country's insistence on the occupation forces' withdrawal from the Arab territory and on the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, stressing the importance of holding an international conference for peace in the region.

Vinogradov warned that the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict poses the danger of an international confrontation and stressed that the United States is seeking to exploit regional disputes in order to achieve strategic aims.

Embassy Source in Moscow Denies Al-Asad To Visit

LD161439 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1355 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 16 Jul (KUNA) — A responsible source at the Syrian Embassy to the Soviet Union has denied here today the existence of any arrangements concerning an expected visit of the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to Moscow by the end of this month.

The diplomatic source emphasized to KUNA that there is no information about this at the Syrian Embassy in Moscow.

Press reports had spoken about an expected visit by President al-Asad to Moscow by the end of July.

U.S. Military Movements Discussed, PRAVDA Cited

JN161611 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Mediterranean Sea — The U.S. aircraft carrier America has arrived in the Italian port of Catania, increasing the number of carriers in the Mediterranean to three. The U.S. Administration transferred several reconaissance planes equiped with AWACS, in addition to several squadrons of B-52 bombers, to a British base during the past few days.

Observers link the reinforcement of U.S. military forces in the Mediterranean off the Libyan coast to the increased U.S. flights off the Libyan coast. They considered this to be preparation for new aggression against the Libyan Arab people.

In Moscow, *Pravda* warns against the tense situation in the Mediterranean resulting from the U.S. naval maneuvers in Libyan territorial waters. In a major comment today, the newspaper says that these new provocative actions coincide with threats by U.S. officials. This confirms the gravity of the situation in the Mediterranean resulting from the continuation of the U.S. military course aimed at imposing domination over the region.

The newspaper refers to the Soviet proposal stipulating simultaneous withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet naval units from the Mediterranean. It says that the negative U.S. reaction to this proposal, the recent events in the region, and the current U.S. naval maneuvers are new proof of Washington's unwillingness to reach a military detente in this region, which links three continents.

Damascus Views 'Popular Military Uprising' in Iraq

JN161402 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Reports leaked from Baghdad and carried by media organs and political circles in various countries affirm that fraternal Iraq has witnessed an uprising against Saddam Husayn's regime in which political and military parties participated. Those parties believe that the only way to save Iraq from the tragedies caused by that regime is to get rid of the regime and its leadership, which is responsible for involving Iraq in a useless war against Iran. Iran caused no harm or threats to the Iraqi people's interests that would justify a war against a revolution that turned Iran from an ally of Israel and imperialism and a base for them against the Arab countries, the national liberation movements, and socialist countries into an ally of the Arabs against Israel and imperialism and a strategic reserve for the Arabs' decisive battle against their enemy, Israel, and its supporters, the American imperialists.

The head of the Iraqi regime admitted the popular military uprising against his bloody regime in a speech at a meeting of his political leadership. In his speech he accused those who carried it out of being traitors and described the uprising as a foreign plot. Two days after the emergency meeting of the political leadership and after dismissing and liquidating many of those who criticized the head of that regime, including high-ranking officers, some of whom were brought from the front, the head of that regime met with the military commands in the presence of his political and military aides for more than 6 hours.

Although it is difficult for world news agencies to obtain detailed information about the popular military uprising against the Iraqi regime because of bloody represssion, the atmosphere of terrorism prevailing in that fraternal state, the physical liquidations, and the arrests of those who are believed to oppose the destructive aggressive war launched by that regime or those who demand an end to that war, which has resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of Iraqis and is wasting tens of billions of the Iraqi and Arab Gulf states' money, it is not difficult to realize that the Iraqi regime is passing through a difficult and delicate stage. Complaints about the regime's crimes reached circles surrounding the head of the regime and its apparatuses. It is also not difficult to realize that all methods of repression, liquidation, and dismissal from service and from responsible positions are no longer capable of hiding the estrangement of the regime and its head. They can no longer conceal the deep anxiety and grumbling among Iraqis because of the effects of the economic, social, and political war; the terrorism, killing, and displacement; and the ignoring of responsibilities in the pan-Arab battle against the Israeli enemy and its startegic ally, U.S. imperialism.

The Iraqi regime is no longer capable of hiding the broad Iraqi circles urging that the regime's leaders be called to account for their responsibility for the tragedy they inflicted on the fraternal Iraqi people and for undermining the march of unity between Syria and Iraq, and for creating an aggressive war against a pro-Arab revolution in Iran.

The Iraqi masses oppose the unjustifiable war and the regime's plotting against unity with Syria, which constitutes Iraq's way out from the tragedy caused by the Iraqi regime. The Iraqi masses call for limiting the Iraqi regime's practices and for calling those responsible to account.

He who recognizes the pan-Arab revolutionary enthusiasm of the brave Iraqi masses will not be surprised if the spirit of the uprising reaches the offices of the regime's officials. The uprisings and attempts will continue until the masses impose their will and until the regime's officials are called to account for their crimes.

AL-THAWRAH Views Saddam's Regime

JN170829 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] In its editorial, the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* deals with the acute crises of the fascist Iraqi regime which are continuously and seriously aggravating. *Al-Thawrah* says that since usurping power in Iraq, the Saddam regime has been bent on exporting its crises plotting and committing crimes against Syria, and launching a constructed, dirty war against the Iranian revolution on behalf of the United States and Israel, imagining that with this war it could escape the black fate that is awaiting it and avoiding the Iraqi people's punishment for its crimes against them. This regime destroyed the Iraqi economy, killed thousands of Iraqis, and caused agony in every house in fraternal Iraq. It was obvious that the Saddam regime launched war against the anti-Israel Iranian revolution within the framework of the role assigned to it in the imperialist-Zionist plot and in order to serve the interests of Washington and Tel Aviv. This exposed the Saddam regime's connections despite the obscurantist campaigns by which it tried to cover its fall into the lap of the United States and Israel. Now that its agentry for imperialism and Zionism has become clear and proven by facts, the Saddam regime is no longer embarrassed by its cooperation with Israel — cooperation which reached the extent of military coordination. The Saddam regime has requested weapons and military advice from the Zionist enemy. This was confirmed by the London magazine *The Economist*.

Concluding, *Al-Thawrah* says: The patient, steadfast Iraqi people will not submit to the Saddam regime's terrorism and will not condone the insult against their struggle which is directed by the fascist regime in its constructed war against the Iranian revolution, its plots against Syria and against the Arab national liberation movement, and its cooperation with Israel. The Iraqi people, who are known for their history of struggle, will topple the tyrant Saddam and punish the fascist regime for all the crimes it committed against the Iraqi people, the Arab nation, and the Arab causes of struggle. The people's punishment for the killers and executioners will be very harsh because people never forget. The day of punishment is very close; closer than expected by Saddam's fascist regime, which is hostile to the Iraqi people and their national and pan-Arab aspirations.

1986 Draft Budget Presented to People's Assembly

JN160946 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Damascus — The People's Assembly held the first meeting in its first extraordinary session at 1800 today under its speaker Muhmud al-Zu'bi. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and the ministers. The speaker made an initial statement in which he welcomed the members and expressed the hope that this session will be rich in its discussions and tackling of issues concerning the citizens. The speaker also expressed the hope that the assembly will continue to perform its tasks in the usual manner of entrenching popular democracy and exercising its constitutional powers in the fields of legislation and control in accordance with the directives of the leader President Hafiz al-Asad and the resolutions of the party congresses.

The assembly then heard a report by Finance Minister Dr Qahtan al-Suyufi on the 1986 draft state general budget. Dr al-Suyufi said: The comprehensive study of all chapters of the budget and the participation of all parties concerned took place in accordance with the economic aspirations and the selection of the most feasible ways to bolster and develop production, achieve a tangible increase in local revenues, and enable Syria to continue development in the light of scheduled programs and objectives. Therefore, the 1986 budget is characterized by extreme accuracy because it fulfills both needs and aspirations and because it is derived from Syria's true capabilities.

In his statement, the finance minister added: The 1986 budget appropriations amounted to 43.841 billion Syrian pounds, of which 24.508 billion Syrian pounds has been distributed to current operations and 19.333 billion Syrian pounds to investment projects. The budget, whose basic aims are in full harmony with the financial and monetary policy, provides for achieving greater balance between local revenues, expenditure, and Gross National Product; increasing dependence on local resources;

achieving balance between financial and commodity inflow; checking inflation and employing the tools of financial and monetary policy to regulate economic developments; meeting the requirements of defense; giving great attention to agricultural projects and mining industries; completing the projects on which work has started for the sake of making them operational, particularly those projects which produce commodities; and allocating the necessary funds for education and health services as well as the funds needed to subsidize and fix the prices of basic commodities.

In the field of the revenues on which the general budget is based, the statement indicated the revenues resulting from current operations and those resulting from investment operations represented by the increasing surplus of the economic public sector which recorded significant development due to a number of basic factors. These are: increased benefit from the available production force, more feasible operation of the newly accomplished production projects, continuous reduction in production costs and squandering in the various areas of production, and an increase in the economic returns of the industrial and agricultural projects.

The finance minister's statement noted that current revenues increased by 14.4 percent in 1986 as compared to 1985 and that revenues from investment projects increased by 10.6 percent in 1985. In contrast, administrative expenditure recorded a significant reduction as a result of a series of measures to rationalize this type of expenditure. [passage omitted]

TISHRIN Cited on U.S. Spokesman's Lebanon Remarks

JN161047 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 16 Jul (SANA) — In a comment today, the newspaper *Tishrin* says: Because of the contradictory elements it contains, it is important and necessary to pause at U.S. State Department Spokesman Bernard Kalb's recent statement in which he said that the United States regrets the continuation of the cycle of violence in Lebanon stressing that the United States will continue to support Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and independence, and call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

The paper adds: the cycle of violence Kalb spoke about is the predominant characteristic of the Lebanese situation, particularly in southern Lebanon and is a result of Israel's hostile policy and the continued Israeli occupation of vast areas of Lebanese territories. The U.S. spokesman did not refer to this occupation either now nor has he in the past. In fact, the United States still refuses to denounce the repeated Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Moreover, the United States opposes any draft resolution at the UN Security Council to punish the aggressor.

The paper continues: The U.D. spokesman has declined to comment on the Israeli raids while at the same time he called for ending the cycle of attacks and counterattacks which is a clear indication of the fedayeen operations against the Israeli invaders. He forgot that these operations constitute a reply to the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory.

The paper says: The second point the U.S. spokesman touched on is the call by the U.S. for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Here we must point out that the U.S. Administration has used this expression more than once, particularly during the last month after the Syrian forces, with the help of the regular forces, succeeded in helping restore security and stability to west Beirut.

The paper adds: Here lies the biggest U.S. mistake because Syrian forces are present in Lebanon on a security mission in the interest of the Lebanese and at the request of the legitimate authority while the Israeli forces have come, through outright and flagrant aggression with the objective of imposing new facts in southern Lebanon, to undermine its sovereignty, security, and independence.

Concluding, *Tishrin* says: Regarding the security arrangements in southern Lebanon which the U.S. spokesman called for, they have become well known since the U.S.-sponsored negotiations which produced the 17 May agreement. Therefore, the U.S. stand toward Lebanon and the Arab-Israeli conflict is completely biased toward Israel and hostile to the Arabs. Thus, the United States is not a mediator, but a party to the conflict which seeks to escalate the situation rather than calm it down.

U.S., UK Rejection of Peace Initiatives Discussed

JN131105 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 13 Jul (SANA) — In a comment today, the newspaper *Tishrin* deals with the new Soviet initiative to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East in accordance with specific international principles, rules, and guarantees.

The newspaper says that the new Soviet proposal, which is welcomed and necessary due to the tense situation in the world, has been rejected by the United States under the pretext that the Soviet Union should resume relations with Tel Aviv if it wants to play a constructive role in the region. Britain also rejected it under the pretex that the time has not yet come to convene an international conference for Middle East peace in addition to Israel's rejection.

The newspaper explains that the new U.S. rejection of the Soviet proposal is in line with and complements its previous rejection of an international conference. This also confirms the falsehood of the U.S. claim that the Reagan administration is concerned about international peace and security. *Tishrin* adds that the United States rejected this initiative because it puts an end to its aggression and expansionist policy. As for Britain, it rejected the initiative because the time has not yet come and because it is the European parrot which reiterates everything its American master says.

Concluding, *Tishrin* says: The rejection of peace initiatives without studying them and without looking into their contents proves the rejection of peace and makes it impossible to look for peace in the Middle East through the efforts of a state that is based on aggression and expansion and of another which looks at the situation through one eye. The paper warns that the peace opportunities seem to be currently nonexistent and that the region is subject to escalation and tension. This situation requires a sincere international effort to put an end to the practices of those tampering with world peace and security.

USSR 'Willing To Initiate' Talks on Consular Level

TA170419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Soviet Union is willing to initiate talks with Israel on the consular level. This has been learned by our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. For the first time since diplomatic relations were severed following the 6-Day War, the Soviets are signaling that they are willing to negotiate with Israel on consular issues, and perhaps even to establish a consulate in Israel. Our correspondent says it is believed that Soviet agriculture has been severely damaged by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and is now extremely dependent on the U.S. economy. As a result, the Soviets now want to tighten their relations with Israel, thereby improving their standing in the United States.

Foreign Ministry Comments

TA170710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Officials in the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem say there are no signs that the Soviet Union is about to initiate talks with Israel on consular issues. This has been reported from the Foreign Ministry following a report by our political correspondent that the Soviets are signaling that they are willing to talk about such issues and perhaps even to establish a consulate in Israel.

Political Sources Comment

TA170524 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0510 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem propose that much caution be exercised regarding the report aired on the Voice of Israel this morning that the Soviet Union wants to resume relations with Israel on the consular level. The sources say such ideas appear every now and then but so far there has been no real progress in Israeli-Soviet relations. They added that Soviet officials occasionally come out with remarks on establishing closer relations, but so far none of this has been implemented. Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports that there are ongoing contacts on the diplomatic level between Israel and the Soviet Union. The sources also recall that about a year ago Poland undertook to establish a consular representation in Israel, but so far it has done nothing on this issue.

HADASH on Prospects

TA170741 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0728 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Sources in HADASH have confirmed to our correspondent that there is a chance of resuming consular relations between Israel and the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, these sources emphasized that the reference is not to diplomatic relations.

Our foreign affairs editor, Nitzan Horowitz, points out that the Soviet Union favors a resumption of diplomatic relations with Jerusalem only if the latter gives its agreement in principle to holding an international conference on peace in the Middle East with the participation of the Soviet Union and the PLO.

Knesset Member Me'ir Wilner of HADASH sent a cable to Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this morning, in which he claims that the reaction of official Israeli circles to the report about the resumption of relations with the Soviet Union was coupled with instigatory remarks against Moscow.

As we reported earlier, the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem this morning categorically denied reports that Soviet consular representatives are due to arrive in Israel.

Peres Message To Husayn: Resume Peace Contacts

TA160823 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by Roni Shaqed]

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Israel Thomas Pickering arrived in Amman yesterday in the framework of what was described as a "private holiday." It has been learned that he relayed a message from Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to King Husayn.

Peres' message to the Jordanian monarch focuses on the question of increasing Jordan's influence in the territories by channeling funds to accelerate economic development. At the same time, Israel wants to resume the contacts on opening peace negotiations between the two countries. Israeli officials believe that the time is now ripe for renewing these contacts, particularly in the wake of the expulsion of the Fatah headquarters from Jordan.

Fatah Calls For Armed Struggle Against Pro-Jordanians

TA161145 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by correspondent in the territories Uri Nir]

[Text] Leaflets calling for an armed struggle against pro-Jordanians have been distributed in several towns in the West Bank in the last 2 days by Fatah supporters in response to the recent measures taken by the Jordanian authorities against Fatah men in Amman. The leaflets are addressed to "members of the Palestinian people wherever they may be" and denounce the "abominable holy trinity of the enemies of our revolution embodied in U.S. imperialism, the Zionist entity, and Arab reactionism."

The leaflets go on to say that "the most outstanding manifestation of the old-new imperialist design for the region is the role played by Jordan, and particularly the meetings the Jordanian Government holds with its people in the occupied territories."

The leaflets denounce Jordan's attempts to gain supporters in the territories and tie the Jordanian initiative regarding the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in with the closure of the Fatah offices in Amman and the expulsion of Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] from Jordan. At the end of the leaflet, the inhabitants of the West Bank are called on to set up their struggle: "The lead of the bullets and the Molotov cocktails will always be the most categorical and effective way to eliminate lackeys and to get the rats and vampires back in to their caves." Signed: Fatah

It has been learned that several anti-Jordanian mass rallies are scheduled to be held in the West Bank in the next few days, along the same lines of the rallies held this week at the universities of Nabulus and Hebron and at the Al-Haqawati Theater in Jerusalem.

Pro-PLO Leaflets Distributed in Territories

TA170724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pro-PLO Leaflets denouncing Jordanian policy were distributed in the Janin refugee camp last night. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that similar leaflets aimed against Jordan and its supporters in the territories have been distributed in several places in the territories this week.

W. Bank Students Protest Closure of PLO Offices

TA161433 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Students from Bi'r Zayt University near Ramallah this morning set fire to a picture of King Husayn during a demonstration protesting the closure of Fatah offices in Jordan. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the security forces set up roadblocks at the entrances to the university and examined the identity cards of those who entered the campus. Army forces are still present in the area of the university in order to maintain order.

Palestinian Figures Criticize Al-Shawwar Remarks

TA171037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] A group of Palestinian organizations and leading figures from the Gaza Strip have issued a statement condemning remarks made by deposed Mayor Rashad al-Shawwa. Al-Shawwa, who is now in Amman for discussions with King Husayn, told Jordan Television that the future of the Palestinians lay in a confederation with Jordan, and that the Palestinians must accept UN Resolution 242.

PLO Transfer of Funds to West Bank Down

TA160856 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 4

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Text] In the year since May 1985 when the military government lifted all restrictions on the transfer of funds from Jordan into Israel by inhabitants of the territories, some $338.6 million and 30.6 million dinars were brought in across the Jordan River bridges.

A study conducted by the military government shows that in the first year, until May 1986, PLO bodies transferred only about one-third of the sum they used to transfer illegally to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in previous years. The sources pointed out that this stems from the fact that the oil-producing countries have cut back on their financial support to the PLO.

The restrictions on the transfer of funds which had been in effect until May 1985 stemmed from the fact that the Israeli authorities regarded development as a political tool to reduce hostile activities and to encourage favored elements.

Some $22.2 million and 4.2 million dinars were transferred across the Jordan River bridges in May 1986, a 100-percent increase over April 1986.

Knowledgeable sources pointed out that last year's experience shows that the new arrangement made a significant contribution to economic development in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and did not have a significantly adverse impact on security.

Molotov Cocktail Thrown Near Halhul; One Injured

TA162008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] This evening a Molotov cocktail was thrown near Halhul, at a No 60 bus going to Qiryat Arba'. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the Molotov cocktail did not explode, but a passenger was slightly injured by glass splinters in the eye and was treated on the spot.

Bomb Explodes in Beersheba; No Injuries

TA161647 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] This afternoon a homemade explosive device went off in Beersheba. No one was injured in the explosion. Our correspondent Mikha'el Miro reports that the explosion occurred at the corner of Qeren Qayemet and Sheloshet Bene 'En Harod Streets. Several dozen suspects have been detained.

Rabin Denies Grad Missiles Fired at North

TA160846 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Aryela Re'uveni]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In a meeting with journalists yesterday while paying a call on three injured IDF soldiers at the Rambam Hospital, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that reports that Grad missiles had been fired at the northern settlements 2 days ago were inaccurate, and pointed out that no missiles had landed on Israeli territory in the previous 24 hours. [passage omitted]

Chief of Staff Levi on Syrian Deployment in Beirut

TA161140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Alan Ben-'Ami at Ben-Gurion Airport — recorded]

[Excerpt] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Chief of Staff, do you think the recent spate of terrorist activity in Lebanon and Israeli counterstrikes point to an escalation of the situation?

[Levi] Not at all. I don't think that we have now any basic change in the situation and in the situation and in the policies. We always said that whenever we find the terrorists' targets that we militarily can attack, we will attack; and we know that the terrorists whenever they can they try to infiltrate or to fire at our targets or to put bombs.

[Ben-'Ami] How do you relate to the Syrian deployment in Beirut. Do you think it's likely to affect Israel's attitude toward attacking terrorists in the coastal region, the fact that there are Syrians in Beirut and south of Beirut along the coastal road?

[Levi] The Syrian deployment in Beirut has to do with the Syrian situation and their goal to control Lebanon. They decided to do it directly with military force and as far as I know they are deployed now in West Beirut, and as we have seen last week, whenever we find the terrorists' target that we can attack, we will attack it. I don't think their deployment will change the situation. [passage omitted]

Further Comments

TA161840 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Interview in Hebrew with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by unidentified correspondent — date and place not given; recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Is there any more information about our hostages who, according to information in our possession, are in Beirut?

[Levi] We have no significant information. We are collecting a great number of reports and I would not like to expand here on the directions indicated by those reports. Basically, the group holding them is apparently not very accessible. In fact, despite an appeal to the International Red Cross, we have not had any contact with it, either operational or through negotiations, regarding our two kidnapped soldiers.

[Correspondent] Chief of Staff, there have recently been terrorist actions and Air Force raids. Is this not, to a certain extent, putting us back in the situation that prevailed prior to the Peace for Galilee campaign?

[Levi] No. We are not going back to previous situations; but if the question is whether we will continue to fight the terrorists, we will continue; both by taking the initiative and through containment, as happened last week. Will terrorists try to attack us in one way or another? I believe they will. We have to continue with this war until the terrorists have no ability to attack us. That is the goal and we are constantly moving toward that goal. The comparison with past years has no significance. It seems to me that the entire scenario, the entire infrastructure, the entire process of getting organized are all completely different.

[Correspondent] Could the closure of their offices, the PLO offices in Jordan, and their gathering together in the Lebanese area not bring about an increase in their activity against Israel?

[Levi] Let us put it the other way round. They have tried before in Lebanon; they have also tried to enter before from Jordan and now they have less access from Jordan. That is the situation I see now. That does not mean that they are completely isolated; there are many ties with Jordan, there are certainly very many elements there that could try to attack against us, but I believe it will be less convenient for them than it was previously. They also tried to attack from Lebanon before. I believe that they will continue trying.

[Correspondent] What is your attitude toward the role being played by Syria in fanning the flames of this type of activity against Israel?

[Levi] Syria does not need my attitude. Syria is declaring, very clearly, that it supports anti-Israeli activity. It also intends to use military action against Israel, but it is not busy with this right now. As for other factors, I assume that it will use them as much as it can. That could be from all sorts of places. However, it will not be from the Golan Heights border, which could get the Syrian Army directly involved, until it decides it wants to be involved. For instance, Syria is currently wearing the guise of righteousness, when they even condemn attempts made abroad because they have understood that there is an international awakening against terrorism and Syria does not want to find itself a target of international action against it.

[Correspondent] Chief of Staff, to conclude: During your visit to the United States, did you feel any change in attitude or approach toward Israel?

[Levi] Certainly not. I think the attitude and approach were as could have been expected and, to a certain extent, even more than was expected; very practical, very friendly, both in terms of personal relations and in terms of the various issues that were raised, and my feeling was that I was constantly among friends and very much of what I hear here was what I received, in fact, in media briefs that came from Israel, not from pressure in the United States.

General on Use of Cluster Shells in Security Strip

TA161851 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The chief officer of the Artillery Corps, Brigadier General 'Oded Tira', has said the IDF only intervenes with artillery firing in the security strip when our forces have to be rescued or an enemy jeopardizing our forces or the northern border has to be attacked. In a conversation with our military correspondent

Shmu'el Tal, Brig Gen Tira' said the fact that the terrorists know that their retreat could be blocked with artillery fire forces them to act hastily and, accordingly, their firing at northern Israel is not precise. He also said the cluster shells are a more efficient weapon than normal shells, and they justify their high price.

Israel To State Objection to Bush Syrian Visit
TA161148 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has instructed Israel's Ambassador in Washington Me'ir Rosenne to make it clear to the U.S. State Department that the remarks made by Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, to Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy do not reflect the government's position.

It has been learned that the Israeli Embassy in Washington yesterday reported to Jerusalem that in the meeting he had held with Murphy and other State Department officials, Tamir had said in reply to questions by the Americans that Israel had no objection to Vice President George Bush combining his visit to Israel with a visit to Syria.

Fears have been voiced in Jerusalem that Bush's aides may rely on Tamir's remarks to recommend to the U.S. vice president that he depart for Syria at the end of his visit in Israel.

Senior political sources in Jerusalem firmly object to including visits to Arab countries in Bush's trip because they believe this will detract from the uniqueness of the visit as a manifestation of U.S. friendship toward Israel, particularly in view of the affairs which have recently haunted bilateral relations.

It seems that Shamir will complain to the prime minister about Tamir's behavior.

Cooperation Promised to U.S. If Subpoenas Rescinded
TA160909 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 1

["Exclusive" report from the United States by Amir Oren]

[Text] Washington — Israel informed the United States this week that members of the Defense Ministry delegation in New York will agree to cooperate in the clarification of the cluster bomb affair only after the subpoenas summoning them to testify before juries in Iowa and Pennsylvania which are drawing up the charge sheets have been rescinded.

After an internal check convinced the Defense Ministry that its own delegation and that of the military industry in New York had not conducted themselves improperly in this affair, Israel is not prepared to set the precedent of having its employees subpoenaed despite the fact that they enjoy immunity by virtue of their diplomatic status or the work they perform. The U.S. Administration will issue its reaction following consultations with the participation of State Department, Justice Department, and Customs Service officials.

High Court Decision on Shin Bet Not for Publication
TA161134 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1122 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The High Court of Justice a short time ago reached a decision regarding the petition of Shin Bet official Rafi Malka against the prime minister and the Shin Bet director, but the High Court has forbidden publication of its decision. This brings to an end the High Court's treatment of this petition. Our correspondent Alon Ben-David reported from the court.

Jerusalem Insists Egypt Appoint Ambassador
TA171002 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0920 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Israel is insisting that Egypt appoint an ambassador to Israel, but it will not intervene in the question of who will receive this post. This was reported from the Foreign Ministry this noon following reports of the intention to give Muhammad Basyuni the personal rank of ambassador. Israel does not think that this will suffice, but rather wants a functioning ambassador in Tel Aviv, and as far as it is concerned this could be Muhammad Basyuni or another person who would be sent from Egypt. These remarks were made to our correspondent Moshe Hakohen in reaction to reports that a new attache has been appointed to the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv in preparation for the advancement of Basyuni to the personal rank of ambassador.

Turkey To Upgrade Diplomatic Representation
TA160851 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 11

[Report by David Golan]

[Excerpts] The level of the Turkish diplomatic representative in Israel which had been lowered to the rank of second secretary in the wake of the Lebanon war will once again be raised to the rank of minister plenipotentiary. The Turkish minister of state [not further identified] made this promise to a delegation of the American Jewish Congress that visited Turkey. [passage omitted]

Because there are very few Americans of Turkish origin but many of Greek descent, Turkey asked the members of the delegation to bring its case to the attention of Americans and emphasize its importance to the United States and the West. In exchange, the Turks promised to improve Turkish-Israeli relations. [passage omitted]

Filipinos Meets Shamir, Ask Agricultural Help
TA170629 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 17 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by the diplomatic correspondent]

[Text] The post-Marcos era in Israeli-Philippines relations was inaugurated yesterday with the Aquino regime's request for Israeli help to modernize the Philippines economy.

Luis Villafuerte, head of the visiting Filipino government delegation, asked Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for help in the fields of irrigation, solar energy and agriculture. Apart from requests for technical assistance, the visiting Filipinos asked for Israeli assistance in opening up foreign markets to Filipino produce. As the Manila government minister in charge of the reorganization of government ministries, Villafuerte, must make the structural changes in government needed to change from the semi-dictatorial Marcos regime to the fully-democratic Aquino administration. Villafuerte, who is also governor of Kamarwini-Sur Province, arrived with Corazon Aquino's brother, who is a businessman and a senior government official.

Yesterday's meeting between Shamir and the Filipino officials was attended by Israeli business tycoon Saul Eisenberg, who has extensive business interests in the Philipines.

Shamir told the Filipinos that Israel was in no position to offer major economic aid but would certainly provide technical assistance. He proposed "trilateral cooperation" on various economic projects, involving the two countries and the U.S., which presumably would be asked to supply the funds.

Shamir complained about the Philippines' pro-Arab voting record during the later Marcos years and expressed the hope that, under the new administration, Manila would move to a pro-Israeli position in its UN voting.

Calculations Show Lavi 'Most Expensive' Jet

TA161142 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 16 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by military correspondent Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Calculations made by the defense establishment on the basis of current data give rise to fears that the overall price of each Lavi fighter (including each plane's share in the total cost of development, manufacture, and building of infrastructure) might amount to $70 million. These calculations were made on the basis of the overall cost of the Lavi project until the year 2004 divided by the number of aircraft to be manufactured until then.

If these forecasts come true and its cost is really that high, the Lavi would be one of the most expensive jet fighters of its kind.

Updated data on the Lavi project submitted to the defense minister 2 weeks ago shows that the first operational Lavi squadron will be completed by 1994.

Additional Funding Sought

TA170627 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Avi Temkin and Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpt] The Defence Ministry is seeking additional funding worth some $50 million for the Lavi fighter plane and other defence-related projects, despite the Treasury's attempt to cut $300m. from the budget, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

Government sources said yesterday that the Defence Ministry had hinted in talks with the Treasury that the needed sums would be compensation for the reduced purchasing power of the dollars it received for the Lavi and other projects being developed at the Military Industries. Israel this year received $300m. from the U.S. in financing for domestic spending on military-related industrial projects. Most of these sums, after being converted into shekels, were spent on the Lavi.

The Defence Ministry claims that the purchasing power of those dollars has dropped, since the rate of exchange of the shekel against the dollar has been frozen for one year while domestic prices have gone up in that period by some 25 per cent.

A Treasury spokesman refused to comment on the issue, because no formal request for additional funds had yet reached the Finance Ministry. Nevertheless, government sources indicated that the Treasury had rejected even the informal approach made by the Defence Ministry. [passage omitted]

Test of Baraq-1 Missile Ends Successfully

TA161016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A test of an antimissile missile manufactured by Rafael Armament Development Authority and Israel Aircraft Industries has ended successfully. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that in the test the missle hit another missile launched in its direction, destroying it. The new missile is called "Baraq-1" and is disigned to make a vertical take-off from Israeli Navy vessels and eliminate any threat to the vessels within an angle of 360 degrees, including naval missiles, helicopters, and low-flying aircraft. It uses a sophisticated radar system and its range of operation is 10 km.

Artillery Corps Introduces New Fire Command System

TA170837 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by 'Immanu'el Rosen]

[Excerpt] The Artillery Corps has introduced a new computerized firing command and control system. The system, manufactured by "Elbit," is called "Combat," and will supplement the old "David" system.

The "Combat" does all the calculations of the firing data and other reports for the battery cannons in a simpler and more accurate way than the "David," and transfers the data from the battery command directly to the cannons by means of digital computer data. In the old system the data were conveyed to the crews by telephone and this led to errors and misunderstandings. The new system improves firing accuracy and shortens the time between the issuing of the order and its implementation by 60 percent. It frees the crew of complicated calculations, enabling it to dedicate its attention to firing. The new system also helps the battery commander to follow the performance, fitness, and ammunition reserve of the cannons. The "Combat" was unveiled yesterday on the occasion of Artillery Corps Day. [passage omitted]

June Index Up by 1.6 Percent; Nisim, Qeysar Comment

TA151545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The consumer price index increased by 1.6 percent in June, exactly the same rate as in May, and is the lowest registered in the last 10 years. Our economic affairs correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that price hikes were recorded in all consumer goods, except for vegetables and fruit. Foodstuffs went up by some 4 percent; health care by slightly over 2 percent; education, culture, and entertainment by some 2 percent; and housing costs went up by 1.8 percent. The price of vegetables and fruit dropped by a little over 2 percent. Tax brackets will be adjusted by 5 percent in next month's paychecks, adding 1 to 1.8 percent to wages.

The finance minister has warned against a threat to general economic stability and believes we should not be overjoyed with the index data for June and the previous months. Addressing the Economic Club in Jerusalem, Minister Moshe Nisim said that consumption had increased significantly and labor relations had deteriorated in the last few weeks. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that Minister Nisim believes economic deliberations should be conducted in a calm manner and that is why the public climate and expectations should be changed.

The Histadrut secretary general believes that the index shows that the government's statements about lifting price controlsover most commodities were highly exaggerated. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum notes that Mr Qeysar nevertheless pointed out that the decision made by the government last night to compensate employers should be welcomed because it will compel manufacturers and employers to maintain price stability.

Liberal Center Chooses Leadership

TA162020 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Liberal Center leadership chose Shlomo Lahat this evening as chairman of the party executive. He will also be put in the first place on the Liberal Center's Knesset list. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that six new members were incorporated into the leadership as a result of an agreement with the Berman-Yitzhaqi group.

ALGERIA

Bendjedid Receives Arab Doyen Envoy in Brussels

LD160949 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN, continues to be active at his residence in Brussels where he is spending a convalescence period at Erasmus Hospital, since his health has improved. Yesterday he received Mr Hasan Abu Ni'mah, the ambassador of Jordan and doyen of the Arab diplomatic corps accredited to Belgium who, on behalf of the Arab ambassadors, expressed to the president of the Republic their wishes to him for a swift recovery and lasting good health.

Returns Home; 'Near Recovery'

LD161314 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN, returned to the homeland this morning accompanied by his wife, coming from Brussels where he underwent an operation [words indistinct] to continue a period of convalescence in Algeria. [passage omitted]

The medical team supervising the treatment of the president of the Republic announced in its medical report No 5, that President Chadli Bendjedid was able to leave Erasmus Hospital of the Belgian Free University because he is near recovery.

The convalescence, which started several days ago under very good conditions, is continuing. President Chadli Bendjedid had left Brussels this morning for the homeland. He was seen off at the airport by His Majesty King Baudouin, the Belgian sovereign, Her Majesty Queen Fabiola, the ambassador of Algeria in Belgium, and Prof Jacques Brotchi, who conducted the operation on the president of the republic. [passage omitted]

Burkinabe Minister Arrives With Sankara Message

LD160937 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, yesterday received Basile Guissou, the minister of external relations and cooperation of the state of Burkina Faso, who carried a message from President Thomas Sankara to President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN.

On this occasion Guissou conveyed the wishes of President Sankara to President Bendjedid for a swift recovery. During the meeting, the two ministers exchanged views on bilateral relations as well as on international issues of mutual interest before the coming summits of the PAU and the Nonaligned Movement.

The Burkinabe minister of external relations and cooperation arrived in Algiers the same day [15 July].

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives King Fahd's Personal Envoy

LD162238 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday the brother leader of the revolution received Shaykh 'Ali Msallam, envoy of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. The brother leader conveyed to him a proposal for the oil producing countries to stop pumping oil until next winter, because this would be better than selling oil at the current cheap price which has no economic benefit for the oil exporting countries.

The brother leader also expressed to the Saudi envoy his fear of an extension of the Gulf war.

King Fahd's envoy also visited the brother leader's house, where he saw the traces of the Atlanticist barbaric U.S. aggression. Shaykh 'Ali Msallam expressed regret at this imperialist aggression aimed at the person of the brother leader of the revolution, and which led to the killing of innocent and unarmed old men, women, and children. King Fahd's envoy denounced the failed American Atlanticist barbaric aggression against the Libyan Arab people which is striving with all its might for a just peace and the achievement of the happiness of man throughout the world.

Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives in Tripoli

LD160836 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Jul (JANA) — Giraldo Mazola Collazo, the deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Tripoli yesterday evening.

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD170140 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution yesterday received Giraldo Mazola, Cuban vice minister of foreign relations, who handed the leader a written message from Cuban President Fidel Castro. The Cuban official paid a visit to the house of the brother leader of the revolution where he saw the effects of the fascist barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression.

The Cuban vice minister of foreign relations renewed the solidarity of the Cuban people and government with the Libyan Arab people in their firm and brave confrontation with imperialist aggressions and conspiracies that are aimed at violating the freedom and great achievements of the Libyan people — achievements in all fields of life gained through the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

The Cuban official expressed his deep regrets and sorrow over the effects of the barbarous aggression against the house of the brother leader of the revolution. He also stressed that this aggression exposed the barbaric character of U.S. imperialism and its lackeys.

Mubarak's European 'Begging' Tour Noted
LD170842 Tripoli JANA in English 0800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Egyptian capital, Dulqidda 11, Shahr Nasser 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The head of Egypt's regime left his oppressed capital yesterday on a new tour of begging to inject his crumbling regime with means of continuation.

Political observers said the shortness of his 3-day tour of France, U.S. aircraft carrier — Britain, West Germany and Italy, confirms that the Egyptian president intends to only put to them the extent of the predicament his whole regime is in as a result of successive crises and the failure of all attempts to ease their intensity.

Observers indicated that Husni will convey to the officials he is to meet, businessmen, bankers and European financial institutions the seriousness of Egypt's suffering, the difficulties it faces and the threat of his regime's crumbling which will be an omen of the inevitability of the failure of the whole schemes of the West in the Arab region.

The observers noted that the composition of the entourage of the head of Egypt's regime reveals clearly that the regime now more than ever before is ready to fully put Egypt at ransom to the West in a way that resembles the step Khediue Tawfik took back in the 19th century and endorsed by the deceased Sadat as a policy to tackle Egypt's economic ills.

The information minister of the regime admitted that the head of the regime's tour comes as an attempt to rectify the economic course and as a result of the linking of the 4 states with Egypt.

Economic observers assert that Egypt — which is considered among the very few states that always fulfills the conditions the International Monetary Fund imposes — will this time suffer a big campaign of blackmail aimed in its core at its political decision in return of some fistful of grain which will inevitably be lost in its bottomless trunk.

Bush's Upcoming Visit to 'Oppressed' Egypt Noted
LD170844 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Washington, Dulqidda 11, Shahr Nasser 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — George Bush, the deputy of mad dog and Mosad agent Reagan is to visit the oppressed capital on the 2nd of the coming Hannibal month on a 3-day visit to the Egyptian regime.

Bush's visit to the Egyptian capital comes at the last leg of the tour he is making to occupied Palestine and Jordan's regime.

JANA Editor on PRAVDA Denouncing U.S. 'Provocation'
LD170851 Tripoli JANA in English 0806 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, Dulqidda 11, Shahr Nasser 17, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* renewed its denounciation of the policy of muscle flexing and provocation pursued by the administration of mad dog — Mosad agent Reagan in the Mediterranean Sea.

The paper's commentator Yuriy Vladimirov said that America raises tension in the Mediterranean Sea with its provocative military tendency to spread its domination over the region. [passage omitted]

JANA's political editor commented on that *Pravda* article mentioned by saying:

"We praise the Soviet Union's serious attitude towards the matter of security and peace in the Mediterranean region and confirm our solidarity with its initiative aimed at the withdrawal of both Soviet and U.S. fleets in this sensitive region of the world".

The editor reviewed the Soviet Union's stances towards the issues of freedom in the world and its standing by the side of nations that struggle to rid themselves from the domination of U.S. imperialism, Zionism and its racist accomplice.

The editor also greeted the socialist system's states led by the friendly Soviet Union which stand with the Third World's states which work towards liberation and independence from colonialism and tyranny in all its political and economic forms.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives UN Secretary General
LD161312 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this morning at the Royal Court in Rabat received the UN secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar. The meeting was attended by Abdellatif Filali, the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Driss Basri, the interior and information minister. It was also attended by his majesty's adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira and close aides of the UN secretary general.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi, Others Meet With 'Arafat, Khalil al-Wazir
JN151841 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1720 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The PLO and Sudan have agreed to establish a university in Khartoum under the name Jerusalem Technological University. This was announced at the end of talks between a Palestinian delegation led by brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] accompanied by brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and the Sudanese Government led by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. The talks centered on the most prominent Palestinian and Arab issues. During the talks, the two sides had identical views on many current issues. They also agreed on the need to convene an Arab summit to overcome the deteriorating situation in the Arab nation.

In another development, Abu 'Ammar, flanked by Abu Jihad, received representatives of Sudanese nationalist parties and organizations as well as Sudanese writers and journalists. The reception ceremonies took place amid warm Sudanese celebrations. During the reception Abu 'Ammar delivered a brief speech in which he explained the latest developments in the Palestinian arena as well as the Palestinian national struggle in the coming stage. In a similar speech Abu Jihad explained the condition of our Palestinian people inside the occupied homeland and reviewed the Zionist occupiers' repressive measures and practices against our Palestinian people in an attempt to oppress the spirit of struggle and prevent their support for the PLO. He stressed that our people's support for the PLO will continue forever and that no enemy measures or plots by any side will affect our people, adding that the revolution is in the hearts of the Palestinian people, who believe that revolution is their way to the Palestine of liberation and the future.

The Sudanese nationalist parties, figures writers, and journalists expressed their absolute support for the PLO's positions and for our people's just struggle to regain their full legitimate rights, foremost of which are their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state.

Anya Nya II Reports 'Serious Split' in SPLM

JN161100 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 6 (SUNA) — The Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) of John Garang is facing a serious split within its ranks, said a communique issued by the SPLM rival the Anya Nya II. The communique made public today said the friction occurred when a number of officers refused to take part in military operations preferring the negotiated settlement for the issue. It went on to assert that SPLA number one, John Garang, has been out under a tight security by the Ethiopian authorities.

No independent source has, however, confirmed the news. And the SPLM reaction to the communique is not yet available.

The communique affirmed that the body guard of President Mengistu Haile-Mariam of Ethiopia is taking charge of Garang's security and that Garang is being placed in a house named (Hoston house) near the Sudanese Embassy in Addis Ababa. The Anya Nya II communique said the Ethiopian Government has prohibited any contact or visit between the SPLA figures and John Garang.

The communique availed by the daily *Al-Sahafah* today, cited the names of two SPLA officers (Kiriboto Kwang) and (William Noon) as defectors from the SPLM ranks.

It further revealed information that the Ethiopian Government has arrested two SPLA officers, namely (Alling John Tong) and (Jock Mut), on charges whose penalty is the death sentence. The communique did not specify the charges.

On the other hand the Anya Nya II firmely asserts that the Ethiopian authorities are still training SPLA elements in the camps of Kurmuk, Bonga, Bimto and Sadit, the western borders of Ethiopia.

17 Government Soldiers Killed in Eastern Sudan

EA161546 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpt] SPLA units of Eagle Battalion launched an attack on enemy positions at (Hatiagi) in the district of Resayris in Blue Nile [eastern Sudan] on 8 July 1986. The ensuing battle, which lasted for 4 hours, resulted in the killing of 17 enemy soldiers and the injury of 28 others. A Magirus truck and an ammunition dump were also completely destroyed. [passage omitted]

Correction to Premier's Address to Assembly

The following corrections pertain to the item headlined "Omdurman Radio Reports Premier's Address to Assembly," published in the 10 July Middle East & Africa *Daily Report*, pages Q 1-8:

page Q 2, right column, penultimate paragraph:

...of Human Resources:
To identify the qualifications required in the future to guide higher education; [word indistinct] the current training centers and to establish new ones.
The Expatriates:
This is an...(supplying omitted paragraph and subhead)

page Q 3, right column, paragraph five:

...occurred in 1967, and they have had nothing since.
4. The basic transport...(supplying omitted passage)

page Q 7, right column, paragraph thirteen, line two:

...of Saudi Arabia.
C) The relations between our country and Libya have developed and we agree in principle [wa nahnu mabdaiyyan nuwafiq] to develop them in the direction of general Arab unity.
D) Our relations with Ethiopia...(supplying new paragraph, amending paragraph identification)

ETHIOPIA

BBC: Justice Minister Discusses Draft Constitution

MB111918 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 11 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A group of senior Ethiopian officials are in London at the moment. Their mission is to explain Ethiopia's new draft constitution published a couple of weeks ago. It is based on socialist, Marxist-Leninist 1-party state principles. The parliament will be called the National (Shengo) and there will be regional and local (shengos). The constitution enshrines guarantees of freedom of speech and worship, but its critics complain that it stops short of granting autonomy demanded by groups such as the Eritreans and Tigreans. They also claim that it is a blueprint for a Soviet-style state. Well, heading the delegation is Ethiopia's justice minister, Amanuel Amde Michael, who was on the drafting committee. Julian Marshall asked him on what model the constitution was in fact based.

[Begin recording] [Michael] The model really is the present and the future development of the 1974 popular revolution of Ethiopia which has been [word indistinct]. To answer your question quickly, one would say that it is based on, it is inspired by the (?thoughts) and provisions of many socialist countries including the Soviet Union, but there are basic differences. For example, they have a federal system; there is no such thing in the draft we have here.

[Marshall] Why have you rejected the federal system because many people must have seen [word indistinct] that it might be an ideal way to solve what many people see as being the regional problems of Ethiopia.
[Michael] The question of the federation, we think, it is not something that would help us in developing our country and bringing about the unity of the people, which the people appreciate now, and the system of Ethiopia is better, for [words indistinct] for the interest of the people under a unitary form of government as laid down in the draft.

[Marshall] Now, the draft stipulates that the National (Shengo) will be the central ruling body, but there will also be regional (shengos). How much power would they have, these autonomous (shengos)?
[Michael] The autonomous (shengos) will have enough power to exercise as determined by the [word indistinct] by the National (Shengo). This is envisaged in the draft. The details of these powers, functions, and duties will, of course, be spelled out in that way eventually.

[Marshall] But the constitution does contain a number of basic human freedoms such as speech, worship. This will sound very high-sounding in any constitution. What kind of constraints will exist within Ethiopia on these basic freedoms?
[Michael] As it is stipulated in Article (?9) of the draft, unless the exercise of these rights [word indistinct] go against society, against the rights of other individuals, against the state and [words indistinct] then, there will be no restriction.

[Marshall] And what will be the overriding principle? Will it be that if worship, for instance, contradicts Marxist-Leninist principles, if what people say or do contradicts Marxist-Leninist principles, what will be the overriding principle?
[Michael] The belief of people in any religion, in the religion tthat they believe in, it is not to be restricted unless with the excuse of exercising a religion, they try do disrupt the society.

[Marshall] Your are very insistent that this is simply a draft constitution. You personally are engaged in a consultative process, consulting Ethiopians around Europe. There may be those who simply say you are engaged in a window dressing exercise. I mean, how likely is it that changes will be made if, for instance, people are overwhelmingly against a particular article or would like to see something else included?
[Michael] That will be reflected in the final text of the draft. If people believe that this draft or resolutions of this draft are not the way they are, then, they will have to be adjusted for which all the people are being consulted, because if this was not the purpose, one would not have gone to all these detailed and programmed processes. [end recording]

KENYA

Text of EAC Mediation Joint Communique Published

EA152047 Nairobi KNA in English
1353 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Full text of the 'E.A.C. Mediation Joint Communique' issued by the three heads of state at a meeting held in Nairobi today, 15th July 1986" — KNA headline]

[Text] Nairobi, 15th July — (1) The president of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Ali Hassan Mwinyi: The president of the Republic of Uganda, H.E. Yoweri Museveni: and the president of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. Daniel arap Moi: held a meeting in Nairobi on Tuesday, 15th July 1986 in the context of the East African Mediation exercise. Also present were the vice-president of the Republic of Kenya, Hon Mwai Kibaki, and the ministerial mediation delegations from the three countries. The mediator, Dr Victor Umbricht, also participated.

(2) Two sets of issues were before the heads of state for information and for policy guidance, namely:

— Progress in the implementation of the East African mediation agreement 1984 and
— Future regional cooperation.

The mediator, Dr V. Umbricht, presented a comprehensive report on both aspects which had been discussed in several ministerial meetings.

(3) The heads of state noted with satisfaction that all matters remaining from the mediation agreement have been settled and that the implementation is proceeding according to the established time plan. One of the main pending issues concerned the division of the accumulated pension funds invested locally and abroad. The heads of state took note of the actuarial findings and directed that the division of funds be carried out in the near

future among the three states in proportion to each states pension liabilities resulting from the EAC [East African Community] period.

They also were gratified that, by now, those debt apportionment agreements with foreign governments which still required final reconciliation of figures have either been signed or are ready for signing.

(4) As regards future regional co-operation, the three heads of state expressed their strong encouragement for new and lasting forms of East African co-operation and beyond. In this respect, they approved the ministerial recommendations that the Soroti Flying School should remain the property of Uganda and be continued as a common service. The Inter-University Council shall also continue as a common service. The East african Development Bank which has continued to operate since the break-up of the EAC is expected to play an active role in promoting regional projects, based on a strengthening of its financial structure. The East African Management Institute in Arusha has been turned into an Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute and has thus already assumed a wider regional function.

(5) The heads of state also endorsed specific areas of co-operation which have already been broadly identified by their respective ministerial delegations. These areas cover research in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, marine pollution, wildlife, public health, environment, pesticides, industries and natural hazards.

(6) The heads of state noted with satisfaction other areas of co-operation for which formal agreements have already been signed. These areas comprise important economic sectors in the region, such as trade, air traffic, railways and marine services across borders, maritime services, shipping services in Lake Victoria, meteorological services, tourism and wildlife, energy and transport.

(7) The heads of state agreed in principle that there should be a follow-up mechanism for future East African co-operation and directed their respective ministers to work out details of such a mechanism.

(8) In their statements, the heads of state paid tribute to the mediator, Dr Victor Umbricht, whose mandate will come to an end in the near future. They thanked him for his exemplary commitment and rare devotion which he has shown for nearly nine years to the cause of East Africa and which has created true bonds of friendship between him and the three states.

(9) The president of Tanzania and Uganda thanked their host, the president of Kenya, H.E. Daniel arap Moi, for the hospitality accorded to their delegations and for the initiatives he took to organise this summit meeting.

(10) The summit meeting was held in the traditional friendly atmosphere which characterises the brotherly relations among the people of East Africa.

SOMALIA

BBC Queries Opposition Leader on Movement's Status

MB151653 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 15 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A year ago, the Somali National Movement, SNM, that opposes the regime of President Siad Barre, launched a campaign in the United States to try and reduce America's support for the Somali Government. The Americans moved in when Somalia kicked out the Russians in 1977, and the motive for continuing American support for Somalia is perhaps distaste for Ethiopia's radical Marxist-orientated regime. Well, the man spearheading the SNM's campaign in America is Ibrahim (Meghag) Samantar, a former Somali finance minister. Robin White asked him if any progress had been made:

[Begin recording] [Samantar] I do say, even though with the conditions pertaining now in Somalia, in the Horn, and the complexity of the American Government, we may say that we have not succeeded the stage we wanted to reach. However, we did receive a hearing. We do have contacts and we continue our main task of explaining what our movement is about, the programs, the future, the kind of future government we want to establish, and what our future relations could be.

[White] Isn't it basically going to be an uphill struggle, because, after all, the American Government is well known to be anti-Ethiopia, and you have associations with Ethiopia and, therefore, they are very unlikely to give you any support?
[Samantar] Not necessarily. The American Government, they are having misgivings about backing the wrong horse, backing a dictatorhsip that is collapsing, and they must think twice about what the consequences of that backing would be, and in fact, we are making some headway in that respect.

[White] Are there any real concerete signs that they do think they are backing the wrong horse?
[Samantar] Oh indeed, because the level of their military aid is not as it was supposed to be. The level of their economic aid is not either. So, all these signs do show that the dictatorship of Siad Barre does not receive the kind of response it wished when it allowed the use of Berbera as an American base.

[White] Recently, President Siad Barre had a serious motor accident and there is some speculation that he is not really in the saddle any more, he is not really running the show. Does this make any difference to you, your struggle?
[Samantar] Yes and no. It does not make much difference as such because we are not concerned with personalities. We are concerned with issues and the main issue facing us is to struggle against this horrible military regime, and whether the head is Siad Barre or some other personality, it is of no concern to us. However, if his debilitation or death accelerates the process of change in Somalia, that is indeed a concern to us.

[White] Would you be able to get on any better with the vice president, General Samantar?

[Samantar] We are not concerned with personalities, as I said before. We are concerned with issues. If Gen Samantar wishes to pursue the same disastrous policy of Siad, then certainly what he will face from us is the same struggle, we will deal him the same blows. If he changes the policy, we will watch what he comes up with and the only kind of change that will be acceptable to us from his side is the withdrawal of the military regime from power, and the starting of the process of democratic change in the country, and that, indeed, would mean allowing the liberation movements to work freely in the country. [end recording]

Radio Halgan Reports Arrests in Hargeysa

EA162001 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Excerpts] More than 17 people were arrested in Hargeysa, Somalia, recently after allegedly being accused of opposing the policies of the so-called government. [passage omitted] It is known that there are more people under arrest in Hargeysa. Among the latest arrests are students [words indistinct] eight women. Since April this year, the despotic regime in that country has embarked on mass arrests of religious leaders and other people.

UGANDA

Museveni Holds Airport Press Conference

EA151412 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1830 14 Jul 86

[Press Conference by President Yoweri Kabuta Museveni on 12 July at Entebbe on return from Tanzania — recorded from the "Current Affairs" program]

[Excerpts][Museveni] Me, I had gone to Tanzania. I was invited by my friends in Tanzania to go there for a visit, mainly to talk to some of my friends there. [passage omitted]

At the same time, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and myself received the report of Permanent Commission of Cooperation, because they had been working since we set them up some weeks ago, they have been working and they have now identified areas of cooperation. These are, so far they have dealt with three main areas: Trade, industry and finance. Now as far as trade is concerned they agree to trade between our two countries. For instance, a list of items that can be procured from Tanzania by us was drawn up. Similarly a list of items in Uganda that could be procured by Tanzania, bought from us by Tanzania, was also drawn up. The pruducts which are available in Tanzania for export to Uganda are the following:

Cigarettes, (?parts) of cars or vehicles and tubes, sisal products, paper and paper products, Konyagi and Dodoma wind, aluminium-ware through sufurias [cooking pans] and so on, thermos flasks, melamine-ware, these are some sort of cups and plates which are half-way between plastic and, they are something like plastic but not exactly like plastic, detergents, cement, transformers and switch gears for electricity, maize meal and [word indistinct], some maize meals for making [word indistinct] with milk, blended (?steel), sheet glass and ceramics (?canvas) and canvas products. these are the products which we may import from Tanzania.

On our side, Tanzania will import from us the following: maize, including maize flour, sugar [word indistinct] and spare parts for sugar (?mills), electric cables, beans, textiles, oil seeds, paper products, pencils, hydro-electric power, electricity and Uganda waragi [liquor]

So in this way we can, the most important thing is, the most interesting thing about this trade is that we do not have to always use the dollars. We can use the PTA arrangements, the arrangements of the Preferential Trade Area where there is a clearing house when the clearing house just records that Uganda has bought from Tanzania commodities to the tune of $1 million. Then we have got Tanzania's debts.

But to pay them, we should export items which they also need and which we have maybe to the tune of $1 million or more, If we export more, then they have (?to make) the balance up to 1 million and then if there is an extra half a million for instance, that is a debt which they owe us and then they can think of something they can sell us which we also need so that we do not have to give money we just cancel out in the books without have to have the money physically. For instance if we need, I can give an example, we need transformers for our electricity here, as you know his has been quite a problem. [passage omitted]

There are very many things we have discussed. Transport, a ship is going to start operating along Lake Victoria from Tanzania and we have also some ships which were no longer in use, but we are going to revive them and we can take (?advantage of those) operating in the lake. So there are many things we have discussed.

I will try other issues concerned we have agreed with the Tanzanians. Supply Bukoba town, the one which is in north western Tanzania, with electricity. Electricity is an export also. we will export it, they will pay us either in cash or in whatever they have. We are also going to link Masaka with Bukoba by microwave telephone system. and (?so many other things).

Cooperation in airline operations, Soroti Flying School (?and routes) for communication, control of certain deseases like plague, yellow fever, typhoid, relapsing fever, animal diseases like anthrax, rinderpest, so many things I cannot finish with it. I just talked about the ones which are immediate and we also agreed to encourage the use of Swahili as a language of communication and certainly some of the books which we have [sentence as heard]. So that was the other part of my visit to hear this report. Any other questions? Yes.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President sir, I understand that General Okello, the former head of state of this country, is in Tanzania and sometimes we heard reports that he is waiting you (?assurance) to allow him to come into the country, did you discuss anything concerning him?

[Museveni] Well, I met Okello. I invited him and he came and saw me, and I told him that he was welcome to come back and he said he was (?weak) and he wanted to have some treatment first, so I said okay, when you are ready, you come. And he also agreed to come.

[Reporter] How soon is this treatment to begin
[Museveni] Immediately. [Words indistinct] quite soon. This is immediate, when (?I say it) can be done immediately, it will be done, immediately.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Mr President. Since the break-up of the East African Community, we've had to need the passports for Wananchi to travel between countries. Would this improvement in trade also help to bring an improvement in the travel between the neighboring countries, so that, I mean, neighbors do not need passports to go to each other's country?
[Museveni] I don't know whether the ministers discussed that. I didn't - I don't think that one was discussed. But it can be discussed. It can be discussed. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] I have question to ask, but, Mr President, have you been informed of any kind of British Government reaction to Uganda's boycott of the Commonwealth Games?
[Museveni] I don't, I've not heard anything [words indistinct] about what the British think?

[Reporter] Their reaction or something like that?
[Museveni] Reaction like what? They can't beat us. [laughter] What reaction? What reaction? I do not know what they think. I have no idea. The only thing about the withdrawal, we don't want to give comfort to people who do not give comfort to our people. That's all. Because our people in South Africa are being massacred every day. You hear it in the news. Today 10 people, tomorrow 20 have been killed. Killed. Here in Uganda they have been killed [words indistinct].

If you are killing people daily, and then we go for sports, to — as if we are happy, as if there is no problem. Because sports means you are happy, all of you. Thats when you go for sports. Sports is furaha [Swahili for joy] when you are happy. [passage omitted]

Our people are suffering in South Africa. This Britain — which (?is unwilling) to do something about it. South Africa is very vulnerable. If we say no trade, or air services. In this case if planes are going to fly to South Africa, and we don't like — we don't allow South African planes to fly over our territories; it makes their life very difficult. Then they would have to suffer. The costsof running their racist system would go up. For instance, even now they are suffering somehow, because their South African airways cannot land anywhere it (?hopes to). [passage omitted] So, really we could win if the world wanted. If [words indistinct] wanted, we could make life very difficult for South Africa. The same way as maybe it (?will be) difficult for our people. [passage indistinct]

After all, the Commonwealth conference at the Bahamas — this was earlier on, we were not in government at that time — decided that if South Africa does nothing within 6 months, something in the direction of a dialogue. What we want is a dialogue between the regime, the South African regime, and the people, the African people. Start a discussion. It was decided at the Bahamas that if these fellows do nothing within 6 months, sanctions would be imposed. Now the 6 months have passed, and nothing has been done, so, we are not children to go on playing games. [words indistinct]

Anyway, we don't see why our athletes should go to please other people, when we are not happy. There's no reason at all. They can run here in [words indistinct] if they want. Let them run, and we shall see them. Whom are they running for? There is enough space if they want, they can run from Entebbe to Kampala [words indistinct]. Finished. Thank you very much.

CAMEROON

Ivorian Minister Meets With Biya, Comments
AB142205 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] This morning, the head of state, President Paul Biya, granted an audience to the Ivorian minister of state, Camille Alliali. During their discussions, which lasted more than 1 hour, Mr Alliali delivered a message from the Ivorian head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, to President Paul Biya. After the audience, which took place at Unity Palace, the Ivorian special envoy spoke to our reporter, Andre Elimbi.

[Begin recording][Alliali] It is a pleasure to be in Yaounde where I have been sent many times by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to meet with President Biya. (?My visit falls within the framework) of the permanent consultations between Ivory Coast and Cameroon. When we talk about consultation, there should be contacts and exchanges of views and it is within the framework of these consultations that I am in Yaounde this morning. We discussed various problems relating to the cooperation existing between our two countries. You know that close links exist between Cameroon and Ivory Coast in the economic and political fields and this is why we have to consult each other to prove concretely the solidarity existing African countries.

[Elimbi] I suppose that among the issues you discussed there were some which are more pressing than others. In fact, what are these pressing issues relating to Cameroon and Ivory Coast?
[Alliali] Frankly speaking, we cannot say that some of the issues are pressing because all the problems concerning the two countries are very important. For example, those concerning cooperation, economy, raw materials, consultations at the level of the African Continent, are pressing issues relating to the African unity — this depends on our own interests — the dignity of Africa, and that of the countries it is composed of.

[Elimbi] Concerning the next UN extraordinary session on Africa, the next OAU summit, South Africa, and particularly the economic problems, can we say that the two countries' views are similar economically and politically, and particularly concerning South Africa?
[Alliali] I do not think that our views are fundamentally divergent concerning South Africa. In fact, we are for abolishing apartheid. Some call for the use of force. Even when a war is at its height, at a given time, the protagonists must meet to discuss. In fact, some people favor the use of force but others think that while using force other means of contacts must be established to pave the way for a solution and even to put an end to the war. This is the only point that makes people who are not well informed believe that there are division, opposition, and different conceptions concerning the dismantling of apartheid. In fact, we favor the total dismantling of apartheid.

[Elimbi] What about the economic field?
[Alliali] I think that in this field, too, we share the same views. We produce raw materials and we want a proper price for them — that is coffee, cocoa, palm oil, oil, or mineral products. We do not want to beg but we want our peasants to benefit from the fruit of their toil in dignity.

[Elimbi] Mr Minister, this is my last question. The Cameroonians are interested in President Houphout-Boigny's health. How is he doing now after the cabinet reshuffle?
[Alliali] President Houphouet-Boigny is doing very well after the cabinet reshuffle. He is an experienced old man who is doing well. He was in good health when I left him yesterday. [end recording]

Japan Signs Port Modernization Protocol
AB162125 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Governments of Cameroon and Japan today signed a protocol agreement of 6 milliard [6 billion] yen, about 12 billion CFA francs for the realization of modernization projects at the Douala seaport. The ceremony took place at the Ministry of Planning and Regional development. (Shiesuka Ukoshima), Japanese charge d'affaires at the Japanese Embassy in Cameroon, represented his government, while Mrs Elizabeth Tankeh, secretary of state for planning and regional development, stood in for the Cameroon Government.

Economic, Social Council Supports Development Plan
AB161720 Dakar PANA in French
1327 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Yaounde, 16 Jul (CAMNEWS/PANA) — The 9th ordinary session of the Economic and Social Council of Cameroon, which ended its deliberations on Tuesday [15 July] in Yaounde, has expressed confidence in the success of the objectives set out in the Sixth 5-Year Development Plan of Cameroon, the examination of which constituted the main purpose of that ordinary session.

Apart from economic, sociocultural, and political issues submitted fortheir examination, the members of the Economic and Social Council joined other active forces of the nation to condemn the campaign of disinformation orchestrated by a section of the French press, and which constitutes foreign interference in Cameroonian affairs.

Concerning the examination of the Sixth 5-Year Plan of Cameroon, it was clear from the studies conducted by the council that the program of the plan covers all the economic sectors of the nation. The plan essentially aims at removing the bottlenecks which still impede the harmonious development of the country, in order to encourage its economic take-off. In the face of economic, social, and cultural problems, the council stressed the need to give priority to the rural sector through the modernization of agriculture, the rational exploitation of forest resources, and the development of animal species. Emphasis remains to be laid particularly on the transformation of national resources.

Furthermore, the Economic and Social Council recommended to economic bodies to place special emphasis on the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, the increase and modernization of educational and health infrastructures, the increase in road, rail, port, and airport infrastructures in order to open up the whole country for easy communications, and to develop trade with foreign countries.

The program of the Sixth Development Plan is not only ambitious by its objectives, but also by the amount of money necessary for its implementation. This amount is estimated at 7,830 billion CFA francs.

Finally, the council pointed out that the success of this plan does not depend solely on government activities; hence the urgent need for the programming and better monitoring of the implementation of the projects set out in the plan. The council recommends the intensification of a vast campaign of information and explanations on the general and sectorial objectives of the plan in order to get the active participation of the people.

It will be recalled that this session of the Economic and Social Council will be followed on Friday by the extraordinary session of the National Assembly devoted to the adoption of this Sixth 5-Year Development Plan.

CHAD

Habre: No Connection With 'Carrefour' Affair

AB141011 Paris AFP in French 1312 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 Jul (AFP) — The Carrefour de Development Association affair, is an affair among the French themselves and Chad is not connected with it "either directly or indirectly," Chadian President Hissein Habre has stated. According to the latest issue of the French weekly newspaper *Paris Match*, Carrefour de Developpment was set up on 29 June 1983 by Yves Chalier, who was then principal private secretary to the former Cooperation Minister Christian Nucci and on whom an international arrest warrant has been issued, "to pay government mercenaries" employed in Chad to fight against Libyan troops and those of Goukouni Oueddei. "French cooperation is an open-door one," Mr Habre told three journalists among whom was the AFP correspondent. "I cannot see how one can connect Chad with this affair," he added.

ZAIRE

President Mobutu Returns From Nairobi Summit

AB161230 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1030 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Goma, 15 Jul (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, arrived at Goma on Tuesday from Nairobi where he attended a summit grouping the heads of state of Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Zaire, Uganda, and Tanzania, and the prime minister of Sudan.

He was welcomed by Kilolo Musamba, the Kivu Region governor, and by all the people of the Nord-Kivu subregional capital who wanted to mark, through their particularly warm welcome, their endorsement of the intensive diplomatic activities on which the father of the nation embarked during the past few days within the framework of our policy of good-neighborliness toward all the countries around Zaire. In fact, it will be noted that during 10 days, leader Mobutu Sese Seko met in Kinshasa, Luanda, and Nairobi with eight African heads of state with whom he discussed matters of common interest, especially matters relating to security and cooperation in the subregion.

The stopover in Goma, a town on the border with Rwanda, is a shining illustration of Marshal Mobutu's policy of convincing all our neighbors of the rationale behind the policy of good-neighborliness that must be put into action the best way possible in the interest of the partners. One can speak of popular endorsement of the leader's policy judging from the joy and enthusiasm of the people who took massively to the major streets of Goma.

BENIN

FRG Parliamentary Delegation Arrives for Visit
AB161616 Dakar PANA in French 1319 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cotonou, 16 Jul (ABP-BEN/PANA) — A delegation of the Bundestag (FRG parliament), arrived in Cotonou on Wednesday from Abidjan, for a 3-day official visit, in the framework of an African tour. This 5-member delegation is led by Prof Karl-Heinz Hornhues of the Christian Democratic Union.

On arrival, Prof Hornhues said that this first visit of representatives of the FRG parliament to the People's Rebublic of Benin will enable the parliaments of both countries to weave bonds of freindship.

During their visit to Benin, the FRG parliamentarians will hold talks with several Beninese officials, including the ministers of foreign affairs and cooperation, and of rural development and cooperatives, and they will also have a working session with members of the Permanent Committee of the National Revolutionary Assembly.

The guests of the Beninese parliament will visit the project of the Center of Regional Action and Rural Development which the FRG has been supporting, as well as a forestry project where German volunteers are working.

GHANA

Progress Reported in Export Sector Under ERP
AB162210 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Ghana's export sector has recorded considerable progress under the PNDC's Economic Recovery Program [ERP]. An economic survey conducted by the GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] indicates that the country earned $412 million in 1985 for the export of 187,714 metric tons of cocoa, as against 164,800 [metric tons] in 1984, and 174,300 [metric tons] in 1983.

Diamonds fetched $5.5 million through the export of 639,593.5 carats in 1985, compared with $2.8 million in 1983. Nine million dollars was earned from exporting 263,441 metric tons of manganese in 1985, as against $3.1 million in 1983.

In the case of bauxite, $2.7 million was earned in 1985 through the export of 124,453 metric tons as against $900 thousand in 1984. Timber also fetched the nation $27.8 million through the exportation of 246,812 cubic meters in 1985, as against $14.7 million in 1983.

The export of 191.837 metric tons of residual oil in 1985 earned $33.4 million as against $21.1 million in 1983.

An amount of $34.5 million was earned in 1985 through the export of electricity, as against $11.8 million in 1983.

The nontraditional exports earned $16.9 million in 1985, compared with $1.4 million in 1984.

However, there has been a fall in the export earnings for gold in the past 2 years. In 1983, it was $114.1 million as against $110.3 million in 1984, and $90.6 million in 1985.

IVORY COAST

Journalist Issues Appeal to Lebanese Community
AB161915 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French
16 Jul 86 P 2

["My Open Letter" by Jean-Pierre Aye]

[Text] My dear Nabil, "Dirty linen is not washed in public," as the saying goes. And this is in the family's interest. That is the only reason why I would like to strongly express my regret that some of your brothers, and mine — alas, many of them — failed to understand my motivations 3 weeks ago, motivations which I thought they, or rather many of them, shared, at least the leaders of the [Lebanese] community, of this community which is indeed Ivorian.

In my earlier reflection, I had simply wanted to draw the community's attention to the fact that the behavior of some of its members was rather deplorable, as it seriously affects the reputation of the community by creating a false image of it.... In short, mine was that of a brother's concern for his fellow brothers, of whom he has the right to expect a rather positive reaction, with the aim of bringing the defaulting members back to the right path in the interest of the entire national community.

Instead of such a reaction, which would have certainly been to the credit of its initiators, I was surprised to read in the column's of last Monday's newspaper, in answer to my concerns, a list of good actions seeking to justify I do not know what. This is not a very good step. In fact, it is rather unfortunate. Does this mean that because they build schools and dispensaries, or that they give gifts to the state, the state itself and the other Ivorians must close an eye to the serious shortcomings which cause harm to the national economy and threaten social stability?

Before boasting of having invested 1.5 billion CFA francs in social projects within a period of 5 years, has one taken time to evaluate, whether large or small, the loss of income to state coffers through failure to pay taxes, customs duties, and fees of police, gendarmerie, and other public service?

Also, before rejoicing over providing 30,000 jobs, is one sure that one has exhausted all the possibilities of employment, and has one ensured that the "lucky" beneficiaries of these job openings work in good conditions and for decent salaries?

These spectacular achievements are well done. However, they can neither force you nor I to overlook the realities: realities which expect Ivorians at heart, like myself, and Ivorians by adoption like you to look at a number of problems squarely and to try and find solutions, real solutions to them.

As for you, for example, your contribution will be to make your people give more respect to the rules and regulations in force. As for me, my role will be to prepare my people to receive your people fraternally, to adopt them fully, and to facilitate their integration, but on the condition that their behavior does not conflict with, and does not undermine the basic principles of society, and does not ruin its economy. That is enough for today! But there will be more tomorrow! See you next Wednesday!

LIBERIA

Doe Orders Implementation of Export Regulation

AB171015 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0655 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has directed the minister of finance to ensure the full implementation of the act requiring exporters to surrender 25 percent of their export earnings to the National Bank of Liberia in exchange for Liberian currency. According to an Executive Mansion release issued yesterday, the minister of finance has also been directed not to grant (?any) export approval to any commodity from Liberia unless such exporter had met the requirement as approved by the National Bank of Liberia.

MALI

Reportage on President Traore's Visit to Moscow

For Moscow TASS coverage of the visit to the Soviet Union by President Traore, including his reception by Andrey Gromyko and Geyday Aliyev, and subsequent talks with Gromyko, see the Sub-Sahara African section of the 16 July Soviet *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

NIGERIA

National Council of State Meets in Lagos

AB161345 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A meeting of the National Council of State has opened in Lagos. The meeting, which is deliberating on major national issues, is being presided over by President Ibrahim Babangida. In attendance are service chiefs, 13 state governors, and 6 acting governors, as well as the secretary to the Federal Government. This is the third meeting of the council this year.

AFRC Orders Release of 2 Former Governors

AB161800 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Government has ordered the immediate release of chief Sam Mbakwe and Mr Aper Aku, former civilian governors of Imo and Benue states in the defunct Second Republic. A government white paper on the recommendations of the Justice Aguda judicial tribunal of inquiry released in Lagos today, said their release followed the decision of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) on their cases.

According to the white paper, the AFRC also accepted the recommendations of the panel to release Afro-beat king Mr Fela Anikulapo-Kuti. Mrs Ukpa Akinloye, wife of the banned National Party of Nigeria chairman, Chief Adisa Akinloye, was also recommended for immediate release. The Federal Government has also ordered the immediate release of Mrs Mahmet Chambi, the Egyptian-born Briton who was convicted for illegally transferring over N12 million abroad through five companies and 125 others for currency offences.

GUARDIAN Urges Solution for Boundary Disputes

AB161026 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 16 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] The *Guardian* expresses concern over the use of military weapons in the recent community clash between the Emede and (?Igbide) of Bendel State. The paper points out that it is difficult to believe that members of the Armed Forces, who happen to be natives of either communities, are not involved in the dispute. It agrees that arming civilians with armaments should be regarded as a serious offense and this could lead to a civil war. The *Guardian* calls on the Federal Government to find lasting solutions to constant boundary disputes in the country.

Contract Awarded on Road Construction

AB161750 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Government has awarded a 10 million naira contract for the construction of a new road to link Minna with Kakali, near Kraiko, in Niger State. The federal controller of works in the state, S.F. Adedugbe, who announced this yesterday while conducting the minister of works and housing, Alhaji Abubakar Umar, on tour of Minna-Kpanko road, said work on the project will begin in September. He said the construction of the road will remove some of the dangers militating against smooth operations on the existing Kraiko-Minna road.

SENEGAL

Foreign Minister Leaves for Guinea-Bissau

AB161420 Dakar Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall has left Dakar for Bissau where he will deliver a personal message from President Abdou Diouf, head of state and current OAU chairman, to His Excellency Major General Joao Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde], chairman of the State Council, and head of state and Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives Mubarak Message, Meets Officials

MB150530 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] In Luanda late this morning, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a message from Egyptian head of state Husni Mubarak. The message was presented by Nabil al-Salawi, Egyptian ambassador to Angola, during an audience with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. The content of the message from the Egyptian head of state was not revealed, but it is thought that it is connected with the strengthening of Angolan-Egyptian bilateral relations.

Also late this morning, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the party and president of the Republic, received at the Futungo de Belas Bovan Yordanov, Bulgarian ambassador to Angola, who said farewell to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the completion of his tour of duty in Angola.

Yesterday, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received a message from Rodney Arismendi, the secretary general of the Uruguayan Communist Party. The message was delivered by (Eduardo German Gil), a member of that party's political bureau, who arrived in Angola several days ago.

Also yesterday, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received a message from Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva, which was delivered by Eduardo de Azevedo Soares, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs.

LESOTHO

Police 'Baffled' By 'Bullet-Riddled Bodies'

MB151334 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1325 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Maseru, July 15, SAPA — The discovery recently of the bullet-riddled bodies of two Basotho men on the Lesotho-Qwa Qwa border has baffled Lesotho police. A spokesman for police headquarters in Maseru said today police were still investigating the matter. Police announced this week that forty-seven AK47 used rounds were found next to the bodies when they were discovered on July 2.

The bodies have not yet been identified. The area where the bodies were found — Monontsa in the Northern Butha Buthe district — was used regularly by the so-called Lesotho Liberation Army (LLA) as an entry point for their attacks against the government of deposed prime minister Chief Leabua Jonathan. It was commonly believed the LLA operated from the mountainous area of the neighbouring Qwa Qwa homeland.

MOZAMBIQUE

Fisheries Cooperation Accord Signed With USSR

MB161249 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Mozambique and the Soviet Union yesterday signed their first cooperation protocol in the field of fisheries at the end of the Soviet-Mozambican joint cooperation commission talks held in Maputo. The document was signed by Tenreiro de Almeida, Mozambique's secretary of state for fisheries, and V. Kryzhevskiv the Soviet Union's deputy minister for the fishing industry. On the occasion, Tenreiro de Almeida pointed out that the protocol constitutes a solid basis for the development of cooperation between the two countries in the fisheries sector. In turn, the Soviet official said that his country will continue to give aid to Mozambique.

Machel Sends Message to Iraq's President Husayn

MB141809 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] President Samora Machel has expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Mozambique and Iraq will be strengthened further for the mutual benefit of the two peoples and states. This is contained in a message that the head of state sent to his Iraqi counterpart, Saddam Husayn, on the occasion of that country's national day. In the message, President Samora Machel said that our country has followed with apprehension the prevailing war situation in the Middle East and has supported all diplomatic initiatives for a negotiated solution leading to lasting peace in the region.

Chissano Receives Visiting Portuguese Official

MB151812 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Azevedo Soares, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, was received by Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano in Maputo this afternoon. This morning, Azevedo Soares began talks with the Mozambican Government. The Mozambican delegation to the meeting, which was described was described as taking place in an atmosphere of goodwill and openness, was headed by Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso and included Deputy Minister of Trade Prakash Ratilal. [passage omitted]

NAMIBIA

South African Helicopter Crashes, Killing One

MB170746 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0744 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — A S A Air Force [SAAF] helicopter crashed in the operational area last night, killing one crew member and seriously injuring another, SAAF headquarters announced in Pretoria today. "An Alouette helicopter from the air force base at Ondangwa, in SWA/Namibia, was involved in an accident at about 9pm last night during a routine night flight in the operational area," a spokesman said in a brief statement.

"The helicopter was seriously damaged.

"The commanding officer, captain D.S. Hayton, was slightly injured and his condition is satisfactory.

"Second Lieutenant P.C. Nash was seriously injured, but his condition is stable. He will be transferred to No.1 military Hospital in Pretoria today.

"Flight Sergeant E.M. Bloem was killed in the accident. He is survived by his wife, of AFB [Airforce Base] Ondangwa."

The spokesman said a board of inquiry into the accident had already been appointed.

SOUTH AFRICA

Supreme Court Declares State of Emergency Valid

MB161510 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1500 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A full bench of the Natal Supreme Court has rejected the application by the Metal and Allied Workers Union to declare the state of emergency invalid, but the judges did take issue with some of the emergency regulations as Carmel Rickard reports from the court:

[Rickard] The judges unanimously decided that the state of emergency was valid. This is in spite of the fact that it wasn't tabled in Parliament as it should have been. However, the judge would make two major inroads on other aspects of security legislation.

Several sections defining a subversive statement were declared null and void. Thus, for example, it will no longer be an offense in Natal to create feelings of hostility in anyone toward anyone else. The other gain for detainees held under emergency regulations, is that the section limiting access to detainees by lawyers was also thrown out. Now, lawyers are to have normal access to their detained clients.

Voids 5 of 6 Subversion Clauses

MB161621 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1619 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 16, SAPA — The Natal Supreme Court rejected today an application by the Metal and Allied Workers Union that the state of emergency was illegal. However, the three judge panel declared void, on the grounds of vagueness, all or part of five of the six definitions of "subversive statements" banned under the state of emergency. In the two-hour judgement, Mr Justice Didcott said just one of the six clauses defining a subversive statement was precise enough to be considered lawful. That clause forbids incitement of people to participate in unlawful strikes, boycotts, processions, civil disobedience or to oppose compulsory military service.

'No Comment' by P.W. Botha

MB161638 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1636 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — A spokesman for the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said in Pretoria tonight he had "No comment" on this afternoon's judgement by the Natal Supreme Court on state of emergency regulations dealing with the definition of "subversive" statements.

Media Asked To Study Ruling

MB161654 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1652 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — The Bureau for Information announced that it had taken note of the judgment this afternoon in the Durban Supreme Court in the case of the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) and Mrs Dudu Mchunu versus the state president.

"The bureau is advising the media to study the judgment carefully, particularly with regard to its implications for reporting during the state of emergency," it said.

Suzman Welcomes Ruling

MB170743 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Progressive Federal Party MP Helen Suzman says the Supreme Court ruling on the Metal and Allied Workers Union application to overturn the validity of the state of emergency is a considerable triumph for the legal system. The judgement has amended aspects of the emergency restrictions and has given lawyers the right to visit detainees. Mrs Suzman says the ruling is a real indictment of the incompetence of those who have drafted the regulations and she welcomed it as a step towards the return ot the rule of law in South Africa.

Lawyer Interprets Ruling

MB161659 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA — Today's judgment by the Supreme Court in Durban "will give the media some degree of certainty" but "it would be foolhardy to believe the tight control of the media has been loosened", a Johannesburg lawyer said. The lawyer could not be named for professional reasons.

"The judgment by the court today has upheld the view which we have had since the start of the state of emergency that parts of the definition of subversive statements are quite incapable of interpretation, let alone by the man in the street.

"The judgment will certainly give the media some degree of certainty as to what can and what cannot be published, but it would be foolhardy to believe the tight control of the media has been loosened. Care must still be taken if newspapers and others affected wish to ensure they are not penalised.

"It is also good news that the court has upheld the right of detainees to have access to legal representation without permission from the government," he said.

Sources: 'No Objection' to Black U.S. Ambassador

MB161535 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English
16 Jul 86 p 3

[By Brian Stuart]

[Excerpt] South Africa would have no objection whatever to the appointment of a black American as United States ambassador, according to Government sources.

This was the reaction yesterday to Washington reports that Mr Robert Brown, a Black Republican businessman, may succeed Mr Herman Nickel, who is at present on holiday in Europe.

Mr Brown (51) visited South Africa in February as part of a group of Black U.S. academics. He has a record of interest in Southern African affairs.

The appointment by President Ronald Reagan of a successor to Mr Nickel may be announced to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on July 22.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said in Cape Town yesterday no comment could be made on news reports.

However, Government sources told The *Citizen* that South Africa is not concerned about the colour of the U.S. Ambassador.

The appointment of a Black American would not set a precedent.

The TBVC States — Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei — were all represented by Black ambassadors or charges d'affaires.

The accommodation of a Black ambassador would create no problems. Black Americans had previously occupied houses owned by the United States in Cape Town and Pretoria.

The U.S. Consul General in Cape Town, Mr John Burroughs, is a Black American. Since July 1985 he and his wife have lived in the choice Cape Town suburb of Bishopscourt.

The official homes of the U.S. ambassador are in Bishopscourt in Cape Town and Waterkloof Ridge in Pretoria.

A Black American, Mr Jim Baker, was a former head of the United States Information Service in Pretoria. [passage omitted]

STAR: Reports of 'Clandestine' Trade Offers

MB160941 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
15 Jul 86 p. 1

[*The Star* Bureau, London]

[Text] Communist countries in Eastern Europe have already approached some British companies with offers to establish clandestine trade links with South Africa if sanctions are imposed and normal trade disputed.

Sir Leslie Smith, chairman of the British Industry Committee on South Africa (BICSA) has told his country's Foreign Affairs Select Committee: "Sanctions will leak like a sieve."

And he has assured the committee that other countries in the Middle, Near and Far East would be just as willing to act as third parties to keep South Africa's trade open.

These revelations come at a time when British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher is under growing pressure to give in and impose sanctions on South Africa.

She met Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe yesterday for a briefing on his visit to southern Africa. The visit will be debated fully in Parliament tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Sir Leslie has told the Foreign Affairs Select Committee that BICSA believes the injection of funds into projects aimed at improving black education and living standards in South Africa was more likely to generate change than sanctions.

"If sanctions are imposed, though, and are effective, the first economic reaction would be a temporary boom.

"South Africa is already highly geared to having a siege economy and is a long way down the road towards import substitution.

"So there would be this short-term boom, but it would be disaster in the long term.

"Prices would rise and ultimately there would be mass unemployment. It would take a lot of time and money to put import substitution into practice.

"The biggest problem under those conditions, I think, is that it is only in a reasonably healthy economy that the reforms we would like to see can be properly and effectively managed.

"Where there is a decline in wealth, there is a scramble for resources, and that will be the cause of more misery, hardship and job losses."

He said he believed it would be far more sensible, instead of imposing sanctions — at an estimated cost to Britain, the United States and West Germany of R3,000 million a year — to inject that sum into black education and training, health and other services.

"We must do all we can to increase the standard of living and education of the black person in South Africa. That will increase their purchasing power — and the pressure of change."

New Fighter Reveals 'Failure' of Arms Sanctions

MB170523 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Untitled station commentary]

[Text] In these days of growing threats of sanctions, the news of ARMSCOR's [Armaments Development And Production Corporation] breakthrough in air technology represents more than a milestone in South Africa's armaments program.

Obviously it is that as well. The Cheetah fighter aircraft programme is another major step in a weapons program in which South Africa has become a force to be reckoned with and, according to military authorities, a world leader in artillery design and manufacture. That was recognized eighteen months ago by the United Nations General Assembly when it called on member countries to stop importing arms from South Africa. After all, they were supposed to be applying an arms boycott against the country.

South Africa's success story in weapons production is instructive for other spheres that are being drawn into the sanctions argument. After all, the country did not become a leading weapons manufacturer by choice. It was responding then too, to efforts to isolate it. Given the need to act in its own defence, however, it has done so with innovative thoroughness.

The arms embargo has achieved the opposite of what it was intended to achieve. In the past 2 decades the country has built up the 10th largest arms industry in the world. And this achievement was the direct response of misguided attempts to isolate it and make it more vulnerable to outside pressures. In fact, no less an authority than Dr Chester Crocker once described the arms boycott as a failure. Its effect, he said, had been to turn South Africa into "an important regional power" in global terms.

Some years ago a Rockefeller Foundation study found that "a conventional war contains no threat ... South Africa is stronger than any opponent or coalition of opponents in Africa." In this field the isolationist campaign has been a spectacular failure, as the UN itself admitted by implication in its concern about South Africa's arms exports. In virtually every important area of military operations in which the country may realistically expect to be involved at any time it is more or less self-sufficient in its requirements and vastly better prepared than before the boycott.

No doubt a certain price has been paid, where some items might have been imported more cheaply in favorable circumstances. But in achieving the objective of the boycotters -- forcing South Africa to abide by their policy prescriptions -- it has been a meaningless gesture. There is no reason to believe that those who now call so insistently for sanctions in other spheres will fare any better.

Stoffel Botha Rejects U.S. Missionary's Appeal

MB161639 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1638 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — Representations by an American Lutheran missionary, the Rev Brian Burchfield, against a government notice last week ordering him to leave South Africa by midnight tomorrow have been turned down by the minister of home affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha.

This was confirmed in Pretoria today by a ministerial spokesman. Monday's deadline for Mr Burchfield to make representations to Mr Botha for a reconsideration of the order was extended to noon today. After the representations had been considered, the minister had not changed the original order, the spokesman said. A department spokesman said earlier this week it was policy not to give reasons for expulsions.

UDF Statement Demands 'Peaceful Transfer of Power'

MB161411 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1409 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA — The United Democratic Front [UDF], today issued a "message to the people of South Africa," highly critical of the government and the situation in the country.

The statement called on all South Africans to unite: "Together as workers, youth, students, parents, in towns and villages we must speak with one voice."

The government, it said, refused "to accede to the just demands of the people," while the people "refused to continue to be ruled in the old way."

The UDF, the statement said, had opposed councillors and members of the tricameral Parliament "as Botha's pawns in his reform game." The activities "of vigilantes and death squads have increased...under conditions of total secrecy."

Addressing itself to the white community, the UDF said: "The time for you to shed your prejudices and selfishness is now" and it urged whites not to return to "the laager."

"Join other white democrats and be part of our struggle for the creation of a greater South Africanism where race or colour shall not be a criterion for judging a person's worth."

To the business community it said: "Throughout the decades you have benefitted from apartheid. Now you say apartheid must go. This is not enough. More business leaders must follow those who have called for the unbanning of the ANC and the release of Mandela. There is no more room for double talk or crocodile tears.

"We call on you now to get the government to lift the restrictions on freedom of association and the press and release all detainees."

The UDF also addressed various calls to MP's, councillors, the churches, the international community and the people in general, but most of the statement is not publishable in terms of the emergency regulations.

It ended by saying... "Our people are simply demanding the democratic transfer of power...to the people as a whole.

"The birth of a new South Africa can only begin with:

"The unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners and detainees;
"The unbanning of the ANC and all other banned organisations;
"The repeal of security legislation;
"The creation of conditions for the democratic exercise of our rights to free speech, assembly and organization; and
"The dismantling of all apartheid laws, in particular the 1913 and 1936 Land Acts, the Group Areas Act and the Population Registration Act."

AWB's TerreBlanche Responds to Press in Pretoria

MB161134 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1106 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has turned down a request to meet the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistence Movement] leader, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche. At the AWB's first press conference in Pretoria today,Mr TerreBlanche quoted a letter from Mr Botha's office as saying "The state president experienced problems with the AWB's concepts."

"I'm sorry, because I wanted to solve his concepts problem," Mr TerreBlanche said.

He said the AWB would not enter party politics or field independent candidates. This was because the AWB did not want to loose its position as the biggest and fastest-growing national movement "to become one of many parties reduced to irrelevance by the new constitutional dispensation." Mr TerreBlanche said he feared extra-Parliamentary polarisation would occur to the left. He referred to the resignation of PFP leader Dr van Zyl Slabert.

He said the National Party would eventually be unable to maintain order within its own party, and "everything will fall apart." A political party would be unable to meet such a situation.

"The Marxist-inspired enemy will not be in the least interested in politics but will only want take over with violence. They will have to be met by a body other than a political party. It won't help to vote against a Communist assuming power with armed violence," Mr TerreBlanche said. "In the end you will only have choice between the AWB and the ANC."

He said the AWB was not seeking a revolution, but in view of the failure of the new political dispensation, it called on everyone to prepare for when the government "capitulated," as all white governments in Africa who shared political power did.

The government did not offer a solution to problems facing the country, he said.

Mr TerreBlanche announced that former security policeman Col Arthur Cronwright, who was quoted recently as having said that the AWB's para-military Brandwag would train white children as young as 10 in the use of arms, had been suspended as leader of the Brandwag branch he headed.

"He had no right to make press statments or talk on behalf of the AWB." The AWB wished to distance itself from Col Cronwright's statements, Mr TerreBlanche said, but this did not detract from the right of parents to train their children in self-defence.

He said the AWB met the Conservative Party yesterday "to seek greater cooperation" and to discuss the position of whites in SWA/Namibia and the establishment of "Boer" republics in the Transvaal, the Free State, and Northern Natal.

Urban blacks in these areas would have to seek work elsewhere, he said.

Mr TerreBlanche would not release membership figures for the AWB or its Brandwag — a network of self-defence units across the country. "You will have to take your cue from the enthusiasm at public meetings. Maybe Pietersburg is a good example," he said, before rushing to Jan Smuts Airport to catch a flight to Cape Town.

Conservatives Stand Down for HNP Candidate

MB161701 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1640 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — The Conservative Party has agreed to stand down and support the Herstigte Nasionale Party's [Reformed National Party, HNP] candidate in the September 17 Parliamentary by-election in Natal's Clip River constituency.

In a joint statement in Pretoria today, the two parties said they had decided to field only one candidate to ensure a combined rightwing front against the National Party, in view of the "serious situation in which the government has dumped the whites."

The HNP will nominate Mr Chris Wolmarans, a civil engineer from Glencoe and chairman of the rightwing Aksie Blank Natal [Action White Natal] organisation.

The HNP's national secretary and MP for Sasolburg, Mr Louis Stofberg, said the party already had its campaign going full-swing in Klip River. The seat became vacant recently when Mr Val Volker, a National Party MP and deputy chairman of committees in the House of Assembly, was appointed to Natal's new multi-racial provincial executive. A nomination court will sit for the by-election on August 14.

PFP Attacks Regime's Response To Private Armys

MB141657 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1646 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 14, SAPA — The lack of government action to prevent the proliferation of private armed groups, particularly those politically motivated, was condemned by Progressive Federal Party today. Mr Ray Swart, a PFP law and order spokesman, said a complete revision of legislation affecting private armed groups was urgently needed.

Mr Swart made the call after revelations at the weekend that the quasi-military wing of the Afrikaner-Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], the Boere Brandwag, [Afrikaner Guard] had a "master plan" which included giving youths firearms trainimg.

A spokesman for the ministry of law and order said the Boere Brandwag was not breaking the law. However, he appealed to anyone wanting to help to maintain law and order to join the police reserve.

He said there was also a junior police reserve, which youths could join.

The "master plan" was revealed by retired security policeman Colonel Arthur Cronwright. Colonel Crownright fell under the international spotlight in 1982 as the officer in charge of the interrogation of trade unionist Mr Neil Aggett, who died in detention. An inquest found Mr Aggett committed suicide.

Mr Swart said the Boere Brandwag followed dangerous precedents set by similar groups in Europe in the 1930's. There was a proliferation of private organisations that were arming themselves. This was unacceptable, particularly when it came to political organisations.

"Groups shold not be allowed to carry arms and do their own thing with impunity — particularly not in the current volatile situation," said Mr Swart. "There have already been shootings of innocent blacks. Anything that savours of a private army is not acceptable."

Heunis Tallies Subsidies to Black Local Authorities

MB151759 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1755 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 15, SAPA — The government paid R63 million in subsidies to black local authorities in 1985-86 — a 23 per cent increase over the previous financial year. However, the amount represents a 150 per cent increase over the R25-million paid in the 1984-85 financial year. Replying to a written question from Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan), the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said subsidies were not paid according to a set formula. "Bridging loans are provided to assist the communities to phase in economic changes," Mr Heunis said.

On Arming Councillors

MB152042 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2014 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 15, SAPA — The government has spent R388,000 arming community councillors in different parts of the country over the past two years.

Mr Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, told Mr Peter Soal, PFP MP for Johannesburg North, in a written reply to a question published in Capte Town today that the arms had been licensed in the name of eight former development boards and six community councils.

Earlier this year during the Parliamentary sitting, Mr Heunis told Mr Soal the decision to arm community councillors for self-defence had been taken by the former minister of cooperation and development, Dr Piet Koornhof, and was confirmed later by Dr Gerrit Viljoen, his successor. He said arms and ammunition had been issued on an "on-going basis since 1984." "Of the 1227 councillors representing 194 councils, 245 councillors from 55 councils were issued with arms," Mr Heunis said.

Arms issued were 9mm parabellum pistols and in a few cases .25, .32 and .38 pistols or revolvers. Certain councillors had been refused arms as they had been declared "unfit" to carry them as they had failed an SAP training course in their use.

'Sporadic Attempts' To Disrupt School Registration

MB161528 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1523 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 16, SAPA — Black pupils have until July 25 to re-register and attempts to disrupt the process will not be tolerated, says the Department of Education and Training [DET].

Cape Regional director of the DET, Mr Bill Staude, said in a statement that in some Cape schools "sporadic" attempts were being made to interfere with the "orderly re-registration" of pupils. He also said that a special "catch-up" programme was being distributed to principals to help pupils pass the November exams. Pupils have to re-register in terms of an order promulgated at the weekend by President P.W. Botha in terms of the emergency regulations.

Mr Staude said the disruptions in some cases were the work of outsiders while in others "radical students" were responsible.

"I wish to re-emphasise that my department is very serious in its mission to normalise education in our schools."

The catch-up programme, designed by "education experts" was aimed at helping studnets succeed in the November examinations. Any disruption of the programme would seriously affect the future of all students who are serious about their education, he said. "In the interests of those students it is necessary for me to sound a note of warning that disruptive behaviour cannot be allowed to go unchecked.

"I also wish to remind parents and students that, in terms of normal departmental procedure, students have until Friday, July 25, in which to apply for re-registration."

Emergency Regulations in Force for Cape Schools

MB162022 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2021 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cape town, July 16, SAPA — Emergency regulations banning pupils from being outside their classes during school hours, taking part in non-educational activities and banning outside speakers from addressing pupils came into force in the Peninsula yesterday. In terms of the regulations under the heading "control of school boycotts" no registered pupil in any of the six magisterial districts may be outside a classroom unless it is during a break, visitng the change room or when changing classes.

While on the school premises pupils are also banned from taking part in non-educational activities which are not supervised or ordered by a teacher.

Pupils, if they remain at home, are not allowed to be outside the boundaries of their homes unless they are en route to and from school.

Furthermore, no one except a pupil or a person employed at a school may enter the school premises at any time. The official syllabus must be adhered to and no one is allowed to teach, address or speak to any pupils about any matter which does not form part of the syllabus or which has no bearing on tuition or normal school acitivities. Security forces members may give written exemption from these orders.

Many parents telephoned a Cape Town newspaper to say they had received a letter from the Department of Education and Culture, House of Representatives with a copy of extracts of the emergency regulations governing school boycotts attached.

Mr Thinus Dempsey, liaison officer for the Ministers Council confirmed today that the department had sent the letters to parents out of concern for the pupils' safety and to eliminate lack of clarity. The regulations were published in a *Government Gazette* on June 21.

In terms of the regulations publised in the *Government Gazette* on June 21, the divisional commissioner of police, Brigadier Christoffel Swart, made the regulations effective in six magisterial districts — Simonstown, Wynberg, Cape Town, Goodwood, Bellville and Kuils River.

80 Percent of Black Students Attend School

MB151535 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1531 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 15, SAPA — At least 80 per cent of South Africa's 1.7 million black pupils went to school today, a Department of Education and Training spokesman, Mr Peter Mundell, said in Pretoria.

He also said the department had no record of pupils having been barred from registering, in terms of emergency regulation orders issued on Sunday by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. There were sporadic and isolated cases of intimidation and disruption at some schools by outsiders, but the re-registration of pupils had been most satisfactory at most schools, Mr Mundel said.

Mr Mundell briefed journalists at the Bureau for Information's daily conference on the countrywide situation at schools, following the introduction of stringent security measures to end disruptions and unrest at black schools.

Bureau spokeswoman Mrs Ronelle Henning intervened when Mr Mundell was asked how the department would approach the issue of pupils and teachers being detained. "The emergency regulations preclude us from commenting on any detained person," she said.

Mr Mundell supplied the following breakdown of attendances countrywise, as recorded at 9am today:

— In the Johannesburg region, 24 out of the 62 secondary schools reported a reluctance by students to register, or some form of stayaway action. Alexandra particularly experienced a very low attendance. Enrollment at primary schools exceeded 80 per cent.
— In the Highveld region attendance figures exceeded 80 per cent, except in the townships of Tembisa and Duduza.
— Attendance at Port Elizabeth and at secondary East London schools varied between 20 and 70 per cent, Mr Mundell said, except in Duncan Village.
— Natal experienced an enrolment exceeding 90 per cent, except the township of Lamontville.
— Attendance at Northern Transvaal schools exceeded 80 per cent, except for one school in the Potchefstroom south circuit.
— Orange Free States schools reported a registration of between 90 and 100 per cent.
— The Orange-Vaal region showed an enrollment of 80 per cent plus, except in Sharpeville, Mr Mundell said.

The introduction of the "safety measures" had produced a sense of confidence among the majority of studnets and teachers, he said.

Viljoen Hints at Funds Cut for 'Disorderly' Schools

MB141758 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1744 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Potchefstroom, July 14, SAPA — Funds would have to be transferred from educational institutions where disorder persisted, and applied elsewhere, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the minister of education and development aid, said today.

Opening the Afrikaanse Studente Bond [Afrikaans Student Union] congresss at Potchefstroom, Dr Viljoen said "it should be realised now that institutions where disorder continues indefinitely, will not be able to carry on." Funds would have to be applied elsewhere where responsible use could be made of them, he said. The country could hardly afford big sums of money to be spent fruitlessly due to disorder and lack of discipline.

Mr Viljoen also said it would be futile of black leaders to approach negotiations with the government with the false belief that white leaders were "an easy push-over." The government, and especially the whites represented by it, had the will and the ability to ensure that an orderly and fair sharing of power came into being, which would effectively protect minorities and which would not endanger civilised standards, Dr Viljoen said.

Change especially entailed the "inevitable process to broaden and develop the base of democracy, within the given possibilities of South Africa's population reality."

Dr Viljoen told delegates that it appeared that South Africa was entering a period of lowered economic growth which would, for whites at least, require adjustments in the standards of living. He said it was ironic that the foreign onslaught against South Africa intensified as further reform initiatives were being unfurled.

This proved that the country's enemies could not afford that South Africa succeed in its peaceful and negotiated reform. "They demand revolution, not reform," Dr Viljoen said. It was therefore necessary to urgently continue reform.

He told students to oppose attempts to discredit Afrikaans as being "the language of the oppressor." "If Afrikaans should be an oppressor's language, what series of guilts and blots do not cling to English with its imperialist tradition and the often cultural arrogance of its users, or even to certain African languages, used as arsonists' language or intimidators' language?" Dr Viljoen asked.

Violence Strikes Soweto Rent Protestors

Residents Warned to Pay

MB152008 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1958 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 15, SAPA — Dobsonville and Soweto residents who refused to pay rents, service charges, water and electricity bills, would be evicted from their homes. This strong warning was given by the Dobsonville town clerk, Mr Alec Conn today.

Mr Conn said that his council would evict anyone who failed to pay their rentals. He added that people who still wanted to pay rentals could send in cheques or postal orders to P.O. Box 961, Roodepoort, 1725. Last Tuesday the Soweto city council issued a strong warning to all Soweto residents to pay their rents as from today or face eviction. Many residents in Soweto, Dobsonville and Diepmeadow have not paid their rents for the past two months. This followed a call by the Soweto Civic Association to boycott rent payments as from June 1.

Bureau for Information Statement

MB161616 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1615 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 16, SAPA — Soweto municipal police today visited residents who are in arrears with their rents and warned them that they risked eviction if they failed to pay their rent, according to a statement issued by the Bureau for Information.

"No evictions were made, however, and the SADF were not involved.

"No reports of any deaths have been received by the police in this regard," the statement said.

A later statement from the bureau confirmed this. The statement said:

"The Bureau for Information confirms that security forces, after warnings were issued, dispersed about 500 people with teargas today in Soweto.

"They were holding an illegal gathering aimed at intimidating people not to pay their rent.

"In another incident security forces fired four shotgun shots at a crowd who stoned and petrol bombed the home of a councillor. It could not be established whether any person was wounded.

"No reports of any deaths in this regard has been received by the security forces," the statement concluded.

Residents said that the incident was sparked by the rent issue, following warnings by the council that residents would be evicted if they did not pay their rent. Many residents refused to pay rents following a call by the Soweto Civic Association, which demanded that councillors resign. Residents also say they face attacks by militant youths if they pay. The council has suggested they pay through the post, but this has also been seen as unsafe as there could be "leaks" by council employees.

Yesterday, the council extended a deadline for evictions over the rent boycott by seven days.

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

15 Jul Report

MB151338 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1336 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 15, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Situation report

"A1. Although the number of unrest-related incidents remained low, six people were murdered by burning yesterday.

"2. At about 9 o'clock last night, Mr Blanket Matha, 39, was lured from his house in Kayamanzane, near Nelspruit, by a group of so-called comrades allegedly wishing to talk to him. he was shot and his body was then set alight with petrol.

"3. Two deaths were reported in KwaNdebele. A 66 year old black woman, Ms Serah Kubheka, was burnt to death in Boekenhoudshoek at about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The police found the body of Mr Khaka Umhlangu yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the open field near the Siyabushwa College.

"4. The body of Mr Mono Mona Skepho, 35, was found in Port Elizabeth, yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. He was assaulted before being set alight. Mr Skepho previously worked as a casual labourer for the South African Police.

"5. In Tembisa, Benoni, a group of about 40 so-called comrades attacked Mr Alex Mashaba, 20, yesterday morning at about 7.30 His hand and feet were tied before a tyre was placed around his body and set alight. Preliminary investigations indicate that this murder may have been in retaliation after the dead man allegedly stabbed a member of the comrades on Saturday, killing him.

"6. In Soweto, Johannesburg, Mr Telakoza Benett Mkhize, 38, was killed with a sharp object before a burning tyre was thrown on his body. This incident may not be unrest-related but may be as a result of a family quarrel.

"B1. As you are aware, black on black violence has been the main factor in deaths since the beginning of the state of emergency. Radicals and so-called comrades, actively supported by the ANC, have been overwhelmingly responsible for this brutal form of intimidation.

"2. May I remind you of statements such as those of Mr Tim Ngubane last October at the California State University where he said: We, the ANC, want to make the death of a collaborator so grotesque that people will never think of it, and in April this year, Mrs Winnie Mandela expressed her open support for violence when she said: With our boxes of matches and our necklaces, we shall liberate this country.

"3. The South African Government is absolutely determined to stop this violence. The state of emergency has as its primary objective the restoration of calm and order so that constructive reforms can be implemented.

"4. Considerable success has been achieved and peace has been returning to the country. The security forces are also having success in saving many victims from certain death by burning. Only yesterday, we reported on two such incidents.

"5. It is clear that the murdering of people by burning the victim, is a desperate reaction of radicals against the restoration of order and to gain a hold over the peace loving majority by intimidation.

"6. However, they will not succeed. They are being brought to justice. Until June 30 this year, 979 people have already been arrested for these murders. 800 are currently standing trial. The death sentence has been passed in one case."

(End report)

16 Jul Report

MB161304 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1302 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report:

"Although the number of unrest-related incidents remain low, 12 people died in black-on-black violence yesterday.

"At Kwaggafontein in KwaNdebele the burnt body of a black man was found by the police at 9H00 yesterday morning. The man has not yet been identified.

"At midnight the police found the bodies of nine black men in a partially burnt-down house in Vlaklaagte, KwaNdebele. It is believed that the men were shot with an AK-47 rifle and then set alight together with the house. 17 AK-47 shells were found on the scene. No further details are available at this stage. The police are investigating.

"At Tweefontein in the Kwandebele the police found the burnt body of a black man at 17H00 yesterday afternoon. He was later identified as Mr Janie Shabalala, 38.

"In Umlazi near Durban Mr Dumisani Ngidi, 30, of House 830, AA-section was knifed to death by a group of about 10 blacks at 21H15 last night. Mr Ngidi was killed when he went outside to chase away the group, after they had thrown a petrol bomb at his house."

End report

Suspected 'Terrorist' Killed in Ciskei 'Contact'

MB151636 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The police directorate of public relations in Ciskei says a suspected terrorist has been killed by police in Mdantsane. It says he was shot in a contact with police and fatally wounded. Police found in his possession a AK rifle, hand grenades, and a (Zakarov) pistol.

Four Mineworkers Killed in Three Incidents

MB142016 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2015 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 14, SAPA — Four employees at Western Holdings No 6 Shaft Hostel have died and a fifth was injured in three separate incidents, an Anglo American spokesman said tonight.

He said the incident took place in the hostel on Thursday, Saturday and Sunday night and that the matter was under police investigation.

Production Resumes at Colliery After Talks

MB161230 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0821 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Vitbank, July 16, SAPA — Production at the GENCOR [General Mining Union Corporation]- owned Matla colliery near Witbank resumed early today when about 1500 workers started shifts after "protracted negotiations" between the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and management.

A spokesman for GENCOR, Mr Dawie de Beer, said shifts at both the No 1 and 2 shifts had resumed work and added "management is pursuing further negotiations to make sure all problems area attended to." Production at the colliery ground to a halt yesterday after the entire workforce of about 2300 miners went on strike in protest against the "lock-out" of about 900 men at one of the shafts on Monday.

The strike started, according to Mr de Beer, after management alleged miners had "deliberately" damaged mine property last week. A spokesman for NUM, Mr Marcel Golding, said the miners had agreed to return to work after "protracted negotiations which will continue today." He would not give details of the negotiations.

SACTU Opposes Visit By British Union Leader

MB151647 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1600 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] A row is developing around the proposed fact-finding tour to South Africa by a British tade union leader. The head of the British Trade Union Congress [TUC], (Norman Willis), is due to visit the country soon but, as Howard Barrell reports, the South African Congress of Trade Unions [SACTU] has questioned the value of the visit.

[Barrell] SACTU, which aligns itself with the ANC, has sent a telegram to London to British TUC General Secretary (Norman Willis objecting to his proposed visit to South Africa. (Willis) has said he plans a fact-finding tour. The SACTU message says that, with thousands of workers and trade unionists now in detention, SACTU wonders who it was (Willis) hopes to be able to see. (Willis) should rather remain behind in Britain to convince the British Government to implement sanctions against South Africa, the SACTU telegram adds.

MAWU Issues List of Steel Industry Demands

MB120812 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0653 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg July 12, SAPA — The detention of trade union leaders and officials has led the Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) to discuss demands arising from their organisers not being available, the union said today.

MAWU leaders this week met office bearers of the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (SIEFSA) to discuss the demands put forward by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] unions concerning harassment of trade unions and the problems which the state of emergency has created for trade unions.

A statement issued by the union said a list of requirements was put to all the employer associations in the metal industry through SEIFSA. The demands include:

— Detainees be paid for time in detention and that they not be dismissed;
— Shop stewards be given time off to attent to union business;
— Factory facilities be available to union officials and shop stewards, and
— There be no night shift working.

"After a frank discussion, SEIFSA'S representatives undertook to reply to the union early next week," the statement said.

It added that shop stewards in most MAWU factories had conveyed the demands to their own employers as well.

Indaba to Submit Bill of Rights to Law Commission

MB161708 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The KwaNatal indaba is to submit its model for a bill of rights to the South African Law Commission as its proposal for a similar charter for the Republic. The law commission is investigating the feasibility of a bill of rights for the whole country and is hearing evidence for such a charter. The secretary for the indaba, Prof Dawid van Dyk, said they were investigating all constitutional options for a multiracial government at second-tier level.

Bophuthatswana Envoy Urges Keeping Identity Book

MB111205 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1141 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Ga-Rankuwa, July 11, SAPA — Bophuthatswana's ambassador to South Africa, Rev A D Maherry, said that the doors of their consulates were still open for nationals staying in the black townships, to apply for Bophuthatswana identity books. Mr Maherry, reacting to questions on whether Bophuthatswana nationals in South Africa should apply for the country's new identity documents, warned the people not cancel their country's IDs as that would mean they were renouncing their citizenship. Mr Maherry added that application forms for renunciation were available at Bophuthatswana consulates all over South Africa.

Progress Repatriating Mozambicans Reported

MB151424 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The coordinator of the Nkomati Accord, Vice Admiral Ronnie Edwards, says considerable progress has been made in the repatriation of Mozambicans who have entered the country illegally. he told our Pretoria news staff that the number of Mozambicans repatriated monthly exceeds the number entering illegally.

The repatriation is taking place at the rate of 1,500 per month, while about 700 Mozambicans enter the country illegally every month. According to Adm Edwards, the influx rate in 1984 was about 1,200 per month, and at present there are about 230,000 illegal immigrants from this neighboring state in South Africa.

They are being accommodated in KaNgwane, Gazankulu, and Northern Natal, and are being treated as guests by the national states.

State Radio: Who Will Protest Zimbabwe's Emergency?

MB161217 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Zimbabwe's State of Emergency"]

[Text] One thing is certain about Zimbabwe's extension of its state of emergency for another 6 months and that is that there will be no demands from the outside world that it be lifted. It is only with South Africa's state of emergency that the international community is so obsessed.

The only time, in fact, that the state of emergency in Zimbabwe gets a mention is when the measure comes up for extension every 6 months. In Zambia, another of South Africa's vociferous critics, the state of emergency does not come for renewal every 6 months. It is a permanent fixture and has been ever since the country's independence in 1964. There is never a comment in the outside world about this situation.

But it is Zimbabwe's state of emergency that is so interesting. It was introduced in the first instance in 1965 when the country was still a British colony by the then prime minister, Ian Smith. With the advent of black majority rule in 1980, one might have expected the state of emergency to be lifted since the leaders of the terrorist organisations were now in power.

The first thing the government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe did, however, was to renew the state of emergency. Ever since it has done so every 6 months. Mr Mugabe has shrewdly played the ethnicity card. In the runup to majority rule, tribal differences between him and Mr Nkomo were not a factor. But when it came to the elections to decide on ultimate power in the country, ethnicity came to the fore with a vengeance.

Mr Mugabe, as the leader of the majority Shona tribe, had the choice of accommodating Mr Nkomo's minority Ndebele people or forcefully suppressing them. Having opted for the latter course, he has had no choice but to retain the emergency legislation, and with no attempt to resolve the question of minorities in the country, as is the case in South Africa, there is little chance of the state of emergency ever being lifted.

Radio Freedom Scorns Business Leader's Appeal

EA122047 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Forward With the General Strike"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Yesterday, following the announcement of the clarion call by COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions], a leading businessman in South Africa, Gavin Relly of Anglo-American, came out and called on the regime to lift the state of emergency and release all those in detention and unban political organizations. Alongside that statement both the Associated Chamber of Commerce and the Federated Chamber of Industries also called on the racist regime to lift the state of emergency.

There is no doubt that these calls came just because COSATU and the entire TU movement have moved into such actions. These pot-bellied exploiters are today posing as opponents of the apartheid system. They claim to be standing for political freedom. Gavin Relly in his statement said that he opposed sanctions and other forms of pressure against the regime, because such pressure will destroy what he called democratic structures which could be used to promote change.

What democratic structures is this capitalist talking about? Is he perhaps referring to the tri-racial Parliament or the proposed National Statutory Council or the Bantustans? Our people have never tasted the democratic freedom he is referring to. He says if these structures were destroyed that will result in tyranny. We, the oppressed, are already living under tyranny. Instead we believe that if Botha was to be overthrown and all his structures destroyed, then truely democratic structures will be established.

We are not interested in the reforms that Relly is referring to. We do not want Botha to dismantle apartheid on our behalf in the way he chooses. What we want is political power to decide the future of our own country.

These businessmen who are today panicking just because of our people's resolve to act were the ones who have been supporting the regime in all its evil activities. They say today that they are opposed to apartheid. But all along they have been consciously benefitting from apartheid. They have been giving us low wages and demanding passes from us. They are working hand in hand with ARMSCORS, which is the main industry behind the state of emergency. When workers stand up for living wages, these very same self-proclaimed opponents of apartheid have been sending in the army to mow them down. If they are genuinely opposed to apartheid, if they have changed from their old pro-apartheid position, then they must show that in action. Let them stop demanding passes. Let them stop [words indistinct] away from their premises. When we stay at home on Monday, let them leave us and not force us to work. Everyone is suffering because of the state of emergency. If they are also opposed to it, let them (? indeed) be prepared to [word indistinct]. Instead they must bend their anger against the system that rules with martial law.

Instead, they must improve our working conditions and refuse to administer laws like those of influx control. These capitalists must have realized if they were serious that speeches alone will never change Botha. Their continued and persistent opposition to pressures against Botha shows that they are not yet ready for action.

Now is the time to act. To us, the victims of the state of emergency, Monday the 14th will be the day of action. [passage omitted]

WEEKLY MAIL Carries 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB141044 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 11-17 Jul 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Text] **State of Emergency Detentions**

The government has refused to release the numbers or names of those detained under the Emergency regulations. According to a major monitoring group, over 5,000 people had been detained by July 5. This figure included at least 2,294 trade unionists, of whom 218 were elected leaders and officials, according to the Johannesburg-based Labour Monitoring Group.

Detentions by Organisation

[Pwv - Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging; Tvl - Transvaal; Ofs - Orange Free State; E.C. - East Cape; N.C. - North Cape; W.C. - West Cape]

	Pwv	Tvl	E.C.	N.C.	W.C.	Natal	Ofs	Unknown	Total
students/ scholars/ teachers	125	6	19	1	18	53	33	6	261
unionist/ workers	55	33	16	7	10	35	31	22	209
public/ political	158	62	129	12	29	63	29	6	448
clergy/ laity	15	13	13	4	3	12	1	1	62
media	2	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	12
other/ unknown	176	93	298	48	305	36	77	45	1078
total	511	227	480	72	370	199	171	80	2110

Unrest deaths (SA Institute of Race Relations) [SAIRR]

February 1984 - June 1986:	2,223
September 1984 - June 1986:	1,997
January 1985 - December 1985:	879
January 1986 - June 1986:	969
May 1 - May 31:	221
June 1 - June 30:	177

June's death toll of 177 was the second highest since the political violence began, surpassed only by May, when 221 people died, according to the SAIRR. Last month the average daily death toll was 5.9 compared with 5.37 for the first six months of 1986, .46 for 1985, and 1.23 for the last four months of 1984.

According to the government's Bureau for Information, by 6am on Tuesday morning a total of 117 people had died since the Emergency was declared. These figures do not include the "independent homelands."

In his annual report, released this week, Commissioner of Police General Johan Coetzee stated that last year more than 400 people died in South Africa and 2,000 were injured because of unrest. Of those who died, 264 were shot dead during skirmishes with Security Forces while seven members of the Security Forces also lost their lives. The report also stated more than 21,000 people were arrested last year in connection with incidents of violence. Damage to buildings and vehicles amounted to R60-million.

The List

Fifteen names have been added to the list of people who may not be quoted, among other restrictions, in terms of the Internal Security Act, bringing to 127 the number of people affected, of whom 29 are currently living in South Africa (six on Robben Island or in Pollsmoor Prison), 14 are deceased and 81 are believed to be in exile.

The following names on last year's list do not appear on the one published this week: V.Z. Banda, M.H. Cikozani, Abel Dube, S.M. Gaba, Mubililo Goniwe, Matthew Goniwe, Barbara Hogan, Johnny Issel, M.F. Jacobsz, H.M King, B.J. Leinaeng, J.J. Maake, M.K. Madlingozi, L.W. Magxwalisa, D.D. Makanda, M. de V. Maquebeza, Florence Mkhizi, TJMS. Mogoerane, S.N. Mokoena, Andrew Mokoena J.S. Mosololi, M.T. Motaung, David Mtobela, T.P. Nglobo, T.J. Phantsie, M.M. Tatsa, Daniel Tloome, K.E. Tsamane, J.D. Viljoen and Winnie Mandela. The following names were added to the list: Jack Barnett, Aln Brooks, Brian Bunting, Sonia Bunting, Anne Fineberg, Swamintha Gouden, Martin Hall, Rica Hodgson, Norman Levy, John Motshabi, Nonjolo Ntunja, Albie Sachs, Naomi Shapiro, Archie Sibeko and Mary Turoko.

State Wage Bill

The salaries of white state employees are expected to comprise more than 50 percent of the state's wage bill of over R10,300-million this year, despite the fact that whites comprise only 34 percent of all public employees, according to figures released by the Central Statistics Service.

The 1,052,252 people employed in central government departments, the "self-governing homelands", the provincial administrations, local authorities and various statutory boards earned a total of R2,597-million in the first three months of 1986. Of the 391,077 people working in central government, the average black salary was R517 per month, compared with R1,253 for whites, R1,144 for Indians and R754 for coloureds. Of the 262,189 people employed by the provincial administrations, whites earned an average of R1,296, compared with R387 for blacks, R508 for coloureds and R1,014 for Indians.

Of the 240,100 people employed by local authorities, the average black salary was R372, compared with R1,808 for whites. Of the 30,996 people employed by various statutory bodies, whites earned an average of R1,981 per month and blacks an average of R304. Another 127,890 people are now employed in the "self-governing homelands". The average salary for blacks here is R523.

Prisoner of Conscience: Father Smangaliso Patrick Mkhatshwa

Father Mkhatshwa, 47, Secretary General of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference [SABC], is believed to have been detained under the Emergency regulations on June 12. His detention was confirmed when he was due to appear in court on unrelated charges, but could not appear because he was being held under the Emergency regulations. Father Mkhatshwa grew up in the Eastern and Northern Transvaal. In 1960 he entered St Peter's Seminary in Natal. He was ordained as a priest in 1965 at Barberton and subsequently worked in the diocese of Lydenburg/Witbank. Eight years later he completed a B Phil degree at the University of Louvain in Belgium and then a Master's degree in theology.

On returning to South Africa, he resumed a position in the secretariat of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, serving in several departments. In 1974 he also became organising secretary of the Black Renaissance Convention, a meeting of black church leaders. In August 1976 he was detained for the first time and held without trial for 136 days at Modderbee prison. In June 1977 he was banned for five years, and therefore could not resume his work as a priest in his home diocese of Lydenburg/Witbank. As a result he was appointed parish priest at St Charles Lwanga. On October 19, 1977 he was detained without trial again and held for 147 days.

On May 1, 1983 Father Mkhatshwa was appointed Secretary-general of the SACBC, which serves 33 dioceses and a Catholic population of over two million. On July 2, 1983, his banning order lapsed and he resumed his functions as a parish priest. On October 30, 1983, he was detained after attending a prayer service at Fort Hare University, Ciskei and held at Mdantsane Prison for nearly five months without trial.

In August 1983 he was elected as patron of the United Democratic Front. Since then he has twice been detained. In the course of his five periods of detention he has spent a total of over 450 days in prison without having been convicted of any crime.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects

Six-page 1986 calendar displaying with nude girls breasts (not stated)

Unbanned

Tropic of Cancer (Henry Miller), Scope May 23, 1986 (Republican Press (Pty) Ltd, Mobeni, Durban), *The Tragedy of Apartheid* (Norman Phillips)

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Business To Redistribute Wealth

A page 4 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 14 July says an assumption has begun to emerge that the "existing economic system can, or will, be modified to satisfy the aspirations of black people by extending its socialist features." However, it was the National Party's application of national-socialist ideas to the economy that led to the failure of economic management. "It makes little difference that government intervention in the economy has served the interests of a racist elite rather than, as in socialist countries, a party elite; it was socialism that brought us, through high taxes, bureaucratic obstructions, and declining efficiency, to our present condition of poverty, instability and political vulnerability." Now the government is adding insult to injury by giving business a bad name by "preaching the virtues of free enterprise while clinging as fiercely as ever to the privileges and controls that vitiate and frustrate free enterprise." Blacks should be aware that "socialism is the disease, not the cure." In independent Africa and around the world socialism is becoming "discredited by its failures." Leading businessmen should not accept that black people cannot hope for a fair share of the country's wealth until a socialist government begins to redistribute wealth by coercion. Instead, the mechanisms of private enterprise should promote a "rapid and voluntary redistribution of wealth." The private sector, acting with or without government approval, can by proper staff policies effect a substantial transfer of wealth without waiting for socialist bureaucrats to compel them. It's up to business to take the lead, even in redistributing wealth."

Press 'Significantly' Curtailed

A second editorial on the same page comments on Pretoria's Bureau for Information spokesman David Steward's announcement on television that " 'apart from the emergency' the Press was free." Steward is referred to "any one of literally dozens of regulations and Acts, from Internal Security to Defense to Prisons to Police" which "significantly curtail the free flow of information." "Stick to information, not propaganda, Mr Steward."

Where Is Sense of Justice?

A page 10 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 14 July says two pediatricians reported that "the number of children in South African jails is inordinate in comparison with both First and Third World figures." It seems South Africans have abandoned the laws that protect those who are too weak to protect themselves. Something has to be done to get children out of jail. The sense of justice of which South Africans have been "justifiably proud" is "being seriously eroded." The "erosion takes place daily: the 'comrades' apply justice and barbaric punishments at 'people's courts'; and there is also erosion of a sense of justice by the country's rulers whose emergency regulations require neither trial nor justification for detentions. Unless we all try to conserve Western values by treasuring our children and protecting them from evil, we shall leave the next generation — those very children whose peers are being locked up to learn their trade from adult criminals — poorer and more savage than ourselves."

COSATU's Stance Examined

In the first of a four-part series entitled "Black Workers and the Struggle for Change" on page 10 of *The Star*, Mike Siluma says "the formation last December of the Congress of SA Trade Unions (COSATU) has lent added muscle to both the battle against apartheid and the struggle for workers' rights in South Africa." Besides taking up worker issues it has "taken a bolder and more clear-cut stand on poltical matters than other groupings." COSATU has called for the "release of political prisoners, the unbanning of anti-government organizations and the dismantling of apartheid." Jay Naidoo, General Secretary of COSATU does not think the union has overstepped the mark by taking up "purely political issues." " 'There is a very definite link between the struggle in the factories and the resistance in the townships. When workers leave the factories they go into an oppressive world in which numerous apartheid laws militate against them, and we have to do something about these,' said Mr Naidoo." Although COSATU sees other anti-apartheid organizations as allies it will not subordinate itself to any political organization. COSATU members see themselves as expressing the interests of workers in the broad struggle for freedom and see it as their duty to make sure that freedom, when it comes, does not merely change the color of their oppressors and leaves workers suffering as they do today. " 'For it is our experience that the free enterprise system has not been something separate and hostile to apartheid racism,' said Mr Naidoo." Concerning disinvestment Naidvo said the organization "supported all forms of international pressure to force the Government to change." Naidoo also said the majority of South African workers are black and it is their aspirations that determine the direction of the organisation. Among COSATU's immediate aims he counted: "fighting for a living wage", "organising unorganised and disorganised workers, and taking part in coummunity struggles being waged in the townships."

Emergency Needs Safeguards

The page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 12 July says that even though the paper supports the state of emergency, it should not be "applied without proper safeguards against arbitrary action by members of the security forces." Regulations issued under the emergency "should not be so vaguely worded, yet so all-encompassing" as are the restrictions on the press. "When the authorities publish restrictions under the emergency, they should also take the utmost care to ensure that the possible consequences are taken into account before the restrictions are gazetted." The editorial points out that an " 'error' " was made in applying the ban on indoor meetings to labor unions, and says resentment among unions and employers could have been avoided if the consequences of the ban "had been carefully considered beforehand." Employers "who have sided with the detainees calling for their release without knowing why they have been held, should realise this is shortsighted." Inconvenience by sit-ins and strikes is "a small price to pay if the emergency succeeds in ending the violence and in stabilising the country." Put bluntly, restrictions and detentions, however undesirable in normal times, have to be accepted in this abnormal period. Or don't they want the country to change in peace?"

RSA Not Worst Offender of Human Rights

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 14 July says "we wonder whether, in all the worldwide hysteria over South Africa, anyone bothers to ask why only apartheid is so bad that the country that perpetrates it must be singled out for savage punishment." South Africans are not the "worst offenders against human rights, " the most "racist in actual terms," or the most undemocratic in their political system. There is "no democracy in Russia or its satellites. There is no democracy in the one-party States or military dictatorships of Black Africa." "The point is that it is fine to moralise about South Africa, and to salve one's conscience by meting out punishment against it, but what are these moralisers and do-gooders doing about other countries with far worse human rights records? The answer is absolutely nothing." The South African Government is making remarkable changes that "will destroy the offending system of apartheid," and since it "admits its faults and seeks to rectify them, does not deserve to be punished or isolated. If it did deserve to be, half the world that oppresses the other half should also be punished, including many of the countries so vociferously demanding sanctions against South Africa."

SOWETAN on Emergency 'Facts'

On page 4 in the column usually provided for the editorial, the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 14 July prints "No comment" and goes on to say: "The facts speak for themselves." Among other listed injuries and incidents previously reported it says 125 people have died in unrest not including "13 alleged African National Congress operatives who were shot dead in clashes with the police;" "a total of 3,493 people are known to have been detained;" and "two people have been released after judges ruled that their detentions were illegal."

'Focus' on Nelson Mandela

Peter Gooch, African correspondent of the London *Sunday Times*, in the "Focus" column on the same page writes on Nelson Mandela, also called the "Black Pimpernel." The "pressure on South Africa to release Mandela and his fellow political prisoners had reached fever pitch" and President P.W. Botha faces the dilemma of whether Mandela "poses more danger behind bars or at liberty." Sanctions calls are more likely to be heeded if the government continues to hold Mandela. His release is subject to his renouncement of violence and he has "made it clear in talks on his release that he will not renounce violence unless the State does, and that he will not accept liberty unless the ban on the ANC is lifted, other political prisoners freed with him and all are allowed to remain in South Africa." Progressive Federal Party (PFP) MP, Helen Suzman, sees Mandela as "the only man capable of controlling the township radicals and negotiating with the government."

Public Welcomes Court Interpretation

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 11 July says "the public will be grateful to the Supreme Court for interpreting the emergency regulations which give sweeping powers to the security forces to detain citizens without trial." The editorial notes the release of a Roman Catholic nun who was arrested at a funeral when she intervened on behalf of a young man who was being beaten by a police constable. "Ruling that the purpose of the detention could be reviewed by the courts," Justice Marais found that "the precondition for the exercise of the power of arrest and detention was that an opinion had to be held that this action was necessary for the maintenance of public order or the safety of the public or for the termination of the state of emergency." The judge ruled that the nun's arrest and detention were unlawful. "This judgement of the Supreme Court will no doubt be studied by the Minister of Law and Order."

Club Should Examine Its Racism

A second editorial on the same page comments on the town of Bredasdorp's refusal to admit colored people as members of its golf club. The golf club should "examine their blatant racism" and should "realise the transparency of their claims that they have a 'democratic' right to refuse membership to anyone, and acknowledge that democracy does not come into it, only a prejudice that even the State President perceives as outdated."

American Judgment Doubted

Johannesburg *Die Vaderland* in Afrikaans on 11 July says in an editorial on page 10 the solution to this country's problems, at which the government is working, cannot counter terrorism; drastic counterviolence action is necessary, as America itself has shown. Referring to a statement by Secretary of State George Shultz on 2 June of this year, when he said there were elements in the ANC which were involved in acts of terrorism, the paper concludes "that the distinctions being made between terrorism against America and terrorism against South Africa brings doubt about American judgment and ability to understand South Africa's circumstances."

Black Languages in Schools Welcomed

A second editorial on the same page says: "it remains a complaint against the whites that so few know a black language in a country where black and white have been thrown together by history. The attention given to black languages in white schools is welcome. And it is a decided step forward that members of the permanent force will in future be expected to master a basic understanding of a black language. The same ought to apply to the police. This country is not defended only by white soldiers, since black policemen make a tremendous contribution to the maintenance of law and order."

Powersharing Leans Toward Socialism

A second editorial says on the same page: "When an industrialist like Mr Mike Rosholt begins to warn that one of the realities of power sharing will be a leaning towards socialism one has to take note. It must also be realized that the degree to which socialism will take hold will depend on the ability of capitalism to create a system which can satisfy the aspirations, of all the population groups. And, as Mr Rosholt says, this will only be possible if a pie can be created which is larger than the best produced in times of economic well being. In this country, in the short- and medium-term, this seems impossible, and it is the therefore possible that the move toward socialism may be stronger at the beginning. This could cause problems in a structure which over the past few years has been applied drastically to reverse socialism. To cling to the rules of yesterday will only cause greater problems. Timely adaptation will have to be made."

Commonwealth Seeks 'Revenge'

Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 11 July says in a page 10 editorial: "If the Commonwealth's search for revenge has up till now been a challenge to Mrs Margaret Thatcher and other Western governments, it can take on the proportions of a crisis in the coming days and weeks." It refers to boycott of the Commonwealth Games and the danger of the breakup of the organization. It asks why the British Government has not submit to continued threats and bullying from "a group of self-appointed dictators and communist henchmen who elevate so-called moral principles above existing situations. Judging by her latest statements, it would seem that Mrs Thatcher has decided to say for once: No, that is far enough, no more." The paper adds that the main issue now is sanctions, which supposedly will bring peaceful change, and no longer the matter of apartheid. "The call is, and remains, vengeance — at any price, with which Mrs Thatcher wants nothing to do . What right-thinking person would?"

ZAMBIA

Zulu Returns With PRC Funding for Party Headquarters

MB151219 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] The secretary general of the party, Mr Grey Zulu, disclosed this morning that the Chinese Government has given Zambia 2 million kwacha as a contribution toward the construction of the new party headquarters. Mr Zulu, who was speaking on arrival at Lusaka International Airport this morning [words indistinct] North Korea, China, and Czechoslovakia, that the Chinese Communist Party has also pledged an undisclosed sum of money to use for the purchase of furniture, equipment, and sport material for Zambian youth.

He said his visit to the three countries, including a 1-day stopover in the Soviet Union, was very fruitful. Mr Zulu said he a had very useful, cordial, and friendly talks with the leaders of the countries he visited and that discussions centered on party matters and related issues. He was met by Prime Minister Kebby Musokotwane and Secretary of State of Defense and Security Alex Shapi.

Umtata: RSA, British Engineers Held for Spying

MB161421 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A total of two more people are being held in Zambia, under suspicion of spying for South Africa. Western diplomatic sources say two engineers, a South African and a Briton, have been held for over a month on allegations of attempting to steal a computer disk with information on the country's copper mining industry which they planned to send to South Africa.

The two men, who have been working in the copper mines, are among dozens of foreigners detained in Zambia since the South African air raid onan alleged ANC base near Lusaka 2 months ago. Most of the foreigners have been released, but four other South Africans are still being held and Zambia has rebuffed efforts by South African diplomats to discuss the matter. It appears that the four are being tortured, although no such claims have been made over the treatment of the two engineers.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Discusses Carter Incident in House Session

MB161609 Harare Domestic Service in English
1220 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Question-and-answer session held by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in the House of Assembly in Harare moderated by House of Assembly Speaker Didymus Mutasa — live]

[Excerpts] [Name indistinct] [Words indistinct] reentry into Zimbabwe, and furthermore, Zimbabwe's (?position) relating to refugees from South Africa [words indistinct]?
[Mutasa] The Honorable Comrade Prime Minister?

[Mugabe] Thank you. [Words indistinct] the first part of that question, whether we should consider admission of former residents who want to return to Zimbabwe. I am not aware that any great number of residents, former residents, have been denied reentry permits to reside in the country. If in fact that has happened, we would want to you submit to us the individual case. But each case will certainly be considered on merit. It is not the fact that one was once upon a time a Zimbabwean resident that qualifies one for the issue of yet another residence permit. We have to look at the individual. We must also look at the reasons why in the first place the individual left the country, and has he got the necessary qualifications in terms of the needed finances that would make his case more amenable to those who are considering it. But as I say, if in fact there are cases of persons who have been denied reentry and residence permits arbitrarily, we would want to know those cases and restudy them. In regard to the second leg of the question, whether we would consider admitting refugees, sure we do, all our countries in this region [words indistinct] refugees, provided these are genuine refugees. We are also open to displaced persons. And so, if there happens to be an outflow of refugees in great numbers from South Africa, we would still admit them into the country. We are duty bound to do so. It is an obligation, international obligation, perhaps of a moral character, on all states. And we do so naturally on the same basis as we were admitted as refugees once upon a time in neighboring states. [passage omitted]

[Mutasa] Comrade C. Ndlovu of the Kadoma constituency.
[Ndlovu] I would like to ask [words indistinct] (?whether) there are plans for a pan-African defense force? In the interim, will there be any consideration for a regional force, especially in the light of continued unprovoked aggression on Frontline States by the Pretoria regime?
[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister?
[Mugabe] Thank you, Mr Speaker. May I correct the honorable member in respect of that first part of his question. There are no plans to establish a pan-African force. There is an idea, which, when it takes shape, will translate itself into a plan. We are yet to sell the idea to Africa. The ministers of defense of the various countries of Africa who met here as a commission, defense commission, decided on two fundamental issues. One, the issue of sending peacekeeping forces to countries where a conflict has arisen between two of them; and second was the creation of a defense force, an African defense force, to go to the defense of any country that suffers from an act of aggression. It was on the basis of that proposal that I made my statement to the effect that it was necessary for us to have an African defense force that would help defend the Frontline States. Now, if that force were to be established — and I would hope that the idea would be accepted by the OAU and the force eventually established — then within the context of that force, there could be conceived the idea of a regional unit of that force operating in regional areas. I think that is how I would look at the issue. But there is no plan yet to establish a defense force on a pan-African baisis, and there is therefore also no plan yet to establish a regional force. But it is an idea that could be considered, I think. Thank you. [passage omitted]

[Mutasa] Comrade [name indistinct].
[Name indistinct] [Words indistinct] the nonattendance of the Commonwealth Games. Thank you.
[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister?
[Mugabe] Thank you, Mr Speaker. Let us not be too ambitious, lest our ambition overwhelm us. [laughter] You know the story of the frog which, looking at the cow, wanted to be as big as the cow. [laughter] Eventually, as it blew itself to certain proportions, it exceeded the limit and burst. Now, we are not the leader of southern Africa. We are only a member of the Frontline States, and our leader is KK, Comrade Kenneth Kaunda, who is the chairman of the Frontline States forum. Zimbabwe has its own ideas, and we proffer these ideas for what they are worth. They may be accepted, they may be rejected. Certainly, we have had the honor to host the Nonaligned Movement and, in respect of that movement, we shall be chairman for a period of 3 years. That is an honor, and that is the leadership that the Nonaligned Movement has bestowed upon us. In regard to the Commonwealth Games, well there were, I think, two issues. First one issue, really, is whether Zola Budd and one Miss Cowley — South African athletes — should be included in the British team. And the majority of the countries felt that inclusion was irregular, that certain conditions had not been fulfilled, and now the council of the games itself has ruled that that conclusion by Britain was improper and irregular. And so they have been dropped. And this has given rise, of course, to anxiety on the part of our own team, and they have debated it. But insofar as that issue is concerned, it is now [words indistinct]. But there is the political question, whether in fact we should in view of Mrs Thatcher's intransigence regarding sanctions against South Africa, proceed to Edinburgh and participate in the Commonwealth Games. That issue we are still studying, and I made a statement the other day that since we shall be having, on Friday, a meeting of the Frontline States here, we shall discuss the question. We would want to act as a collective entity, and whatever decision we decide upon, we shall act together and we shall also try to (?carry) that decision to the other members of the OAU. So, let me wait for that moment to come. I happen to know that India, which has not sent its own athletes to Edinburgh, is waiting for our meeting here. And the Caribbean countries are also waiting for that decision, and so, in a way, that meeting has assumed quite some degree of importance. And, Comrade [name indistinct], you will certainly get to know what our decision [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

[Mutasa] Comrade [Name indistinct].
[Name indistinct] Comrade Speaker, a few weeks ago, the former president of the United States, Jimmy Carter, was in this country, when a [words indistinct] Jimmy Carter, the ambassador of Britain, and others walked out [words indistinct]. It was reported that the United States was looking into the question of cutting aid to Zimbabwe [words indistinct]. I just want to know from the honorable prime minister whether he is [words indistinct].
[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister?
[Mugabe] Thank you, Mr Speaker. Yes, that incident occurred. A statement was made on behalf of the minister of foreign affairs by the minister of youth, sport, and culture, criticizing the United States and Britain for refusing to impose sanctions against South Africa. And because of that statement, which Mr Jimmy Carter regarded as inappropriate, he walked out, and with him, Mr Lanpher, the charge at the American Embassy, and the British high commissioner also definitely walked out. Perhaps one or two others. Yes, that incident occurred, and I made a statement later to the effect that the apology that was needed in my view was

due only to former President Carter, because here was a former president listening to the criticism of the present incumbent in Washington, that is, Mr Reagan, the current President, and the impression being created therefore that he was supportive of that criticism. And from the point of view of the courtesies that they accept as the order of behavior between them and the point of view also of the principle that if you are outside, you cannot criticize your own country, the statement in relation to Mr Carter was inappropriate. And therefore an apology, if it is to be made, must be made to Mr Carter, but certainly not to Mr Reagan. We cannot apologize for criticizing Mr Reagan for refusing to impose sanctions against South Africa.

We cannot apologize for criticizing Mrs Thatcher for refusing to impose sanctions against South Africa. Well, because of that, if there have been these threats — and I understand that some aid which was due to be (?signed) for, has not been signed for — this is the behavior of a country which in the one strain, one vein, would want us to believe that it does not ever want to invoke sanctions, and in the other is imposing sanctions against us, for saying it refuses to impose sanctions agaisnt South Africa. I find that (?rather) ironical. But what I find quite objectionable is the fact that the United States of all (?countries) tends to use its aid as a weapon to coerce or impel or compel countries which are the beneficiaries to toe a certain political line, even contrary to their own political and ideological persuasion. Perhaps it is their tradition. But of course such aid comes to us generously. If the donor decides to withdraw it, we will still say thank you for what you have given us in the past. Thank you for what you have given us in the past. But let it be known that when we fought for our independence and sovereignty, we never meant to sell it. [Word indistinct] and so [applause] and so, what I give you for the future is an independent Zimbabwe with resources and a determined population to exploit those resources and become their own masters and not beggars and beneficiaries. [applause] [passage omitted]

[Mutasa] Comrade [name indistinct]
[Name indistinct] Thank you, Mr Speaker. May I ask the honorable prime minister what Zimbabwe's position will be regarding its membership of the Commonwealth if Britain continues to refuse to apply economic sanctions against South Africa?
[Mutasa] The honorable prime minister?
[Mugabe] Thank you. To tell you the truth, we have not as a government adopted any position vis-a-vis the possibility of Britain's refusal to impose santions. I have said I want us to discuss this question with our Frontline States brothers, and to compare notes. We may have our ideas and, good as it may be for us to demonstrate that the best way of indicating dissatisfaction with Britain is to quit the Commonwealth, that also might have its own effects upon South Africa. If the Commonwealth were to disintegrate, to (?break), would that add to the weight of pressure against South Africa, or would it diminish those pressures? And the view of quite a number who have spoken to us is that if the Commonwealth were to go, South Africa would be happy, that it would [word indistinct] because it has been a source of pressure, and that source of pressure will have diminished, will have vanished [words indistinct]. And so it is necessary for us to sit and consider these matters quite carefully. But Zimbabwe will not be found lacking in its (?care) and commitment to action that is taken on a joint basis. Thank you. [passage omitted]

Mugabe Receives Castro Message on Nonaligned Summit

MB161212 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A special envoy from Cuban President Comrade Fidel Castro, Comrade Raul Roa Kouri, today presented a special message to the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, dealing with preparations for the nonaligned summit in Harare next month.

Comrade Roa Kouri, who is Cuba's deputy foreign minister of foreign affairs, later told newsmen that the Harare summit is special since it will discuss the eradication of apartheid. He urged the Nonaligned Movement to help liberation movements in South Africa in their fight to end apartheid and to help the Frontline States become a strong rearguard in the fight against the apartheid system. The Cuban envoy said the summit must also discuss the international economic situation, trade restrictions, and the problem of debt in developing countries. He said there is also danger of direct American military intervention in Nicaragua, which will have serious consequences in Latin America, and he hoped the summit would address itself to the issue.

Minister: New Constitution Expected by 1990

MB151728 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1724 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 15, SAPA — Zimbabwe is expected to have a new constitution by 1990, a cabinet minister said in Harare today. Addressing students of the Department of Political and Administrative Studies at the University of Zimbabwe, the minister of state political affairs and co-ordination of co-operatives, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, said the constitution would consolidate the socialist ideologies of ZANU-PF, the ruling party, ZIANA reports.

He said the current Constitution imposed on the government by the Lancaster House agreement had some offensive provisions which included the bill of rights. "The bill of rights is not offensive in every respect except in those areas where it provides for property rights. In colonial Zimbabwe property ownership was racially determined," he said.

Mr Nyagumbo said black Zimbabweans were denied the ownership of the means of production. He said the bill sought to entrench poverty amongst blacks and wealth amongst whites. Despite the hindrances passed by the Lancaster Constitution, a number of acts of Parliament had been passed to lessen the racism and paternalism of the British-inspired provisions.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 JULY 1986

Syria-Lebanon

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told a 16 July Paris news conference that the Syrian presence in Lebanon is legitimate, Damascus radio reported. Legitimacy in Lebanon, as a parliamentary, democratic country, lies in the prime minister, he continued, noting that it was the Lebanese prime minister and defense minister who invited Syrian forces to provide security in the country. Syrian forces can be present anywhere and need nobody's permission, he added. Responding to these remarks, a Lebanese Forces declaration announced by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon stated that Khaddam's arguments contain political, constitutional, and legal fallacies intended to serve Damascus' interests. Likewise, former President Camille Sham'un stated that the "illegal" Syrian presence constitutes a violation of national sovereignty, Voice of Lebanon reported.

In a 17 July news conference in Paris, Khaddam said that President Hafiz al-Asad is giving the greatest attention to Lebanese affairs, and has ordered Syrian forces to redouble their efforts to release Western hostages, SANA reported. Khaddam denied the presence of hostages in areas under Syrian control, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Asked whether Syria has severed relations completely with the Lebanese president, Khaddam said Syrian relations with Lebanese figures are contingent upon those figures' commitment to the reconciliation process, Damascus radio reported. On a possible visit to Syria by U.S. Vice President George Bush, Khaddam stated that when the vice president asks to visit Syria, he will be welcomed, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad received former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad 17 July, according to Damascus radio, which reported no further details of the meeting.

Iraq-Saudi Arabia

First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan returned to Iraq after talks with King Fahd in Saudi Arabia, INA reported. Ramadan said the "cordial" talks dealt with the current Arab situation, the intensive, aggressive onslaught against the Arab countries, and the need for sincere efforts in strengthening Arab solidarity and developing joint Arab action against the "rancorous aggressors" who have exploited Arab divisions to achieve their expansionist aims, INA continued.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes raided Khark Island installations 17 July, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio. A large maritime target near the Iranian coast was hit late the day before, the communique added. For its part, Iran said defensive actions continued 16 July, with intense firing being conducted in the northwestern operational theater, Tehran radio reported. A hospital in Abadan was shelled the same day, IRNA added.

Kuwait

Kuwaiti-USSR oil talks concluded 17 July in Kuwait, according to KUNA, which reported an official statement noting that the two countries agreed on trading petrochemical products, with Kuwait arranging a loan to the Soviet foreign trade bank. The chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations said the Soviet Union is ready to open its markets to industrial goods from OPEC member-countries to ease the burden of plunging oil prices on those nations' economies, the agency continued. Asked what he considered a fair price for oil, the Soviet official said OPEC and non-OPEC countries are negotiating a price structure between $19 and 24 per barrel, KUNA added.

Israel

An unnamed Soviet official is to visit Israel soon in order to inspect Soviet-owned property in the country, according to official sources cited by *Davar*. In earlier contacts the USSR informed Israel that it wants to conduct a thorough check of its property, the sources continued, which includes buildings of the Russian Orthodox church, *Davar* noted.

Libya

The JANA political editor condemned the "continuous" U.S. maneuvers in the Mediterranean, saying the main purpose of these exercises is to strike at the Soviet Union through aggression against Libya, according to JANA. The political editor described the maneuvers as a way of preparing international public opinion for the launching of an "explicit" war against Moscow, and of wearing down the resistance of progressive forces against U.S. aggressive aims.

PLO

Yasir 'Arafat attended a resumed session of the Fatah Central Committee, Baghdad Voice of PLO reported. The talks, which began last week in Tunis, will include all aspects of political developments, the radio continued. However, an informed source cited by KUNA disclosed that the session had been postponed due to 'Arafat's sudden departure for Algiers. Political analysts speculated that 'Arafat sought to avoid meeting the visiting French external affairs minister, KUNA added.

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Fatah Central Committee Resumes Tunis Meetings

JN171831 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
20 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday, in the presence of Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, the Fatah Central Committee resumed the meetings it began in Tunis last week. Our correspondent learned that the Central Committee discussed a number of topics on its agenda including all aspects of the political developments. Our correspondent also learned that the Central Committee will continue these meetings later.

PLO's Qaddumi Confers With PRC, Saudi Envoys

JN171910 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], chief of the PLO Political Department, received the PRC ambassador in Tunis at the Political Department's office in Tunis this morning. During the meeting, they discussed recent developments in the Palestine cause, the Arab and international situation, and the U.S. positions, which are hostile to our Palestinian people, and its policy obstructing all international efforts to find a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestine cause and the Middle East crisis. They also discussed the positions of some Arab countries on the Palestine cause and the PLO, as well as Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's initiative to achieve Palestinian national unity. Both sides also discussed bilateral relations and ways to promote and develop them to serve the militant interests of the Palestinian and Chinese peoples.

The meeting was attended by brother Abu Ja'far, director of the PLO Political Department.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also received the Saudi ambassador in Tunis. They discussed the latest political developments on the Arab and international levels, as well as the European role in finding a just solution to the Middle East crisis.

[Tunis TAP in French at 1330 GMT on 17 Jul adds in a "Pool"item: "Qaddumi received on the same day Anders Gustaf Sand-strom, ambassador of Sweden to Tunis, with whom he discussed the role that Europe could play to promote a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem."]

Joint Forces Attack Lahd Barracks 16 Jul

JN171845 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1720 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Yesterday, the men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces attacked two barracks of the agent Antoine Lahd militias in Al-'Ayshiyah and Marj 'Uyun in southern Lebanon with katyusha rockets. The rockets hit their targets accurately and set the two barracks ablaze, killing and wounding a number of the two positions' personnel. Reports said the explosions were heard in the occupied area near the Lebanese-Palestinian international border. The occupation forces fired flares in the sky above the area, while other forces combed the Al-'Ayshiyah and Marj 'Uyun areas using machine guns, heavy weapons, and mortars.

The men of the joint forces also attacked an agent Lahd militia's military position on the border strip yesterday, using machine guns and rockets. The position was heavily damaged and many of the agent personnel were killed or wounded.

BAHRAIN

Amir Receives Message From Cypriot President
GF161523 Manama WAKH in English 1510 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Manama, 16 Jul (WAKH) — H. H. the Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received a written message from Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou concerning bilateral relations and current development in Cyprus.

The message was conveyed by Nikos Agathokleous, envoy of the Cypriot president during his reception by H.H. the amir here today.

Mr Agathokleous arrived here last night on a two-day visit as part of a regional tour.

KUWAIT

Expansion in Oil Cooperation With USSR Discussed
LD161749 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1706 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Jul (KUNA) — High-ranking official Kuwaiti-Soviet talks began here this evening to discuss ways to bolster and expand common cooperation between the two countries in the economic, oil, and investment fields.

The Kuwaiti side was headed by the oil minister and chairman of the board of directors of the Kuwaiti Petroleum Establishment, Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah al-'Adhibi, while the Soviet side was headed by CPSU Central Committee and Supreme Soviet member and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Konstantin Katushev.

Official oil sources have told KUNA that the two sides discussed the possibility of establishing limited joint investment projects particularly in the field of oil and petrochemical industries and the ways of exchanging technical know-how between the two countries particularly with regard to the wide technology the Kuwaiti Petroleum Establishment possesses in the field of oil exploration and refining and the the building of oil installations.

The sources said that the two sides will discuss means for exchanges in the field of oil and oil by-products trade under which the USSR would supply the West European countries and North Africa with all such products Kuwait is committed to supply to these countries, and Kuwait would supply the Asian and East African countries with the products the USSR is committed to supply to these latter countries.

The sources said that the two sides will also discuss in their meeting, which will continue until Thursday, tomorrow, the possible participation of Kuwait in the building of oil, gas, and petrochemical installations in the USSR through providing loans, technological equipment, and technical know-how which the Kuwaiti side possesses.

USSR 'Open' to OPEC Goods
LD171348 Kuwait KUNA in English 1056 GMT 17 Jul 86

[By Shamel Khairy]

[Text] Kuwait, July 17 (KUNA) — The Soviet Union is ready to open its markets for industrial products of OPEC countries to ease the burden of plunging oil prices on their economies, a senior Soviet official said here Thursday.

Member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, member of the Supreme Soviet and head of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Konstantin Katushev said his country would receive products of OPEC members if these states cannot pay foreign-currency cash in a trade exchange with the Soviet Union.

Interviewed by the *Kuwait News Agency*, KUNA, Katushev said the Soviet Union is providing such facilities for members of the organizations of petroleum exporting countries as part of measures to assist them in confronting their economic crises created by the sharp drop in oil prices.

He pointed out that this Soviet action stems from Moscow's conviction in bolstering economic ties with OPEC states and is based on grounds of mutual interest.

The Soviet official, who is currently in Kuwait on an official visit, accused countries outside OPEC of creating "an artificial oil crisis" which adversely affected the world economy and swelled problems of debtor nations.

Katushev, who did not name these countries, said the Soviet Union will pursue the stabilization of the world oil market and calls for "fair prices".

Asked about what are the fair prices, he said OPEC and non-OPEC countries are now negotiating a price structure ranging between 19 and 24 dollars per barrel.

Turning to politics, the Central Committee member said there are foreign powers affecting the situation in the Gulf region and the course of the Iraq-Iran war.

He did not pinpoint these foreign powers which he said are contributing to escalating tension in the Gulf region.

While renewing Moscow's call to end the war, Katushev said the Soviet Union rejects any interference in the affairs of sovereign countries, such as Iraq and Iran, out of the diplomatic framework.

He added that the Soviet Union stands against foreign interference in the affairs of the Gulf region, but advocates efforts exerted by the U.N., the Non-Aligned Movement and the Islamic Conference Organization to bring Iraq and Iran to the negotiating table.

Katushev said he has clearly understood Kuwait's concern over the continued escalation of tension in the region during his talks with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah.

"We have also received a better understanding of Kuwait's military needs," said Katushev about his meeting with the defense minister.

"We are ready to continue the traditional cooperation in boosting Kuwait's defense capability," the Soviet official maintained.

Assessing his visit to Kuwait, which started last Monday, Katushev said he felt "the sincere desire of Kuwait to promote trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union" during his meetings with H.H. the amir, H.H. the crown prince and prime minister and ministers of finance, oil and health.

"We are equally sincere in our quest for developing cooperation between the two countries in exchanging expertise in different fields especially in oil exploration and refining fields."

He noted that the "economic cooperation level was still behind that of the advanced political relations ... but we are taking steps to push forward the bilateral economic ties."

The Soviet official said he agreed with Kuwaiti officials on broad lines for future economic cooperation and on establishing joint ventures in Kuwait and the Soviet Union. Katushev did not mention these projects, saying he does not want "to give chances for rumors on this subject."

However, he said Kuwait and the Soviet Union will carry out joint investment schemes at other countries including Arab states.

Earlier, Kuwait's Finance Minister Jasim al-Kharafi had announced that Kuwait will direct its investments to the Soviet Union, China and some developing nations in addition to the Western markets.

Al-Khurafi, Katushev Meet

LD171359 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi, the minister of finance and economy, this morning had a meeting with Konstantin Katushev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and the delegation accompanying him. Spheres of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries and issues of mutual concern were discussed during the meeting.

Petrochemical Trade Agreement

LD171503 Kuwait KUNA in English 1424 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 19 (KUNA) — Senior Kuwaiti and Soviet officials concluded talks here Thursday by reaching agreement on petrochemicals trade exchange and arranging a loan for the Soviet foreign trade bank.

An official statement, issued at the end of talks between Kuwait's Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah and member of Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Trade Konstantin Katushev, said the two sides agreed on trading petrochemical products between their countries.

The trade exchange will be carried out by the Kuwait Petrochemical Industries Company (PIC) and the Soviet Soyuz Chemiexport Corporation, said the statement.

It added that minutes of the meetings, which was signed by the Shaykh 'Ali and Katushev, indicated that the Kuwaiti side will arrange a loan to the Soviet foreign trade bank through the Kuwait International Investment Company.

The statement added that the minutes drew the broad lines for bilateral economic cooperation and the proposed joint schemes at other countries.

The two sides expressed satisfaction over the development of relations between the two countries which stems from articles of the 1965 economic agreement.

The statement said minutes of the meetings fall within the framework of the February 27, 1965 Kuwaiti-Soviet agreement, the 1985 trade agreement and minutes of talks held in Moscow earlier this year by Shaykh 'Ali and Katushev.

During his visit to Kuwait, Katushev, who is also member of the Soviet Presidium, has met with H.H. the amir, H.H. the crown prince and prime minister, the deputy premier and foreign minister and a number of senior [word indistinct] officials.

Katushev Departs

LD180955 Kuwait KUNA in English 0851 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 18 (KUNA) — Member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the Supreme Soviet Konstantin Katushev left here last night at the end of his four-day visit to Kuwait.

Katushev, who is also the chairman of the State's Committee for Foreign Trade, has led his country's delegation to the economic, petroleum and investment talks which began here last Tuesday.

Katushev was seen off on departure by Kuwait's Ambassador to the Soviet Union 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Du'ayj, undersecretary of the Oil Ministry 'Abd al-Rahman Sultan and the Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Pogos Akopov.

The Soviet official told KUNA before leaving the country he has sensed during his meetings with Kuwaiti officials a great interest in the development and deepening of bilateral cooperation.

He added his meeting with his highness the amir had a special impression on him since his highness has highly appreciated the peace-loving approach which the Soviet Union is pursuing and has expressed support to the peace initiatives in defense of peace and disarmament voiced by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

He further said "We are leaving Kuwait after making a big step toward the process of bolstering contacts between the Soviet and Kuwaiti peoples and deepening bilateral relations."

On the commercial exchange of petroleum by-products between the two countries, Katushev said this issue is currently under implementation "and we hope that cooperation in that field will develop."

The Soviet official added that "We also agreed on joint cooperation through benefiting from the expertise of both countries in operating oil installations."

As for the possibility of the Kuwaiti private sector's participation in the investments in the Soviet Union Katushev said his country "has experience in dealing with different countries."

He explained saying "we do not reject cooperation with the national economy of any country, and the Soviet Union welcomes the participation of the Kuwaiti private sector in the Soviet economy."

Meanwhile, Al-Du'ayj told KUNA that "economic cooperation between Kuwait and the Soviet Union is stemming from the instructions of his highness the amir to the minister concerned and the call of his highness on them for an open relationship with the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc states on the basis that Kuwait is a country that believes in the non-aligned policy and extends its arms for economic relations with all friendly countries."

He added that the Soviet Union is a super power that possesses technical knowhow which Kuwait could benefit from.

OMAN

Briefs

Ambassador to USSR—Khamis ibn Hamad al-Bettashi, Oman's ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and nonresident ambassador to the USSR, has presented a copy of his credentials to (Prostov), USSR first deputy foreign minister [name and title as heard], as Oman's nonresident extraordinary ambassador and plenipotentiary to the USSR. [Excerpt] *[Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Jul 86 JN]*

SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Discusses Role of Islamic Media

GF161328 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1400 GMT 15 Jul 86

["Text" of statement given by Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Saudi magazine *Al-Tadamun al-Islami* on its 40th anniversary — date not given]

[Excerpts] Praise be to God, and peace be upon our prophet Muhammad. The immortal message of Islam came to correct the path of humanity and to attain whatever is beneficial. This message urges the faithful to cooperate among themselves and to unify positions and ranks. [passage omitted]

The Islamic media have to assiduously serve the Palestinian issue, since it is an Islamic issue. They must urge the Muslims to launch jihad and to use all their capabilities to restore Muslim Palestine and the holy Al-'Aqsa mosque from the Zionist usurpers and aggressors. This media must alleviate injustice perpetrated against the homeless and persecuted Palestinian people so that the Muslims must be united in the confrontation of the Jews and those who support them. Moreover, the sons of Palestine must unite their ranks under the banner of Islam. The media must shout at the ruler of Afghanistan saying that the Muslims there do not accept any regime other than Islam. The mujahidin of Afghanistan lose their lives in the service of God's message and in fighting every regime that opposes their religion. All the Muslims of the world must support them with manpower and money, and back them in their struggle according to God's promise to support those who support Him and who support His religion. [passage omitted]

PDRY

YSP Political Bureau Discusses Economic Situation

EA172006 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] At its meeting [words indistinct] to discuss the economic and financial situation, the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party today studied a number of measures aimed at rectifying this situation in the light of the memorandum presented by the brother chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Political Bureau made a number of decisions aimed at dealing with a number of difficulties, which necessitate the mobilization of the party, masses, and the official organs of the state. In this context, the Political Bureau entrusted the government with the implementation of a number of measures, chiefly, the need to curtail and control general expenditure, regulate consumption and direct efforts to improve the state of public institutions, enhance their productive capabilities, increase agricultural and fisheries production and pay special attention to national exports.

At its next meeting, the Political Bureau will continue to discuss a number of other measures connected with the economic and financial problem.

The brother ministers of finance; planning; industry; and trade and supply and the governor of the Bank of Yemen participated in the meeting.

Soviet Trade Official Arrives in Aden 16 Jul

GF161654 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Aden, 16 Jul (WAKH) — The Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade and his accompanying delegation arrived here today on a several days visit to the Yemen Democratic Republic.

Radio Aden said that the Soviet delegation will have talks with Yemeni officials and sign a trade exchange agreement between the two countries for the next five years.

A number of economic cooperation protocols will be signed during the visit.

Deputy Foreign Minister Departs for Nicaragua

GF151354 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Imayah left Aden this morning for Nicaragua to represent our country in the festivities of the 7th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution.

ANA has learned that Brother 'Imayah is carrying a written message from Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bayd, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, to Comrade Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

YAR

Libyan People's Congress Delegation Arrives

GF151850 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Muftah al-Ustah 'Umar, secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, arrived in Sanaa this evening. He is leading a large delegation from the General People's Congress and committees in fraternal Libya on a visit to our country that will last several days. During this visit the delegation will attend the convocation of branch conferences of the General People's Congress. [passage omitted]

'Abd al-Majid: Lebanese Must Decide Own Destiny

NC181014 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Beirut, 18 Jul (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has urged all parties to act so that the Lebanese may determine their destiny on their own without foreign intervention. He declared that Egypt regards President Amin al-Jumayyil as the legitimate representative of the Lebanese. This came in a statement by Dr 'Abd al-Majid in Paris to the Lebanese newspaper *Al-Nahar* published today.

Asked about Syria's recent military entry into Beirut, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: I leave it to our Lebanese brothers to decide what they consider appropriate, without Egypt interfering in their affairs.

He denied that any meetings have been held recently between Syrian and Egyptian figures. He said: There has been no official or unofficial contact between Egypt and Syria and I see no possibility of this happening at present.

Mubarak Reportedly To Visit U.S. After Europe

JN171327 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Dubayy, 17 Jul (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Bayan* stated that Egyptian President Husani Mubarak will pay a brief visit to the United States following his current tour of Rome, Paris, London, and Bonn. Citing an Egyptian diplomatic source in London, the paper said today that the Egyptian president's talks with the Western leaders will focus on two major topics: the economic situation in Egypt and the Middle East crisis.

The paper said that the Egyptian president will present to U.S. President Ronald Reagan new ideas for a solution based on recent developments, such as Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the call for convening an Arab summit, and the announcement by some Palestinian officials regarding their readiness to establish a confederation between Egypt and the proposed Palestinian entity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Coverage of Mubarak Visit to Italy, France, UK, FRG

For reportage on the visit to Italy, France, the United Kingdom, and the FRG by President Husni Mubarak, including his talks with Italian Prime Minister Craxi, French President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, see the 18 July Italy section, 17 July France section, 18 July United Kingdom section, and 18 July Federal Republic of Germany section of the Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Informed Sources: Three Italian Terrorists Arrested

WA171521 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic 5-11 Jul 86 p 21

[Text] Informed sources in Cairo mentioned that at the end of the 5-day visit to Egypt of Luigi Scalfaro, Italian interior minister, three members of an Italian terrorist group were arrested by the Egyptian security apparatus. Two of them were arrested in a furnished apartment in the Garden City district of central Cairo. They had a locally made bomb, two pistols equipped with silencers, and a light machine gun in their possession. The third was arrested in the Al-Anfushi area of Alexandria in the company of a scoundrel with a dangerous record, who specializes in hiring himself out to others in matters of revenge and murder in exchange for a set fee.

Sources said that Egyptian Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr had requested that the security agencies impose the utmost secrecy on the arrest of the three Italians and on obtaining confessions from them concerning the nature of the missions they were assigned to carry out in Egypt and the organization for which they work.

Security sources said that the first indications of the three Italians' confessions are that they were not alone in Egypt, but that there were six others from the same terrorist organizations who had succeeded in entering Egypt via Alexandria harbor. The security agencies are currently combing furnished apartments, hotels, and public places, searching for the others. Security officials in Alexandria harbor are carrying out extensive investigations to determine responsibility for the failure of the security agencies inside the harbor to expose the identities of the Italian terrorists and to arrest them for attempting to enter the country.

The sources added that Maj Gen Zaki Badr, Egyptian minister of the interior, submitted to the Italian interior minister on his visit to Egypt — during which a protocol was signed on security cooperation between Egypt and Italy regarding fighting terrorism and another regarding the exchange of criminals and terrorists between the two countries — the results of the investigations of the three Italian terrorists. The security agencies determined that there was a strong relationship between their presence in Egypt and the occurrence of a number of consecutive events accompanying their arrival, including a satchel charge explosion in a warehouse belonging to the Bank of America on Qasr al-Nil Street, the crash of an Egyptian plane belonging to Sinai Air, and the explosion of a time bomb in the Sayyidah Zaynab residential quarter.

The sources indicated that the three Italian terrorists still have not made any confessions of responsibility for the events which Cairo witnessed at the time of their arrival in Egypt.

19 Arab, African Delegations To Attend NDP Congress

NC171644 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1443 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 17 Jul (MENA) — Delegations from 19 Arab and African states will attend the fourth general congress of the NDP, which begins Sunday morning, 20 July, and runs for 3 days.

These delegations, which began arriving today and will continue to do so until the congress opens, include representatives from political parties and popular organizations in these countries.

The Arab states scheduled to attend include Sudan, which will be represented by a delegation comprising six political parties —

Al-Ummah, the Democratic Unionist Party, the National Unionist Party, the Islamic Front, the Political Grouping for Southern Sudan, and the Sudanese African Congress Party. Representatives from four political parties make up the Moroccan delegation. The other Arab states that will be present at the congress are Iraq, Algeria, Tunisia, the YAR, and Somalia.

India will be there in its capacity as the current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

Eleven African states will also send representatives to the congress. These nations are: Tanzania, Senegal, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Burundi, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, the Congo, and the Ivory Coast.

Kamal al-Shadhili, the NDP's assistant secretary general, has announced that simultaneous translation equipment has been installed in one of the conference halls. This will make it easier for the Arab and African delegations to participate in the discussions of the Committee for Special Relations, which will take place in the evening of 20 July and the morning of 21 July. Al-Shadhili noted that the leaders of the Egyptian opposition parties have been invited to attend the opening sesion.

Reportage on Turkish Trade Delegation's Visit

Cooperation Protocol Signed

JN171836 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 17 Jul (INA) — Iraq and Turkey signed a protocol here tonight for promoting trade and economic relations within the framework of enhancing and expanding relations between the two neighborly countries.

The protocol was signed on the Iraqi side by Abu Talib 'Abd al-Muttalib al-Hashimi, Trade Ministry under secretary and deputy chairman of the Iraqi side of the Iraqi-Turkish Joint Committee for Economic, Trade, and Technical Cooperation. It was signed on the Turkish side by Dr Ekrem Pakdemirli, Turkish treasury and foreign trade under secretary and deputy chairman of the Turkish side of the committee.

The heads of the two sides exchanged cordial speeches stressing the strength of bilateral economic and trade cooperation ties and the spheres for promoting them.

Delegation Departs

JN180907 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0710 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 18 Jul (INA) — A Turkish delegation led by Dr Ekrem Pakdemirli, treasury and foreign trade under secretary and deputy chairman of the joint Iraqi-Turkish Committee for Economic, Trade, and Technical Cooperation, concluded a visit to Iraq and left Baghdad for home today. [passage omitted]

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iran

Communique No 2,284

JN171709 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Jul 1986

[Communique No 2,294 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 17 July 1986]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on Iraqi revolution anniversary] The following is a roundup of our activities for last night and today.

1. With overwhelming superiority, our gigantic Air Force continues to deal successful blows against the enemy's vital targets, resources, and supplies. The brave eagles launched a new raid on Khark Island installations at 1028 [0628 GMT] today, hitting their targets and setting them ablaze. The hero eagles then returned safely and triumphantly to the homeland in God's care.

2. In the continuation of its mission to deprive the suspect despots of their resources and supplies, our brave Navy — with its daring naval units — carried out a bold raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 0120 today, scoring an accurate and effective hit. The zealous lions of the sea then returned safely and triumphantly to base in God's care.

3. The brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships carried out 10 combat missions today during which they delivered destructive strikes against enemy concentrations, equipment, and weapons. They then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. In a new desperate attempt to approach our forward positions in the II Army Corps central sector, the enemy sent a force estimated at two infantry companies. The brave corps soldiers confronted the force with all types of weapons. Splendidly supported by artillery, our men crushed the attempt and destroyed the bulk of the enemy force while the remaining few fled the battlefield. In other areas in this sector, one tank, one mortar, one vehicle, and one heavy machine gun were destroyed and one enemy soldier was killed.

5. A force from our loyal fighters in the I Army Corps northern sector raided enemy positions facing it. In a brave assault, the force stormed the enemy positions and clashed with the enemy, killing four, wounding others, and seizing two Kalashnikov rifles, one GC rifle, and one revolver. Our fighters then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

6. To exhaust the enemy and destroy its personnel, weapons, and equipment, our units on the VII Army Corps front opened concentrated artillery and tank fire on enemy areas, destroying three shovels [preceding word in English], killing seven soldiers, destroying one machine gun and killing its operators, destroying three machine gun emplacements and two infantry positions and killing some scoundrels in them, and destroying two ammunition dumps and one observation post and its occupants.

7. Sixteen enemy soldiers were killed or wounded, two observation posts were destroyed, and 4 Kalashnikov rifles, 2 RPG-7 launchers, one PKT machine gun, and a quantity of other equipment was seized in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

8. One tank was destroyed and one of its men was killed, and three Kalashnikov rifles, two radio sets, two RPG-7 launchers, one medium-caliber machine gun, and a quantity of other equipment was seized in the V Army Corps northern sector.

9. The forces of the suspect vagabonds ruling in Iran shelled the Abu Al-Khasib district with long-range artillery, wounding five civilians, including four children, and demolishing one house.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 July 1986

'Large Maritime Target' Hit

JN181141 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes launched a new raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast and scored an accurate, effective hit at 0045 today [2045 GMT 17 July]. Announcing this, a military spokesman said that all Iraqi planes returned safely to base.

Commander Praises Naval Force's Strength, Actions

JN180724 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jul (INA) — A senior military commander has said that the Iraqi naval force posesses enough weapons to implement its combat operations against the Iranian forces and to develop these operations from technical and strategic viewpoints. Staff Rear Admiral 'Abd Muhammad 'Abdallah, commander of the naval force and coastal defense, said in a statement published in *Al-Jumhuriyah* today that Iraq has not employed new weapons but has developed the use of its weapons effectively on both the tactical and strategic levels to inflict as much damage as possible on the Iranian regime's economic interests, on which this regime relies to prolong the war.

'Abdallah described the development of the naval force and coastal defense forces as both a quantitative and qualitative stride forward. He said that the size and armaments of the Iraqi Navy make it one of the advanced navies and place it in a leading position among Third World navies. He noted that over the past 2 months the Iraqi Naval Force hit 20 oil tankers near Khark Island — that is, one tanker every 3 days — and directed effective, accurate blows to Iranian oilfields and ports. He said that, in addition to the damaged oil fields, the Iranians have lost 102 oil tankers and 104 commercial ships that cost Iran $4 billion.

In conclusion, the commander asserted that despite their small size the Iraqi naval force and Coastal Defense Forces con-stitute a big problem for Iran because they have inflicted great losses on the Iranian regime and imposed abject defeats on the Iranian Navy.

Friendship Delegation Meets With Soviet Official

JN171215 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0955 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow, 17 Jul (INA) — Minister of Local Government 'Adnan Dawud Salman, head of the Iraqi delegation to the celebrations of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship days, met here today with Yevgeniy Vyacheslavovich Ivanov, first deputy chairman of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. During the meeting, Ivanov affirmed the Soviet Union's desire to promote and entrench the existing bonds of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the Soviet Union in the service of the two peoples' interests. He denounced the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, affirming its futility because it harms not only Iraq and Iran but international peace and security as well.

Reportage on Bahraini Commerce Minister's Visit

Minutes of Cooperation Signed

JN171937 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The minutes of the meeting between the Jordanian and Bahraini sides concerning various fields of cooperation between the two fraternal countries was signed at the Ministry of Industry and Trade today. The minutes, which were signed by Habib Ahmad al-Qasim, Bahraini minister of commerce and agriculture, and Raja‘i al-Mu‘ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade, stipulate an increase in the volume of trade and the encouragement and promotion of the exportation of Jordanian agricultural products to Bahrain, especially after the inauguration of the land bridge linking Bahrain with Saudi Arabia.

The two sides agreed to study the establishment of a joint company for the production of chemical fertilizers in Bahrain becauseof the availability of phosphate raw material in Jordan and of ammonia and energy in Bahrain. In the agricultural field, the two sides agreed to work to consolidate bilateral cooperation in the agricultural field, as well as the training of Bahraini cadres in the areas of greenhouses, irrigation, combating agricultural pests, marketing, and providing Bahrain with its sapling, plant, and flower needs. This is in addition to benefitting from the regulations and laws providing incentives in Jordan for Arab investors in the agricultural field. It was also agreed to promote cooperation in the tourist field, as well as the exchange of expertise.

Meets King Husayn, Departs

JN171551 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Habib Ahmad al-Qasim, Bahraini minister of commerce and agriculture, at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today. Dr Raja‘i al-Mu‘ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, and the Bahraini ambassador in Amman also attended the meeting.

Habib Ahmad al-Qasim, Bahraini minister of commerce and agriculture, left Amman this evening after a 5-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa‘i. He also held talks with Dr Raja‘i al-Mu‘ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply; Ahmad Dakhqan, minister of agriculture; and a number of other officials on bolstering and promoting economic relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields.

In a predeparture statement to the *Jordanian News Agency*, Al-Qasim said that his visit to Jordan and his meetings with Jordanian officials were successful and fruitful. These meetings, he said, were crowned by meeting His Majesty King Husayn whose directives had an effective impact on us and will give us a strong push to work for bolstering firm economic relations between the two countries.

Dr Raja‘i al-Mu‘ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply; Muhammad al-Saqqaf, the ministry's under secretary; and the Bahraini ambassador in Amman saw the Bahraini commerce minister off at the airport.

Expatriates Conference Ends, Issues Communique

JN171954 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The second Jordanian expatriates conference has wound up its 4-day session with resolutions and recommendations designed to bolster the expatriates' links with their home country and strengthen the national economy. A communique summing up these recommendations and resolutions also voiced the expatriates' total support for his majesty the king's leadership and their pride in his efforts for ending differences among Arab countries and unifying Arab stands.

The communique expressed gratitude for Jordan's decision to maintain an open bridges policy with the occupied Arab territories with the aim of supporting the Palestinian people's steadfastness in the face of Israeli plans to uproot them from their homeland.

The expatriates voiced their appreciation of the government for implementating the resolutions of the first expatriates conference held in Amman last summer and for creating an opportune climate for facilitating expatriates investments in the kingdom. The communique underlined the importance of holding expatriates conferences on a regular basis to strengthen bonds among expatriates themselves and between them and their home country. It also stressed the need for establishing special funds for the welfare of expatriates abroad and supported current efforts aimed at forming housing associations in coordiantion with the housing corporation to provide homes for expatriates here in Jordan.

The communique urged all expatriates to buy bonds issued by the Central Bank of Jordan for the sake of helping finance development projects in the Kingdom. The communique expressed total support for a recommendation calling for the establishment of a 100-million-dinar holding company and urged expatriates to take necessary measures to bring this company into being as soon as possible.

The communique also called on the government to take appropriate measures ensuring the expatriates' participation in the country's general election through Jordanian Embassies abroad.

Minister of Labor and Social Development Khalid al-Haj Hasan, who chaired the conference, delivered the closing address in which he said that the resolutions and recommendations reflected the expatriates aspirations and were in line with the Jordanian policies and plans for strengthening the national economy and maintaining the strongest links with Jordanians employed abroad. He voiced appreciation to all departments and institutions which helped to make this conference a success.

Paper Claims U.S. 'Wastes' Peace Opportunities

JN120709 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Jul 86 pp 1, 24

[Editorial: "U.S. Policy and Wasting Peace Opportunities"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration has presented nothing positive in its rejection of the call renewed by Presidents Gorbachev and Mitterrand to achieve peace in the Middle East. This rejection represents a continuation of the U.S. policy aimed at handling the issue separately and imposing its hegemony over the future of the region.

The strange thing is that U.S. policy has learned nothing from its continued failures in achieving these objectives. The international community would not accept the authorization of the United States to tackle the issue of peace in the area in accordance with its calculations. This is in addition to the fact that the U.S. attempts to impose hegemony have always been strongly rejected by all peoples in the area.

Thus, U.S. policy did not hesitate to place obstacles in the way of the Soviet-French call for reactivating the peace process. Consequently, U.S. policy would not hesitate to increase the feelings of despair and frustration in the area.

Undoubtedly, that negative [U.S.] policy is aserious practice that leads to and encourages violence. That policy also undermines U.S. credibility and proves that U.S. claims about its concern to move toward peace and away from violence in the region are throwing dust in the eyes of the people.

Hence, it is obvious that the U.S. Administration is adopting a planned policy to waste peace opportunities in the region, hoping that the current Arab situation will result in Arabs' capitulation and that the passing of time will enable Israel to devour the occupied territory together with the cause.

That U.S. policy has another objective which is as serious as the first; namely, to embarrass the Arab leaders in front of their people. Therefore, in light of their pan-Arab responsibilities, Arab leaders are urged to meet at the summit level to confront the challenges threatening all Arabs, particularly because the convocation of a summit under these circumstances should rise above any party's preconditions.

AL-DUSTUR Calls U.S., UK Area Stands 'Regrettable'

JN120759 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 Jul 86 pp 1, 25

[Editorial: "Avoiding the International Responsibility"]

[Text] It was not surprising to see Israel immediately reject the Soviet proposal on convening a conference attended by the five permanent UN members to discuss the issue of achieving peace in the Middle East, because Tel Aviv has always rejected all peace initiatives and proposals to achieve a fair settlement of the conflict that has been waged in the area for many decades.

Nevertheless, it is really regrettable to see the United States and Britain follow Israel's stand toward this proposal, which can place international responsibility for the Middle East within its correct framework because the five countries that issued the Security Council resolutions are responsible for implementing those resolutions.

We do not believe that an exchange of opinions between the most important capitals in the world regarding an area of severe tension that is threatening security and peace in the world deserves such an automatic rejection — not from Israel, which rejects all peace calls, but from the capitals of big powers such as Washington and London that assume great responsibilities for international security and peace issues because those capitals, which are largely familiar with the regional isues, realize as we in the Middle East realize that the forseeable future of the crisis developments resulting from the Israeli occupation of Arab territory hides a number of grave dangers that will affect this region and the entire world.

Hence, we can only understand such a stand by the United States and Britain as encouragement for Israel to continue its stubbornness and refusal to search for peace opportunities and ignorance by two big Western capitals of the severe dangers entailed in the existing situation in this area which, is a victim of international polarization.

We believe all of the reasons and motives behind the U.S. and British stands rejecting the Soviet proposal are excuses to avoid the large international responsibilities for peace in the Middle East; we also believe that such stands, which lack wisdom and farsightedness, will encourage Israeli extremism and the policies of expansion, and the imposition of facts through armed force. Sooner or later, this will lead to the outbreak of a new bloody war that will endanger the interests of all parties.

Sham‘un Comments on Khaddam's Remarks in Paris

NC171915 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Reacting to remarks by Syrian Vice President Khaddam, former President Camille Sham‘un said that Khaddam's statement contravenes the Constitution. Sham‘un declared: We are not surprised by this statement. The official who made it has deliberately ignored and flouted Lebanese laws and regulations ever since he began dealing with the Lebanese crisis.

Sham‘un said: Khaddam has sought and is still seeking to destroy the legal Lebanese institutions. He has also directly and indirectly incited certain parties to strike at these institutions and at Lebanese officials, to paralyze them and render them ineffective. Whatever he may say to justify the presence of Syrian forces in Beirut or to give them a facade of legality, he cannot obliterate the facts. The Syrian military presence, whatever the justifications, is a violation of national sovereignty, because it has not been approved by the legitimate authorities. The legitimate authorities have declared that the entry of Syrian forces into West Beirut took place without their knowledge and was not coordinated with the competent military authorities. On 1 September 1983 the Lebanese state officially requested the Arab League to terminate the mission of the Arab Deterrent Forces. The Syrian presence contravenes Arab and UN resolutions, particularly Resolutions 425, 508, and 509, which provide for the legitimate Lebanese forces to extend their authority throughout Lebanon.

Sham‘un said that approval by the Lebanese prime minister or any other minister of the entry of the Syrian forces cannot nullify the resolutions of the UN, not to mention those of the Arab summit. We tell Khaddam that the Syrian presence in West Beirut or anywhere else in Lebanon is illegal and unlawful.

Sham‘un asked in what capacity the French Government had made a decision binding on Lebanon, assuming such a decision had been made, as Khaddam had implied. Sham‘un said that we call on the French Government to clarify Khaddam's remarks. We would also like to know whether there is any truth in the report of a Syrian-French agreement, and whether any solution can be reached in the absence of consultations with the Lebanese Government as represented by the Council of Ministers, headed by the president of the republic. We would also like to ask the French Government for its views on such a statement made in Paris on Lebanon, a friendly country which has long-standing and close links with France.

Lebanese Forces Reject Remarks

NC171925 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Responding to Syrian Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam's remarks, an official source in the Lebanese Forces has made the following declaration:

Syrian Vice President ‘Abd al-Halim Khaddam's statement contains political, constitutional, and legal fallacies that are intended to alter and distort the facts before the people and to serve Damascus' interests and presence in Lebanon. In order to reveal the truth to world, Arab, and local opinion, and to explain the reality of the Syrian presence in Lebanon, the Lebanese Forces state the following:

1. The Syrian vice president's comment that the presence of his country's forces in Lebanon is legitimate is untrue; the Syrian forces lost their legitimacy when they deviated from their duties as part of the Arab Deterrent Force, which have contained only Syrian units since 1979. The Syrian forces officially lost their legal status in September 1982, when the Lebanese Government refused to submit a request to the Arab League for the renewal of the Arab Deterrent Force mandate. The same was true in September 1983 when the Lebanese Government sent a written message to the Arab League asking for an end to the Syrian presence and the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon. Consequently, the Syrians lost their Lebanese and Arab sanction and became a status quo force devoid of legality.

2. Khaddam's remark that the Lebanese prime minister represents the legitimate government in Lebanon is a constitutional and political heresy, as the Constitution stipulates that the president is the decisionmaking authority. The ministers cannot make decisions outside the cabinet. The political heresy lies in the fact that he contravenes several statements by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. In 1976, Al-Asad affirmed that the Syrian units were at the Lebanese president's disposal, and that they would withdraw from the country at his request. The statement about the legality of the prime minister and defense minister is a clear attempt to divide the legitimate government between the president and the prime minister. It is also a prelude to the elimination of what remains of the Lebanese state's legitimacy in order to control it.

3. The poor security conditions that prevailed in West Beirut and which Khaddam mentions are the result of Syrian intervention in Lebanese affairs. Syria has attempted and is still attempting to create a state of chaos by fanning sectarian and religious disputes. This sets the stage for intervention under the pretext of maintaining security. At this point, we recall the events that occurred in West Beirut on 6 March 1984, which were directly supported by Damascus. As a result, the army was fragmented and its security role was hindered. This caused religious discord among the Muslims in West Beirut and the Syrian Army used the ensuing chaos as a pretext to intervene.

4. Khaddam said that the Syrian Army does not need permission from anyone to enter Lebanon. This is true of an occupying army of superior strength that employs the logic of force in its relations with Lebanon. We would like to ask his excellency the vice president why he does not use this logic with the great powers, particularly since one aim of his ongoing visit to France is to ensure an international excuse for interference in Lebanese affairs at the expense of Lebanon's sovereignty and independence. His talk about the legality of the so-called ministerial committee and of his country's presence in Lebanon reminds us of the legality of the Nazi presence in France during World War II and the legitimacy of the Vichy government. Since the resistance of the Free French led to France's liberation from the Nazi occupiers, we are confident that the Lebanese resistance, which

defends our sovereignty and independence, will eventually free Lebanon from all forms of occupation.

Syria's Kan'an on Extension of Security Plan

NC171828 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, said this evening that the security plan comes in response to the wishes of a community living through an ordeal. Our people in East Beirut, he added, are suffering, and they need an authoritative form of security.

When asked if there were plans to extend the security program to East Beirut, Kan'an replied: If they call on us to do so, we will.

As to whether the request should be made by the leaders in East Beirut, Kan'an noted: We have no objection to satisfying the wishes of the community.

Beirut Force Commander Notes Security Improvement

NC171954 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel Muhammad Farshukh, commander of the West Beirut regular force, has described the progress made in the implementation of the security plan as excellent. He affirmed that the 17 days since the plan was put into effect have been highly successful. Col Farshukh denied that the regular force is facing any significant difficulties in carrying out its mission. He pointed out that all the parties have cooperated to a great extent. The removal of obstructions and the clearance and opening of the streets have eased the traffic crisis and enabled the citizens to breathe freely.

Asked why obstructions had not been removed from around the houses of certain leaders, he said: Ministers Junblatt and Birri have insisted on arranging for their removal themselves. Minister Junblatt even stressed that he no longer wants protection.

Birri Interview on Syrian Presence, Ties With PLO

PM171412 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 18 Jul 86 pp 12-14

[Interview with Nabih Birri, minister of justice and hydroelectric resources and Amal Movement leader, by Shirbil Zughayb in Beirut; date not given]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the announcement of the security plan for West Beirut nobody was expecting it to succeed. West Beirut's political and military leaderships stood firmly and strongly behind this plan, forcing all its cadres to comply with it under the threat of punishment.

Minister Nabih Birri has thrown all his weight behind the success of the plan and behind the termination of the war in the camps that has been raging between the Palestinians and the Amal Movement.

In his comprehensive interview with *Al-Hawadith* Minister Birri laid all his cards on the table, beginning with the well-known 6 February uprising, the camps war, the West Beirut incidents leading to the [Damascus] tripartite agreement, and ending with his proposal that the presidential term be shortened from 6 to 4 years while giving the president the opportunity to nominate himself before the Chamber of Deputies for a second term.

At the beginning of the interview I told Minister Birri: Syria has thrown all its weight behind ensuring the success of the security plan for Beirut to the point that it has directly taken part in implementing it. Was the Syrian stand on this matter dictated by the necessities of the situation in Beirut or of the regional situation?

Birri: Syria's concern with Lebanon is not new; it has existed since the beginning of the Lebanese crisis. We all recall that since the Riyadh summit in 1976 and the entry of the Arab Deterrent Force [ADF] into Lebanon, this force did not consist of Syrian troops only but also of other Arab troops. We then saw how all the non-Syrian forces began withdrawing gradually and only the Syrian forces remained in the field.

Following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, the multinational forces also entered Beirut but, for a variety of reasons, they too withdrew and only the Syrian forces remained in Lebanon.

There is no doubt that the security situation in West Beirut has seriously deteriorated recently. The reasons for the deterioration in Beirut were due to regional and international interference, particularly following the outbreak of the situation in the camps and the interference by 'Arafat with the aim of returning to Lebanon and undermining Resolution 425 in southern Lebanon. This had adverse effects on Beirut as well as on the Islamic and nationalist fronts. As you know, we went to Damascus as part of the Islamic leadership in order to deal with the situation. The consensus of view was that security inside the camps is part of Beirut's security and vice versa. It was agreed that Syrian assistance be requested in order to stop the bloodshed that has been affecting the allies more than the foes. The result is what we see today, which is satisfactory to everybody.

I believe that our first duty in this respect is to express thanks [to Syria].

Al-Hawadith: It is said that a large number of Syrian troops have entered Beirut under the pretext of helping to implement security. Was this entry part of the ADF arrangements in Lebanon? What was the U.S. and Israeli reaction to the Syrian forces' return to Beirut?

Birri: To say that the Syrian Army entered Beirut in large numbers is incorrect, though we wish the ADF [Syrian forces] would return to Beirut and its suburbs and to all the Lebanese areas. This is because it is impossible, I repeat impossible, to restore Lebanese accord and to collect the arms [from the fighters] except with the help of these forces because even the fighters themselves wish there were a real deterrent force that would disarm them.

We are now fully convinced that without agreement among the Lebanese themselves and without the presence of an Arab side, particularly the Syrian side, there is no way that the war can be stopped. The solution in Lebanon could only be based on two principles: political accord and ending the war. If political accord requires agreement among the Lebanese, stopping the war requires Syrian intervention because no Lebanese force can do so. The Lebanese Army cannot control the Lebanese forces in the eastern area, let alone control everybody else.

With regard to the U.S. and Israeli reaction to the ADF's return to Beirut, there is no doubt that international equations counterbalance one another. As far as we are concerned, what matters to us first and foremost is Lebanese sovereignty; it will decide which party is suitable for bringing things under control. I believe that there is no disagreement among the Lebanese over the Syrian role in this regard. Therefore, this is not the concern of the United States and much less of Israel, which is the enemy of Lebanon.

Al-Hawadith: A leading cabinet minister says that among the reasons for Syria's taking matters into its own hands in Beirut is the continuing disagreement among its allies and its inability to settle this disagreement. A second reason is that some political arrangements in the Middle East are underway to which Syria wishes to devote itself. Is this true?

Birri: This is largely true.

Al-Hawadith: Certain political quarters believe that the Beirut security plan is only a temporary truce, the purpose of which is to enable political leaderships in West Beirut to fight the battle of bringing down the president of the republic.

Birri: The battle of bringing down the president of the republic has been going on for a long time. What is now being proposed is to shorten the presidential term of office. I put forward this proposal 2 years ago.

With regard to the claim that the Beirut security plan is a truce, I assure you, at least on behalf of the Amal Movement, if not on behalf of more than that, that what has happened in West Beirut is a final and irrevocable decision. The decision by Amal to quit playing a security and military role in West Beirut is final and irrevocable. This is because what is required is not to score victory in Beirut but rather to score victory for Beirut. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: You said that what is required is to shorten the president's term of office, despite the fact that constitutionally and legislatively this is not possible now, but would be possible in the event of resignation. But President al-Jumayyil reiterated and emphasized more than once that he will not resign. How can the term of office practically be shortened?

Birri: If the president of the republic resigns, there will no longer be a need to shorten the term of office. Resignation would be a voluntary action by the president. As for shortening the term of office, it would be a forced legal and constitutional process. If the Chamber of Deputies approves with the necessary majority a bill making the presidential term of office 4 years instead of 6, while giving the president the right to nominate himself for a second term, President Amin al-Jumayyil, through such a law, would be giving the Lebanese the opportunity to choose between getting rid of him 2 years before the expiry of his present term or renewing his term for another 4 years, in which case he would be gaining 2 additional years. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Supposing that this will actually happen and that President al-Jumayyil's term of office will end in the coming September, are you in favor of a Maronite presidential candidate? In other words, who would be your nominee?

Birri: I am in favor of a Lebanese candidate for the presidency, although so far I have not heard that a Muslim has nominated himself for the post. I do not wish anybody to exploit this situation by claiming that I am seeking the presidency. It is a known fact that I am against sectarianism in any post and I am not a presidential candidate, despite what is being said about the nomination of Nabih Birri and the Shi'ah in Lebanon. Had the president really worked for the unity of Lebanon, we would not have reached the point where we have to call for shortening the presidential term of office. [passage omitted]

Al-Hawadith: Yasir 'Arafat offered to send an envoy to meet with you in order to discuss the question of camps. It is said that you rejected this because of Syrian reasons. Is this true?

Birri: If my statement is read correctly, then the reason for the rejection will be clear. I would like to stress that I had absolutely no talks with the Syrian brothers on this issue. As for my position of rejecting 'Arafat's policy, it is my right to do so; it is the result of his political attitude toward the Amal Movement and others.

In the first place, I was the one who proposed the idea of a meeting and not 'Arafat. I said I was quite ready to hold contacts with him or to establish close security relations with 'Arafat's people in order to maintain security in the camps if the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] were unable to put an end to this war. The response to this was a statement by Yasir 'Arafat saying that he was ready to send an envoy to meet with "Amal gangs," as he put it. Imagine yourself a person desiring negotiations and yet resorting to abusive language. Dignity compels us to reject such an answer.

Al-Hawadith: With regard to the south, there has been much talk about public or secret security arrangements with Israel. What are the outlines of these arrangements and are you as such in favor of such arrangements?

Birri: We have already adopted a clear and frank attitude toward this matter. We are against any security arrangements with Israel and we are for Resolution 425 and the armistice agreement to the last dot.

The one who has made an agreement with Yasir 'Arafat for reverting back to the pre-1982 situation is the one that wants such arrangements. I would say that the president of the republic is not uninvolved in these arrangements; he supports them. I believe that one part of the deal concluded between official Lebanon and the Palestinians is to allow these to return to Lebanon. Faruq Qaddumi, who is the Palestinian foreign minister, revealed this in his statement when he said: "We have been warmly welcomed and we are warmly being asked to return." If this is not true, then at least an official denial should be made at the level of the [Lebanese] foreign minister or the presidential spokesman. This has not happened. Even some foreign magazines confirmed that an agreement has taken place between the president of the republic and Yasir 'Arafat. The agreement covers not only Lebanese and Palestinian affairs, but also security arrangements. I believe that nationalist resistance is the real trump card to abort such arrangements and any other arrangements that are contrary to Resolution 425.

Al-Hawadith: The renewal of the UN Emergency Forces' mandate in southern Lebanon is due soon. There is talk about the United States making its approval of the renewal dependent on understanding with Israel.

Birri: The United States cannot stand against Resolution 425. If it does, it will be violating all UN resolutions. And if it wants to be shown a certain reasonableness it cannot stand against this resolution, which it endorsed in the first place. For some time it has been financing the UN forces in southern Lebanon. Recently it has promised to pay the portion it had cut from the budget it allocated for these forces.

Recently there has been remarkable development as a result of the positive attitude by the Soviet Union, which announced its readiness to participate in these forces. There is talk now about the possibility of China and the socialist countries participating in the UN forces. I believe that there is a real opportunity for Israel to withdraw completely from southern Lebanon by implementing Resolution 425 rather than withdrawing under nationalist resistance pressure. This would be as a result of an international consensus to implement the resolution and of French pressure, for which we are thankful. We are equally thankful for the new Soviet attitude. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad Receives Former PDRY President

JN171556 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received former PDRY President Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at noon today.

Khaddam Speaks at Paris News Conference

17 July SANA Report

JN171855 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 17 Jul (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam held a news conference in Paris this afternoon. It was attended by several representatives of the French, Arab, and world press, television networks, and news agencies.

The vice president discussed several Arab and international affairs, and explained Syria's foreign policy and its firm, principled stand toward current developments. He also viewed the results of his talks with French officials on the Middle East, the situation in Lebanon, and relations between Syria and France. He stressed that his talks were positive and successful, and expressed his satisfaction with the cordial atmosphere which permeated the talks. He said the two sides held identical views and reached common analyses and conclusions, noting that France was satisfied with Syrian efforts in Lebanon and with the security plan in west Beirut.

Regarding bilateral relations, Khaddam said: Relations between Syria and France are historical and we discussed ways to bolster them in the various fields. Khaddam then discussed Syria's foreign policy toward several Arab and international affairs and said: We are an Arab country that was exposed to an Israeli aggression. Israel occupied part of our territory and we have special responsibilities toward the Palestine question. We are calling for a just and comprehenisve peace in the Middle East that guarantees Israel's full withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's national legitimate rights, including their right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of their independent state on their land.

The vice president added: Peace in the Middle East is an urgent international need and we stressed that peace should be just and comprehensive. We will resist partial solutions and separate deals. He who believes that partial solutions are a step toward peace must be deluded. Khaddam said that Syria is a nonaligned country which has struggled for a world peace that achieves justice and security for all and eliminates threats and wars.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, the vice president said that Syria has exerted large efforts both in the past and present to safeguard national unity in Lebanon; prevent partition; achieve national reconciliation, justice, and equality for all the Lebanese; and keep Lebanon an Arab country. He added that President Hafiz al-Asad is giving the greatest attention to the Lebanese question and is following the situation in Lebanon closely because of its extreme importance and because of the nature of relations between the two sisterly countries.

Regarding the Western hostages held in Lebanon, the vice president said: Syria has exerted large, intensive efforts to release the hostages because it considers this affair a humanitarian issue and because such matters cannot serve any cause. He added that Syria will continue its efforts in this regard and that President Hafiz al-Asad has instructed the Syrian forces in Lebanon to redouble their efforts for the sake of ensuring the hostages' release.

18 July Report

JN180615 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Paris — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has stated that Syria calls for a just, comprehensive peace in the Middle East guaranteeing full Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's national rights, including their rights to return to self-determination and to the establishment of their independent state on their land. Khaddam noted that Middle East peace is an urgent international need and that peace must be just and comprehensive, affirming that Syria will resist partial solutions and separate deals. He who believes that partial solutions are a step toward peace is under an illusion, he added.

At a news conference held in Paris yesterday and attended by French, Arab, and international newspaper, television, and agency correspondents, Khaddam said: We are an Arab country that was exposed to Israeli aggression. Israel occupied part of our territory. We have special responsibilities toward the Palestinian problems.

The vice president said that his talks with French officials were positive and successful and expressed satisfaction with the cordial atmosphere that permeated the talks. He said that viewpoints of the Syrian and French sides were identical and that the two sides' analyses and conclusions were the same. He pointed out that France is satisfied with Syrian efforts in Lebanon and the security plan in West Beirut.

Speaking about Syria's foreign policy and its firm stands on the current Arab and international issues, Khaddam said: Syria is a nonaligned state. It has struggle to realize peace in the world — peace that achieves justice and security for all and rules out the possibility of threats and war.

On the Lebanese situation, Khaddam said: From the beginning of the crisis, Syria has had a clear policy. In light of this policy, we embarked on our moves in Lebanon. Our policy in Lebanon is based on many principles:

1) preserving Lebanon's territorial integrity and resisting partition;

2) effecting reconciliation among the Lebanese people to end the civil war and realize justice, equality, and security in Lebanon; and

3) preserving Lebanon as an independent Arab state and part of the Arab nation.

The vice president added: Syria has exerted immense efforts to stop the war and was able to stop it in 1976, but peace could not be realized beause it is contingent upon the Lebanese people's agreement. Syria cannot replace them. Despite all the obstacles, Syria continued to devote most of its attention to Lebanon. President Hafiz al-Asad continued to devote most of his attention and efforts to it because of the nature of the fateful, historical relations between the two countries.

Speaking about the Damascus agreement, Khaddam said: Last year, we succeeded in bringing the Lebanese sides to the negotiating table. They were able to formulate a program to end their crisis and tragedy. The vast majority of the Lebanese people supported this program but a small minority staged a military coup against the agreement on 15 January, something which hampered the peace march and the agreement.

The vice president added: We continue to believe that the Lebanese people cannot do without national reconciliation. Work should continue to stop the fighting and effect reconciliation. Syria will continue to exert its efforts in this direction.

Answering a question, Khaddam said: Syria was in West Beirut before the implementation of the security plan. What happened was that a number of Lebanese politicians met in Damascus and agreed to end armed manifestations, dissolve militias, and hand security powers over to regular Lebanese forces. These politicians requested Syria's support for these forces, provided that the forces are attached to the Lebanese prime minister and the defense minister. The Syrian Government responded to this request and increased the number of its observers in West Beirut so the security plan would be implemented properly.

On relations with President Amin al-Jumayyil and whether or not Syria has severed its relations with him completely, Khaddam said: Our relations with Lebanese figures are contingent upon these figures' commitment to the reconciliation march.

Asked about Syria's stand should battles be renewed in the camps, Khaddam said: An agreement was reached between the Palestine National Salvation Front and the Lebanese national forces on the measures necessary to stop a renewal of the battles. This agreement enjoys Lebanese politicians' support. We hope nobody will be involved in fomenting trouble. He who plays with fire might get burned fingers.

On the French hostages in Lebanon, Khaddam said: Syria exerted great, intensive efforts to bring about the hostages' release for humanitarian reasons and because it believes that keeping hostages does not serve any cause. Syria will continue to exert further efforts to reach a situation conducive to releasing the rest of the hostages. President Hafiz al-Asad has given direct orders to this effect.

Asked whether there is a connection between Syria's efforts to release the hostages and improving ties with France, Khaddam said: Relations between Syria and France are traditional and are being strengthened continuously. As for our stand on the issue of the hostages, it is a principled, humanitarian stand. There is no connection between the hostage issue and relations, whether they are good or bad. Our stand on hostages is one and the same, be they French or American hostages, because our stand is based on our cherished principles.

Asked about relations with Iraq, Khaddam said: Relations with Iraq have certain aspects. The problem between Damascus and Baghdad is unlike any other problem. Any discussion must be based on this aspect. We want amity and not war with our Iraqi brothers. When our brothers in Baghdad become convinced that they want amity, then everything will be simple. Khaddam added: In 1978 and 1979 we reached agreements with our Iraqi brothers on certain important issues, but they refused to implement them.

Answering another question, the vice president said: It was Iraq that started the war and occupied parts of Iranian territory. I do not think Iranian officials have any desire to annex Iraqi territory. Everybody knows that on the 2d day of the war we sent envoys to Arab states and Iraq in an attempt to stop the war, but our mediation was rejected. At present there is nothing new about reports on Iraq-Syria reconciliation. Whenever something occurs it will be announced.

AL-BA'TH Urges Iraqis to Rise Up Against Regime

JN180901 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0722 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Damascus, 18 Jul (SANA) -- In today's comment the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* says: Every Iraqi family is challenging the regime of murderers in Baghdad, because the Iraqi people are accustomed to avenging themselves and their nation on anyone who tries to stand between them and their true Arab nationalism. [passage omitted]

The paper explains that the Iraqi people's vengeance against Saddam Husayn's regime is not personal but is the vengeance of the entire Arab nation against a regime that has chosen apostasy as its course, treason as its policy, and Zionism as its ally. [passage omitted]

Al-Ba'th concludes: Thus, the uprising against the fascists dominating Iraq and its people is inevitable. The 14 July revolution anniversary is an incentive for every Iraqi to arise against those who betrayed that revolution, just as on 8 February 1963.

TISHRIN on Vinogradov's Support Statement

JN171020 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Damascus, 17 Jul (SANA) — The newspaper *Tishrin* says that RSFSR Foreign Minister Vladmir Vinogradov's warning that the USSR will reply directly and strongly to any aggression against Syria is not at all isolated from Moscow's feeling and conviction that the United States and Israel are waiting for the opportunity to carry out a military aggression against Syria.

The paper explains that this Soviet warning points out a number of things. One of them is that direct Syrian assistance to Lebanon has not pleased Israel and its friends. Therefore the raids on

Lebanon's mountain region are a clear Israeli reaction to the Lebanese people's jubilation.

Tishrin adds: As for the other Soviet consideration, it can be seen in the U.S. open admission that its military forces have come close to the Libyan shores and carried out muscle- flexing operations in the Mediterranean.

The paper says: Although this Soviet stand is an indivisible part of the firm Soviet policy on national liberation movements in the world, its assertion in the current important circumstances signifies the strong ties of friendship between Syria and the USSR; the friendship which derives its considerations not only from the bilateral relations between the two countries but from all the contact points of this honest friendship in the entire Arab region [words inidstinct].

'Secret' Talks Held in Europe With Soviets

TA181054 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 18 Jul 86 p 4

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israeli and Soviet diplomats have recently been holding secret talks in European capitals. In these talks the Soviets have displayed a greater openness and desire to conduct a dialogue with Israel, but they stressed that it was still too early to speak about a resumption of diplomatic relations. According to them, conditions have not yet been created for a renewal of the bilateral relations which were severed in 1967 after the 6-day War.

A senior political source in Jerusalem said that the reports about a possible exchange of consular representatives between Israel and the Soviet Union and the opening of consulates are premature and do not stand a chance at present. The source added that this matter was not raised in any of the contacts held recently with Soviet diplomats. During the talks, the source noted, the Soviets did not address the importance of opening a consulate in Israel which would mediate and aid in the purchase of the quantities of wheat they buy from the United States which have greatly increased since the Chernobyl disaster.

It has been learned that after the CPSU Congress, the new Soviet regime under Mikhail Gorbachev decided on a more flexible policy toward Israel. A decision was also made to soften the tone of criticism against Israel in the Soviet press. At the same time, the Kremlin's political echelon gave East European countries permission to launch a political-economic dialogue with Israel.

In the wake of the Soviet go-ahead, contacts between Israel and Poland were held on the opening of diplomatic representations at the level of "interest officers," the lowest political echelon. A Polish Foreign Ministry delegation visited Tel Aviv where it checked out the Polish Bank which will serve as the offices of the Polish diplomatic delegation in Israel. The Israeli delegation will leave for Warsaw in order to check on the latest preparations made for the opening of the Israeli representation.

USSR Official To Visit To Survey Soviet Assets

TA180601 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] A Soviet official is soon to pay a visit to Israel in order to conduct a survey of Soviet assets throughout the country. This was reported yesterday by official sources in Jerusalem.

The Soviets possess a great deal of assets in Israel, especially buildings belonging to the Russian Orthodox Church. In earlier contacts the Soviet Union informed Israel that it wanted to conduct a thorough check of the property it owns. Israel granted the request, permitting the Soviet official to visit here.

The sources reported that the matter involves a one-time visit by a Soviet official and not the opening of a permanent Soviet consular office in Israel as yet. It is not yet known whether during his visit the official will hold talks with Israeli officials on the possibility of improving bilateral political relations.

The Foreign Ministry's deputy spokesman, Ehud Gol, said yesterday that he knows nothing about the report broadcast yesterday on the Voice of Israel about a Soviet attempt to improve ties with Israel, including the opening of a consulate here. The spokesman added that "there are no signs of such an initiative on the part of the Soviets."

Meanwhile, the contacts between the Israeli and Polish Governments are continuing on the imminent opening of "interest offices" in Warsaw and Tel Aviv.

Harif Raps Murphy Stand on Saudi Arabia

TA171135 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 17 Jul 86 p 10

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "U.S. Self-Delusion"]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who has recently become Washington's chief envoy regarding making peace in this region or, to be more precise, making attempts to bring about a dialogue between Jordan and the Palestinians and Israel, appeared before the U.S. Congress this week to persuade it to approve the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia.

As had been expected, the U.S. diplomat lavished praise on Saudi Arabia and described it as having "assisted the peace process." It is said that his remarks were greeted somewhat scornfully, and the truth is that one cannot help but sneer at Murphy's analysis of Saudi Arabia's contribution to the peace process.

Murphy's efforts could be understood if his thesis that Riyadh "has been assisting the peace process" were merely a sales promotion gimmick. However, if Murphy and State Department officials believe in it, then there can be no greater case of self-delusion.

The United States may believe in Saudi Arabia's vital importance on the eastern side of the Persian Gulf and along the Strait of Hormuz and in the need to supply it with AWACS stemming from this belief. However, when it comes to analyzing Riyadh as a factor in the political constellation of the Middle East — and according to the concept reiterated by Murphy, as a factor contributing to peace — reality proves the extent to which Middle East policymakers in Washington are out of it.

However odd it may sound, Saudi Arabia occasionally tends to torpedo rather than promote U.S. interests in the Middle East and, consequently, the peace process. It is enough to analyze several moves made in the last few years to realize how gratuitous the "Saudi myth" Washington basks in is.

Let us take, for example, the cases Murphy mentioned in his appearance before Congress this week to persuade his audience about Saudi Arabia's contribution to the U.S. peace policy. He argued that Saudi Arabia "had pushed Jordan" into the process, in addition to having helped it financially. The truth is that Saudi Arabia objected to the Jordan-PLO agreement of February 1985 on the grounds that it might sabotage "Arab unity" and, as far as is known, it exerted pressure on Jordan not to join the peace process!

Another case cited by Murphy to praise Riyadh: Saudi Arabia paved the way for Egypt's return to the Arab League. The fact is that Saudi Arabia has refrained from renewing relations with Egypt, whereas it has renewed its diplomatic relations with Libya. Moreover, according to the British press, Al-Qadhdhafi visited Riyadh in May 1985 and while there discussed possible Saudi backing for the new regime in Sudan, which had been loosening its ties with Egypt and had been showing signs of wanting to get closer to Libya.

As a counterweight to Murphy's unfounded arguments, one can cite numerous cases of Saudi moves that clearly and evidently contradicted Washington policy. However, a few examples are enough to pull the rug from under the U.S. concept, a concept "personally" embraced by Murphy and those colleagues of his with pro-Arab tendencies, regardless of whether it is also embraced by his superiors. At the Casablanca summit in August 1985, Saudi Arabia adopted a pro-Syrian position against Jordan in the argument over Israeli-Arab relations. Saudi Arabia pressured Lebanon not to sign the agreement with Israel initiated by Secretary of State George Shultz and, what is more, threatened Lebanon with an economic and political boycott if it gave in to the United States while Riyadh itself came out in support of the Syrian occupation in Lebanon.

As for its relations with Egypt — another "client" of Washington which had joined the peace process — Saudi Arabia consistently made Egypt's return to the Arab League conditional on the abrogation of the peace treaty with Israel, and it remains opposed to the Camp David accords to this day.

And it is a well-known fact that Saudi Arabia is the biggest financial supporter of the PLO, the same PLO that pulls the strings of international terrorism in order to serve the Soviet interest, which is aimed at dealing a blow to U.S. interests, be they in Central or Latin America, the Far East, or Africa.

Perhaps Washington has no other choice and in the current regional situation Saudi Arabia is really "a strategic asset," but that is still far from saying that Saudi Arabia contributes to the peace process. Small wonder, then, that Murphy's remarks evoked sneering comments.

However, it is not the attitude toward Saudi Arabia that should worry Israel but rather the very approach by the United States to the peace process which, as has been seen on more than one occasion, lacks any sense of realpolitik and soberness.

This U.S. quality should rouse and alert policymakers in Jerusalem to signs indicating that in spite of it all, something is now afoot in the area. It suddenly turns out that Gorbachev is trying to resuscitate the old notion of an "international conference" on the Middle East (a notion Israel has in principle accepted...) with a formula that does not give rise to U.S. and Israeli opposition. And U.S. Vice President George Bush is scheduled to visit Damascus and would probably like to hear Damascus' view on the possibility of joining the peace process. In this context, it should be emphasized that Washington is increasingly realizing that no settlement can be reached in the region without the approval of Damascus.

Therefore, the U.S. position should be painstakingly analyzed in view of the emerging situation. What is relevant to this case is not this or that statement by someone like Richard Murphy, but the dangerous distortions in the shaky and unrealistic approach reflected in the assessment that Saudi Arabia is a factor assisting the peace process.

Bethlehem Mayor Says U.S. Aid 'Very Little'

JN171810 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World
1525 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the "With the Events" prorgam]

[Text] A meeting was held at the Hebrew University today between U.S. Consul General Morris Draper and a large group of Palestinian and Israeli personalities. Our correspondent for West Bank and Gaza Strip affairs Ibrahim Shahid reports:

[Begin Draper recording — in English; broadcast in progress]...provided an opportunity for both Palestinians and Israelis to get their opinions off their chests and a lot of very harsh criticisms and observations... [end recording]

U.S. Consul General in Jerusalem Morris Draper says that this is an opportunity to listen to the viewpoints of Israelis and Palestinians on this important matter; that is, the U.S. aid program for the territories, as well as to refute rumors about this program which does not have political aims, although it is in line with the U.S. policy to search for peace and it is in the interest of the United States, Jordan, and Israel to work for stability and for bringing about peace. The consul general noted that the United States is now reconsidering ways to extend aid to the inhabitants of the territories with the aim of encouraging and creating sources of employment, as well as activating individual initiatives in the economic fields in the territories.

The U.S. consul general hoped that a settlement will be reached which justly meets Palestinians' legitimate aspirations and interests. Several attendees posed questions to the U.S. consul general regarding the U.S. aid program. At the end of the discussion, we met with Dr Hatim Abu Ghazalah from Gaza to hear his view of the program:

[Begin recording] [Abu Ghazalah] What is important in such programs is not the intentions expressed by the sides that extend aid. What is important is what actually takes place. What is currently taking place now does not fully please us because this prorgam is totally managed and completely dependent on what is permitted by the Israeli Defense Ministry, which runs the occupied territories.

[Ibrahim Shahid] In your opinion, does this program help?

[Abu Ghazalah] Undoubtedly, the prorgam itself may be of considerable help because it is a large prorgam of $14-16 million. This prorgam might be of much help. [end recording]

Approximately 150 personalities from the West Bank and Gaza Strip as well as Israeli personalities interested in West Bank and Gaza Strip affairs and officials from the civil administration attended this meeting with U.S. Consul General Draper at the Hebrew University on Scopus Mountain at the invitation of the Truman Institute. It was also attended by a number of West Bank mayors, Farah al-A'raj and Jamil Sabri Khalaf, as well as Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj.

[Begin Frayj recording] U.S. Consul General in Jerusalem Morris Draper discussed U.S. aid to the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He talked with full clarity and in most of his remarks he was convincing and accurate. I believe he was very successful in delivering his speech. He said the aid now totals $14 million a year and that since 1975 the aid has reached $70 million. Although I am thankful for and appreciate this aid, I feel it is very little compared to the needs of the citizens of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. We are in need of at least $300 million in aid per year. [end recording]

Egypt's Basyuni Comments on Tabah, Regional Peace

TA180806 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by Benny Morris and Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Egyptian charge d'affaires Muhammad Basyuni said yesterday that a team of Egyptian and Israeli surveyors-geographers would next week visit the Tabah area to stake out with flags the two countries' border claims. After this, delegations from the two countries, and American mediators, would put the finishing touches to the compromis, which sets out the terms of reference of the international arbitration on the border dispute. Basyuni expects that the document will be completed within two-three weeks.

The surveyors will mark out the territorial claims of the two countries with flags. These markings will then be photographed and translated into a map which will provide the international arbitrators with a precise, updated graphic display of where Israel says the border should run and where Egypt says the border should run. This will be the annex to the question in the compromis.

The surveyors, who may also be accompanied by American representatives, will also choose a site for the permanent Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) observation post in Tabah, to be activated after the arbitration begins.

Israelis, Basyuni says, just don't appreciate how important Tabah is to the Egyptians. He says that he personally is "very much upset" by the Tabah issue, "Tabah (being) so clearly Egyptian." He recalls that as a battalion commander in the Egyptian army before 1967, he used to visit Tabah. (Basyuni proudly recalls that he was a brigadier-general for eight years.)

"All the British Mandate maps place Tabah in Egypt; the 1949 Israeli-Egypt armistice maps place Tabah in Egypt; in 1957, after the Sinai Campaign, the IDF withrew from Tabah as well as form the rest of Sinai; all Israeli maps place Tabah in Egypt; and the maps accompanying the Israel-Egypt peace treaty of 1979 place Tabah in Egypt," he says.

The moment the compromis is signed, said Basyuni, an Egyptian ambassador will be restored to Tel Aviv. He said that the ambassadorship to Israel is considered "very important" by the Egyptian foreign service and that he does not know, "nobody knows," who will be appointed to the job. Basyuni has served as charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv for the past six-and-a-half years and his personal rank is ambassador.

Regarding the possibility of moving towards peace in the region without the PLO, Basyuni said that Egypt would never agree to anything that the legal leadership of the PLO had rejected.

Moreover, obliquely referring to reports that Jordan's King Husayn was bent on replacing the present PLO leadership with one more amenable to Jordanian designs, Basyuni said: "Choosing the leadership of the PLO is the right only of the Palestinians themselves."

While Egypt, as "the biggest Arab country," has a "national responsibility" to help bring about a just solution to the Palestinian problem, Cairo sees its present role as trying to "narrow the gap between Husayn and the PLO" in order to bring these two parties into the peace process, in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Basyuni says that he personally has been "working on this problem — the Palestinian problem and its solution — for thirty years."

Basyuni believes that the signing of the Tabah arbitration compromis will contribute to a renewal of the peace momentum between Israel and its neighbours to the east. He would not commit himself on the prospect of a Peres-Mubarak summit beyond saying that the signing of the compromis will "be a good basis for a summit." Taking for granted that the summit will take place (and "before rotation"), Basyuni says that the two leaders will speak not only of bilateral problems.

Basyuni sidesteps questions about the changed prospects for the peace process after rotation, and the tack a government under Yitzhaq Shamir can be expected to take. He says that Egypt has traditionally dealt with and deals with "governments, not persons." But he quickly adds that relations between the two countries recently have been good "because Egypt feels that Peres is very keen on finding a solution to the Palestinian problem and making peace."

Turning to the recent "Gaza First" autonomy idea, Basyuni carefully attributes its origin to former Gaza mayor Rashad al-Shawwa. Al-Shawwa came to Egypt and said that the Gazans want to end the occupation, and that Gaza should be returned to Arab sovereignty as a first step to a general solution of the Palestinian problem."

Peres Prepared To Accept Basyuni as Ambassador

TA180839 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres would welcome an Egyptian decision to appoint the Egyptian attache in Israel, Muhammad Basyuni, as Egyptian ambassador to Israel after the arbitral compromis is signed. This was explained yesterday by the Prime Minister's Office.

Following the report published yesterday by *Ha'aretz* on this matter, the Foreign Ministry reported that Israel is interested in Egypt appointing an ambassador to Israel and it is Egypt's right to decide which Egyptian diplomat will submit his credentials to the president. The Foreign Ministry sees nothing wrong in Basyuni being the ambassador.

Over a year ago, when a report was published that raised the possibility of Basyuni being appointed ambassador, senior sources from the Prime Minister's office rejected this, explaining that such a move would be aimed at lessening the importance of the matter in the eyes of the Arab countries and would enable Egypt to claim that it had actually only altered the title of its attache in Israel. Even now political sources, in private conversations, are saying that despite the fact that Basyuni is definitely acceptable and Israel has nothing against his appointment, such a move is not the same as sending an Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv to replace the ambassador who was recalled to Cairo during the Lebanon war.

Knesset Committee Tours S. Lebanon, Meets With Lahd

TA171920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Today two attempts to infiltrate car bombs into the security zone were foiled. Members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, who toured the area, heard a report on this. Afterward there was a report about another car bomber that succeeded in getting away. IDF officers told the committee members that the security doctrine is proving itself. Many attack attempts have been foiled recently in the security strip. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz accompanied the committee's tour.

[Begin recording] [Zissowitz] IDF officers painted a rosy picture to the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, who toured southern Lebanon today. The security strip is doing all that was expected of it, and even more. All the terrorist attacks break up against the security strip, by the sole power of members of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] and links with the local population, including the Shi'ites, who are in the majority, are improving. Israel's security interests and the economic interests of the inhabitants of the security strip are uniting to produce a cooperation helpful to both sides. The economic crisis is becoming worse in the north and many families are fleeing from starvation to the relatively flourishing and safe south. All the villages have filled up again with inhabitants and an increasing willingness by Druze and Shi'ite residents to joint the ASL is apparent. It is not that there are no attempted attacks, since there are 90 such attempts each month, including katyusha firings, roadside bombs, and a few infiltration attempts, but all these attempts have been foiled by ASL soldiers. These are the facts heard by the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee and almost all of them are satisfied. Knesset Member [MK] Dan Meridor, Likud, also thinks the security doctrine has not disappointed this time.

[Meridor] The Galilee's security has been reasonably safeguarded and what has been created in southern Lebanon in our relations with the local population, in the relations between the Christians and Shi'ites, as well as with the Druze, all this is a success story. It seems to me that the current reality in southern Lebanon is that southern Lebanon is the safest place in the whole of Lebanon.

[Zissowitz] In the first stop of the tour, in Marj 'Uyun north of Metulla, beyond the range of the press, the committee members met with General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the ASL. The Christian general expressed the fear that the Palestinians were becoming stronger in Sidon and gaining full control over the passes to the south. To the surprise of the committee members, Gen Lahd advised Israel to tighten links with the Druze in Lebanon. This is something new, part of the new tones being heard in the strip. Committee Member Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, who conducted the contacts with the Christians in Lebanon 10 years ago, before the Peace for Galilee campaign, and afterward established the liaison unit in southern Lebanon, is now, despite initial doubts about the establishment of the security strip, an enthusiastic supporter of the security doctrine.

[Ben-Eli'ezer] Today's tour has in fact shown me that two unbelievable achievements have been attained. One of them is an amazing operational achievement, and it is the fact that many scores of attacks have been foiled in various places in the security strip, and, for the most part, ASL personnel are the ones who did this. An even more interesting fact is that this is not as a result of direct IDF intervention, but with remote control by the IDF. Actually, in other words, if there were no security strip, the attacks would have been right in the heart of Israel, especially in the northern settlements.

[Zissowitz] IDF soldiers presented the achievements with pride: a modern hospital in Marj 'Uyun; from there they moved on via Bint Jubayl, to the new Christian port erected in Al-Naqurah by the IDF. Brigadier General Dani Rothschild, the commander of the IDF forces in southern Lebanon, emphasized that the port was built for the local population, to help it with its commerce with Beirut. He too fears a strengthening of the Palestinian grasp over the area north of the security strip.

[Rothschild] The large amounts of money the Palestinians are bringing with them when they arrive in Lebanon, against the backdrop of the serious economic situation in Lebanon, enables them to buy, quote unquote, almost any Lebanese citizen who will do their work for them in return for a payment in Lebanese pounds.

[Zissowitz] Only MK Yosi Sarid did not let the rosy colors affect his furious predictions.

[Sarid] Without taxes, almost free, we have added 200,000 Arabs to Israel's sovereign control, a phenomenon which is undesirable, in any event certainly undesirable when you add these 200,000 to all those we have in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and this is a short-term solution.

[Zissowitz] In southern Lebanon the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee heard of two failed attempts to infiltrate car bombs into the security strip area, something that proves that in Lebanon the permanent is temporary and what is absolute is a relative matter and, particularly there, nobody can know what a new day will bring. [end recording]

Israel Appeals to IRC on PFLP Exchange of Bodies

TA172014 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Israel has appealed to the International Red Cross [IRC] for further details about the proposal by the terrorist organization PFLP to return the body of IDF Sergeant Samir As'ad under certain conditions.

Military sources have told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that in the past Israel announced it would be prepared to exchange the body of an IDF soldier in return for the bodies of terrorists. They added that if the PFLP really is interested in discussing this with Israel, its personnel know how to do this through the IRC.

Finance Minister Outlines Economic Policy

TA180809 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 18 Jul 86 p 19

[Report by finance correspondent Pinhas Landau]

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Moshe Nisim yesterday vowed to cut taxes in the next fiscal year but declared any reductions in direct taxes this year "were out of the question."

Speaking at a press conference, he pledged that the government would impose no new taxes this year, but would seek to permanently reduce employment costs through reductions in National Insurance Institute [NII] contributions by employers.

The promise to keep taxes at current levels extended to the travel tax as well. But Nisim said he favoured a change in the relative weight of the tax's two components. If the Knesset Finance Committee would take the initiative, Nisim said, he would support boosting the exit tax while cutting the 20 percent levy on tickets.

The finance minister reiterated a familiar theme of government spokesmen in recent weeks, namely that continued economy stability rested on three "no's:" No real wage increases, except where justified by productivity gains: no price rises unless justified by external factors; and no devaluation of the shekel against the dollar. He stressed that the frozen shekel rate was contingent on the first two being achieved.

In addition, Nisim said, the budget ceiling would not be raised, meaning that the over-spending of the first part of the current fiscal year would have to be made up by cuts later on.

Nisim's main thrust was directed at what he termed the "first and primary aim" for economic policy in the coming period — maintaining stability. Although he said he recognized that some sectors might have justifiable wage claims, he insisted that another year of stability was needed before the government could address them. In the interim, no wage claims would be met, as borne out by the nurses' strike.

An increase granted to one sector would trigger a spiral of wage-price rises, and renew inflation that would erode real wages. Price stability would maintain the real value of wages, thus "a zero increase is a greater increase than a wage increase," Nisim concluded.

"Our policy is to reduce employment costs, because this is the most just and healthiest way to advance the economy," the minister proclaimed.

The first stage of this policy was the 5 percent reduction in NII contributions over each of the next four months, Nisim said. He said this temporary reduction would later be made permanent, resulting in a permanent reduction in employment costs.

Nisim said the time had come to formulate a tax policy, rather than rely on the ad hoc approach of slapping taxes at random whenever budget deficits required them. Israel had one of the highest tax rates in the world and the largest number of taxes, although it also had one of the highest levels of subsidization, Nisim recalled. Reductions in taxation could come by cutting subsidies, he indicated, but real economic growth could not begin until the tax system had been reformed.

A moderate credit and interest rate policy was also a precondition for growth, the minister continued, as was a healty capital market that was not crowded out by government borrowing. [passage omitted]

Projected Annual Production of Lavi Fighter Plane

TA180900 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Re'uven Pedatzur]

[Text] Israel Aircraft Industries [IAI] will be able to produce only 10-12 Lavi planes a year if the amount of money it is able to invest in the project remains at $550 million as decided by the defense minister. This means that the number of years spent producting the Lavi will be at least doubled and the Air Force will suffer a great delay in acquiring the Lavi as a result.

This is what emerges from data presented to the defense minister at a discussion held in his office about 2 weeks ago. According to the original planning, IAI was to have produced between 24 and 30 Lavi planes during each of the production years. If the production rate is really to be 10-12 planes a year and the Air Force is to be equipped with some 210 Lavi aircraft, it will take some 20 years to produce them.

The Air Force is exhibiting concern in view of these data because of the implications this will have regarding the corp's equipment process.

Justice Minister: Shin Bet Chief Orders 'Illegal'

TA171523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The justice minister has declared that he does not plan to prevent the investigation or trial of those Shin Bet officials who were not pardoned. Minister Moda'i says that even if the Shin Bet officials acted under orders or with authorization, they are not exempt from criminal responsibility. In his opinion, the orders which the Shin Bet chief issued in the affair were illegal. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that these points are included in a reply which the justice minister gave to written questions submitted by the Citizens Rights Movement [CRM] faction in connection with the petition it submitted to the High Court of Justice.

The CRM today asked the High Court to summon Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for questioning, in order for him to present his version of the affair. The faction believes that the affidavit which the justice minister submitted to the judges does not include all the versions.

Infantry Brigade Concludes Summer Maneuvers

TA171435 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Golani Brigade today concluded its summer maneuvers with a large-scale exercise that included fighting on foot in hilly terrain and cooperation with tank and helicopter forces. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that in the maneuvers the Golani soldiers practiced different day and night combat techniques and also practiced different methods for dealing with an enemy gas attack. They also practiced modern fighting methods developed in the wake of the Lebanon war. Many senior officers observed the maneuvers, including the chief of staff, his deputy, and the commander of the Northern Command, and the officers praised the Golani Brigade's fighting skills and the combat and command skills of the officers and men.

Visit by Greek Official Expected

TA180920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The spokesman for the Greek Government has said that an official visit to Israel by a state figure from Greece is expected in the near future. The spokesman also stated in Athens that there has been an improvement in bilateral relations.

In reply to a question by our political correspondent, 'Oded Ben-'Ami, the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem said Israel has a positive view of the process to improve relations with Greece.

Briefs

Foreign Ministry Appointment — Ms Ya'el Vered was appointed assistant director general of the Foreign Ministry last week. She is the first woman to join the ministry's administrative staff, the forum which wields great infleunce on Foreign Ministry policy, and she will be in charge of the department dealing with UN institutions. She replaces Pinhas Eli'av, who will serve as Israel's ambassador to the UN institutions in Geneva. [Summary] *[Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Jul 86 p 9 TA]*

LIBYA

JANA Editor: U.S. Maneuvers Aim at USSR via Libya

LD171950 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Jul (JANA) — The JANA political editor has condemned the continuous maneuvers by the American forces in the Mediterranean. He said that these maneuvers are aimed at destroying the peace and stability in the region, and that they also constitute a grave danger to the peoples and countries of the Mediterranean — which the world unanimously calls to be made into a lake of peace in order to serve the whole human race because of its important strategic position in the center of the world.

The political editor stressed that the main and principal purpose of these maneuvers is to strike at the Soviet Union through the aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Janahiriyah, which is a progressive revolutionary fortress that refuses to submit to American hegemony and refuses to go along with its colonialist schemes in the Arab homeland and the African Continent.

The editor pointed out that looking at the American Administration's forces in the Mediterranean, we cannot describe it except as preparation of international public opinion for the launching of an explicit war against Moscow and wearing down the resistance and confrontation instigated by the progressive forces against the American aggressive aims in the Mediterranean region, stemming from the fact that the American maneuvers harm the interests of the European Mediterranean peoples who fully understand the meaning of stability and security in the region and who understand the dirty American role which is aimed at destroying the economic, cultural, and scientific peace and stability in the region.

At the end of his comment, JANA's political editor called on the European and Mediterranean peoples, who appreciate the dangers of the American presence in their countries, to liquidate this presence and to follow the example of the Libyan Arab people who terminated forever the presence of the American and British bases on Libyan Arab soil and the dangers which these bases constituted against their security and the security of his Mediterranean neighbors.

JANA Editor on U.S.-Egyptian Naval Maneuvers

LD181021 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Jul (JANA) — The Reagan administration has finished a new and a very aggressive chapter which continues its declared and militarily provocative policies against the Arab nation. This latest chapter endeavors to open Egyptian territories and harbors to the U.S. military concentrations and their naval units. The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Ra'y al-'Amm* disclosed in a report yesterday, quoting sources at the U.S. Ministry of War [as received] and the Egyptian regime, that huge military exercises with live ammunition are to take place off the northwestern Egyptian shores as of this coming Sunday.

The paper pointed out that these excercises, in which eight U.S. naval units are taking part, will start from the Egyptian territorial waters and be carried out provocatively along Egyptian shores between Al-'Amiriyah and Matruh with the help of all naval equipment, radar, and interception equipment in use in the Egyptian regime's Navy.

JANA's Arab affairs editor commented on these reports and asserted: It is a disgrace beyond all disgrace upon the Arab masses in Egypt; the disgrace can only be purged by blood, he affirmed. He added that the Egyptian regime, by perpetration of this ugly crime in daylight, is heaping scorn on the Egyptian people that is beyond all political considerations. JANA's Arab affairs editor stated that as result of Egypt's defeat and its total capitulation to the Zionist entity, the Arab scene has hitherto witnessed a Zionist boisterousness and an unprecedented and condensed crusading compaign, during which the Golan Heights and Jerusalem were occupied, the Iraqi nuclear reactor was hit, Lebanon was invaded, Judaizing operations were carried out in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the new crusaders launched a barbarous aggression against the people of the Great Jamahiriyah on the 15th of the month Al-Tayr [April] last.

The Arab affairs editor affirmed that the agent Egyptian regime alone bears the historical responsibility for the humiliating state in which the Arab homeland finds itself today, for it was the Egyptian regime that accepted the Zionist entity and its existence, broke the ring of isolation from around it, and transformed pan-Arab cultural strife from one of existence to one of borders.

Indeed, the Egyptian regime has even gone further than that by deploying its combat capabilities side by side with the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism in order to strike at the Arab nation and threaten its existence. In this context, it sent its spies into Libyan Arab territory supplying them with modern communications equipment linked directly to the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean and its attacking bombers to convey information to them easily. Furthermore, it enabled the U.S. military forces to train in skies akin to those of Libya in preparation for the launching of the aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah last April.

The Egyptian regime did not stop at that. It has now begun to repeat its disgraceful acts and abominable crimes by laying the Egyptian land and ports open for the concentration of the murderers of children and the preparation for aggression.

The JANA Arab affairs editor called anew on the heroic Egyptian Arab people to rush to draw the curtain on the filthy roles played by the traitorous Egyptian regime and its pillars in the interest of the Reagan administration and to do all that they can to speed up the punishment of this rotten regime whose stench blocks the noses.

Concluding, the Arab affairs editor said: All hopes are now pinned on the Egyptian Arab people who are certainly aware of the dangers threatening the Arab nation and which, unfortunately, stem from the land of Arab Egypt which was prohibited for the Americans and their allies in the days of 'Abd al-Nasir.

The time has come for the angry Egyptian populace to lay seige around the heir of the interned Al-Sadat and to try him publicly for all the crimes he has committed against the Egyptian Arab people, and the entire Arab nation. [verse]

Brothers, the oppressors have gone beyond all limits and thus the time has come for jihad and redemption.

Air Defense Force, Female Cadets Salute Al-Qadhdhafi

LD181046 Tripoli JANA in English 0930 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidda 12, Shahr Nasser 18, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Air Defence Revolutionary Force and the military college female cadets visited yesterday morning the house of the leader of the revolution to witness the effects of the abortive and barbarous U.S.-NATO aggression.

They have reiterated their determination [words indistinct] U.S.-NATO imperialism and foil all of its base plots that are directed against the massive civilized achievements to the Libyan Arab people of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

They have stressed their permanent readiness to give their lives for the leader of the revolution — leader of victory and defiance.

The Air Defence Revolutionary Force, in the meantime, has released a statement. It reads:

"To the leader of defiance and victory — the guardian of Arab nationalism and the one who brought about the era of the masses. To the one who stood tall and steadfast in the face of the arrogance of U.S.-NATO crusade.

The salute of the Great Al-Fatih.

The Revolutionary Force in the Air Defence Forces has witnessed the effects of the savage and abortive U.S. aggression directed against your life in person — it is the life of all free people worldwide. In this aggression the most modern weapons of devastation manufactured by U.S. war machinery have been used.

This abortive aggression only came after the failure of the vile and base conspiracies aimed at silencing your voice, which has been calling for Arab unity and the liberation of the oppressed peoples all over the world.

What the enemy of mankind, Reagan, has committed of barbarous acts, indicate this mad terrorist cannot be a human being.

This imperialist crusade onslaught can only make us stronger and more steadfast to carry on the struggle for our revolutionary principles.

History gives the testimony that USA is terrorism itself. The sighs of the widows and the cries of pain of the victims who fell in Hiroshima, Vietnam, Lebanon and Grenada are still heard on this planet.

We have not capitulated as did the defeatist from among the treacherous Arab rulers. Rather, we have stood firm in the face of the crusading U.S. infiltrations into our Arab homeland.

O leader of the revolution, the Revolutionary Force in the Air Defence Forces pledge to you that we will never budge from the principles you designated for us on the eve of the Great Al-Fatih. We stress to you our permanent readiness to defend our revolution and its achievements against whomsoever attempts to wreck them.

We are your faithful soldiers and your strong shield to confront the base thugs who have wrought corruption on this planet.

Go forward and we are [words indistinct]
"If God made you victorious, no one could vanquish you".
Al-Fateh for ever.
Revolutionary struggle continues.
Allah speaks truth.
The Revolutionary Force in the Air Defence Forces. [no closing quotation mark as received]

Additionally, the military college female cadets have issued a statement. It reads:

We, the cadets of the military college for female cadets, are faithful soldiers ready to sacrifice our lives for the leader of Arab and international revolution and the guardian of [word indistinct]. We, while denouncing the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression directed against the Arab nation which is represented by the guardian of its nationalism and symbol of its strength, place our lives and blood for yourself, our leader and the living heart in the time of defeat and subjugation.

It is an honour for you and a testimony confirming your leading role in the Arab and international revolution that USA in conjunction with its aircraft carrier utilize tens of aircraft to raid your house, their target being the hope of the Arab nation for liberation and victory.

You, O leader, have opened up the door of freedom for the oppressed worldwide whom the slavery machinery and terrorism lord, USA, has exploited to serve both the objectives and interests of Zionism.

They have made you their target, for you are defiance and steadfastness of the Arab nation because you are pride and integrity of the Arab nation. Also, you represent the [word indistinct] of capitulation and the determination to achieve victory.

They have attacked you with tens of their fighter planes because your voice is truthful. Its echoes are heard all over the world calling on the oppressed, the weak and exploited to wage a revolution and achieve freedom.

You have come to avenge those who fell in the road of truth and freedom. They have been murdered by Pentagon.

You are a continuation of Galam 'Abd Al-Nasir, the leader and teacher who has entrusted you with the guardianship and the banner of the Arab nation and the fight against Zionism and its ally — U.S. imperialism.

You are a sun shedding its light on [word indistinct] of oppression and exploitation relieving the oppressed of their sorrows and giving hope to the defeated.

Go forward, you the leader of the era of the masses. We are with you sacrificing our lives for you.

U.S. fleets, aircraft missiles and even its atomic bombs can never intimidate us. We are proud of having you the leader of our Green March.

We are your supporters and soldiers. With you, O brave leader, we will avenge the integrity that has been violated. We will redeem a right usurped and achieve the objectives and hopes of our arab nation.

We assert to you that we won't break our pledge and covenant. We will proceed ever forward in the overall revolution which will smash the forts of imperialism and Zionism.

"If you fight for Allah, He will make you victorious and firm".
Al-Fateh for ever.
The revolutionary struggle continues.

Iranian Deputy Oil Minister Arrives for Visit

LD180926 Tehran IRNA in English 0852 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, July 18, IRNA — The Iranian Oil Ministry deputy for international affairs, Hoseyn Kazempour Ardabili, arrived here Thursday with a message from President 'Ali Khamene'i for the Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on oil related issues.

In a meeting with the Libyan Oil Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki, Thursday Kazempour Ardabili discussed situation in the world oil market. Both sides stressed that oil producing countries should avoid over-production and said that it is unfortunate that some OPEC members have caused further fall in oil price through increased production.

The Iranian Oil Ministry official said that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq have violated OPEC production quotas and added that by increasing their production they have been serving the interests of the consumer countries. He condemned the move by stressing that it jeopardized the interests of oil producers.

Al-Shakshuki announced readiness of his country to cooperate in controlling and supervising volume of production of the OPEC members and to lobby to persuade non-OPEC oil producers to cooperate in this respect.

Meanwhile Kazempour Ardabili in a meeting with the managing director of the Libyan Oil Company, Al-Badri, Thursday announced willingness of the Islamic Republic of Iran to provide technical assistance and specialised personnel for the Libyan oil industry.

It was decided that an Iranian delegation will visit Tripoli next month to evaluate the personnel and specialised manpower needs of the Libyan oil industry. In this respect a Libya delegation will travel to Tehran in the near future to explore the scope of the cooperation and make the necessary arrangements.

Cuban Foreign Ministry Official Leaves 17 July

LD171736 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Jul (JANA) — Geraldo Mazola, Cuban vice minister of foreign affairs, left Tripoli at noon today following a visit to the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

U.S. Sources: Agenda Differences Nix King's Trip

LD170945 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0735 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Shariqah, 17 Jul (KUNA) — Official U.S. sources have told the newspaper *Al-Khalij*, published here today, that King Hassan II of Morocco canceled his visit to the United States, scheduled for 22 July, due to differences over the itinerary. The sources added that Morocco had requested that an item under the heading of improving relations between the United States and Libya be included in the agenda, but U.S. officials had refused and told the Moroccan side, which has been making preparations for the visit, that Reagan was planning to ask Hassan II to end relations between Morocco and Libya.

The sources revealed that the Moroccan side has asked that some phraseology be omitted from the speech that Reagan was to deliver at the customary reception in front of the White House, but the U.S. Administration rejected the request. Reagan was going to use the expression "the need to confront state-backed terrorism," an expression which means the Libyan regime in the U.S. diplomatic dictionary.

It is worth noting that the Royal Palace in Rabat announced yesterday that doctors have advised King Hassan II to rest after exhaustion from work over the past few months.

SUDAN

Economic Delegation Leaves for Moscow

JN180944 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 18 (SUNA) — A delegation from Finance and Economic Planning Ministry and the Sudanese cotton company left here for Moscow to reach an agreement on some Sudanese cotton selling worth ten million dollars. This agreement comes in the context of improving economic relations between Sudan and the Soviet Union, Finance and Economic Planning Minister Dr. Bashir 'Umar quoted by the daily *Al-Ayyam* as saying. Moreover Dr. 'Umar added that this visit could also be considered as a prelude to Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit to Moscow scheduled to being next August 15.

Sudan has restored relations with the Soviet Union after April 1985 popular uprising to end severed diplomatic relations created by the ousted President Numayri.

SPLA Forces Shell Positions in Rumbek, Akobo

EA171528 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] SPLA forces of Zalan Battalion launched a heavy shelling of the enemy barracks in Rumbek on 12th July 1986. The enemy suffered substantial losses in both men and material.

Meanwhile, SPLA units around Akobo carried out a similar shelling of enemy positions inside Akobo on 14th July 1986, causing extensive damage to the enemy installations as well as inflicting human loss. [passage omitted]

TUNISIA

French Foreign Minister Arrives, Makes Statement

LD180757 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Mr Jean-Bernard Raimond, French minister of foreign affairs, arrived this evening in Tunis on a 3-day official visit. The agenda of the French foreign minister's visit to Tunisia includes a meeting with the supreme combatant and another with Prime Minister Rachid Sfar, in addition to talks with Mr Beji Caid Essebsi.

In a press statement, the French minister pointed to the importance France attaches to its relations with Tunisia and with the Maghreb countries in general, and also to regional stability. In this connection, he recalled the recent visit of French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac to Tunisia. Chirac came to greet President Habib Bourguiba, a leader of Arab presidents and one of the greatest contemporary personalities who enjoys great international esteem. Raimond affirmed the readiness of his country to continue its support for Tunisia within the Mediterranean Basin, which occasionally witnesses political, economic, and other tensions. He added that relations between both countries are not circumstantial, but are rooted in geography, history, and human relations. He affirmed the intention of his country to continue this cooperation and to raise it to higher levels.

With regard to the situation of the Tunisian community resident in France, Jean-Bernard Raimond stressed that the new French laws are aimed at guaranteeing the dignity and security of foreign workers who are legally resident in France as well as the members of their families. Concerning the French community resident in Tunisia, he pointed out the satisfactory orientation of the agreements between both countries. In addition, Raimond said that his talks with Tunisian officials will cover bilateral relations and the most important international issues.

WESTERN SAHARA

Saharan 'Army' Communique Cites Moroccan Losses

LD161256 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The liberated territories, 16 Jul (APS) — A communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information announced that the recent Saharan military operations in the Western Sahara inflicted losses in the ranks of the Moroccan forces, particularly last June, operations during which 516 Moroccan soldiers were killed and huge quantities of military equipment destroyed. [as received]

During June alone the Saharan Liberation Army carried out 229 successful operations against the occupying Moroccan forces, among which were: infiltration inside the wall which was built by the Moroccan forces, and the operations of (Duaiheb), Tiyirit Lehmir, Lefcah, (Jhaouiya), (Souihat), Ould Ludau, (Azwadi Acharghan Farsa), and the destruction of a ship in the Saharan territorial waters.

The June operations cost the Moroccan forces more than 516 casualties among the Moroccan soldiers, among whom 239 killed, and 275 injured or captured [all numbers as received].

The Saharan Army destroyed 7 Land Rover vehicles, 2 Toyota vehicles, 12 machine guns, as well as huge quantities of rifles of different calibers. It also destroyed several individual and collective trenches and some posts of the Moroccan occupation forces.

Several mines that were laid down by the Saharan People's Liberation Army on the road linking the rear bases of the Moroccan forces with the wall exploded during this July and the mines destroyed an armored vehicle for the transport of personnel, a GMC tanker vehicle, and a Land Rover vehicle.

The Saharan Army captured from the enemy communication equipment and three bazooka and individual weapons, among which one was a Fal and Kalashnikov, as well as huge quantities of ammunition and important documents.

DJIBOUTI

Foreign Minister Counsels Economic Austerity

EA172013 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali
1645 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The current economic problems facing the Republic of Djibouti are not unique to our country but are an international phenomenon. This was said this morning by Moumin Bahdon Farah, Djibouti minister for foreign affairs and cooperation and secretary general of the ruling party. The minister called on the people of Djibouti not to consider the economic crisis facing the country as peculiar to our country and urged the people of Djibouti to help the government to solve the economic crisis facing the nation.

The Djibouti minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Moumin Bahdon Farah, called on government employees, those working in the private sector, and self-employed persons to redouble their efforts to help the country.

The minister added that this is the first time our country has experienced such problems since our independence 9 years ago. The minister also urged the people to stop mismanaging their affairs and urged government employees at the revenue- generating centers like the international airport, the Port of Djibouti, and railway services to redouble their efforts. He also called on the general public to stop living a life of luxury which this country cannot sustain. The Djibouti minister for foreign affairs and cooperation, Moumin Bahdon Farah, urged top government officials to take austerity measures in all their financial dealings.

UGANDA

Minister Ssemogerere Queried on Opposition's Fate

MB171906 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Since Yoweri Museveni established his government in Uganda early this year, it has been somewhat unclear what has happened to the former political parties, for instance, the main opposition party to ousted President Obote, Paul Ssemogerere's Democratic Party, DP. Are they banned? Mr Ssemogerere is in Yoweri Museveni's government as interior minister. In Kampala, Julian (Borga) asked him what was the status of his party.

[Begin recording][Ssemogerere] There is no legal ban as such but there is understandable restraint which arises from a gentlemen's agreement to encourage an atmosphere of reconciliation — establishing greater understanding between different sections of the people in the country — and to work for meaningful democracy, to work for development, and work for a reconciliation as I have said. There isn't what you would call a legal ban on parties.

[(Borga)] In the context of that gentlemen's agreement, how active is the DP?
[Ssemogerere] All I can say is that the DP is not banned and no other party has been banned. This applies to other political parties like the CP [Conservative Party], like the UPC [Uganda People's Congress] — no party has been banned — but, as I said, there is understandable restraint. We don't experience... [changes thought] nobody would expect that it is time to have what we call electioneering.

[(Borga)] Many people have blamed the old political parties for the bitterness and divisiveness in recent Uganda politics. Do you think it is time to forget the old political parties and set up new parties along new issues?
[Ssemogerere] I think everybody is entitled to his own opinion and I think that it is healthy to keep the door open as it has been for any person to come with any new idea or model of a different political party from what has been going on.

[(Borga)] Does the DP still have a lot of support?
[Ssemogerere] That is not the argument now. This is not the time now to gauge which party has got more support than the others, but there has always been an indication that we have had an increasing number of people supporting the party and supporting the cause for which we have been standing. [end recording]

President Receives Cuban Trade Delegation

EA172037 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1990 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has received a Cuban delegation led by the director general of foreign trade, Mr (Jorge Barot), at State House, Entebbe. Mr (Barot) informed the president that his delegation has already held fruitful discussions with Ugandan officials in the Ministry of Commerce and parastatal organizations. He said his country is very interested in the direct exchange of commodities without using foreign currency. He disclosed that his delegation has identified various agricultural products which it could exchange for sugar, vehicle batteries and agricultural equipment.

In reply, President Museveni explained that Uganda is willing to participate in the development of all-round trade with willing partners like Cuba. He pointed out that Uganda, which is richly endowed with agricultural resources, could enjoy mutual advantages from such cooperation with other trading partners. The Cuban delegation was accompanied by the Cuban charge d'affaires to Uganda. Mr (Javier Ramon). The meeting was also attended by senior government officials.

CAMEROON

UNESCO Director Arrives for Talks; Comments

AB171848 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Amadou Mahtar M'bow, the director general of UNESCO, was welcomed this morning at the Yaounde Airport by Robert Mbella Mbappe, the minister of national education. He is on a 4-day official visit to our country. He has already held a first round of talks with William Eteki Mboumoua, the Cameroonian minister of foreign affairs. At the end of the audience, the director general of UNESCO told the press about the aim of his visit:

[Begin M'bow recording] My visit here is aimed at discussing the bilateral cooperation between UNESCO and Cameroon in the fields of education, science, and culture as well as international cooperation within the framework of UNESCO. I am very happy this morning to have been able to pay a visit on the minister of foreign affairs, who was my colleague at the UNESCO Executive Council and who was also chairman of the UNESCO general conference. [passage omitted] [end recording]

CONGO

Chinese Deputy Information Minister Ends Visit

AB171908 Dakar PANA in French
1358 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Brazzaville, 17 Jul (ACI/PANA) — Guo Chaoren, Chinese deputy minister for information and deputy director general of the *New China News Agency* [XINHUA], left Brazzaville on Thursday [16 July] for Kinshasa, Zaire, at the end of a 5-day working visit to Congo. While in the Congolese capital, Guo Chaoren held talks with Congolese press officials, notably with Christian Gilbert Bembet, minister of information, posts and telecommunications, and Edgar Diafouka Bambela, division chief at the Department of Press Propaganda and Information of the Congolese Labor Party. The discussions centered on ways to strengthen cooperation between the *Congolese Information Agency* (ACI) and the *New China News Agency*.

In this regard, the Congolese information minister called for Chinese technical assistance to enable the ACI to learn from the long experience of the *New China News Agency*. The Chinese deputy minister, on his part, expressed the desire of Chinese journalists to cooperate with their colleagues in Congo and other developing countries.

ZAIRE

Labor Union Leader Departs for Moscow Forum

AB172120 Kinshasa AZAP in French
1758 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Jul (AZAP) — Dangi di Makabi Ndongala, national secretary of the National Union of Workers of Zaire [UNTZA] responsible for the Federation of Higher Institutions of Science and Culture (FENESCU), left the capital on Thursday [17 July] morning for Moscow, where he will participate in a forum on scientific research organized by the Soviet trade union [All Union Central Council of Trade Unions] in the second half of July. This trip falls within the framework of the cooperation ties existing between the UNTZA and the Soviet trade union for several years now.

Last year, the secretary general of the UNTZA, Kombo Ntonga Booke, paid an official visit to Moscow at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart. Likewise, each year, the UNTZA is represented at festivities marking the international Labor Day on 1 May in Moscow. Citizen Dangi's visit to Moscow will last for about 10 days.

Visiting Indonesian Minister on Cooperation Talks

AB171126 Kinshasa AZAP in French
0808 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Kinshasa, 16 Jul (AZAP) — Wisber Loeis, the Indonesian deputy minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Kinshasa on Wednesday [17 July] for a 48-hour working visit, and that evening held talks with Citizen Kabala Kiseka Seka, secretary of state for foreign affairs. They reviewed the bilateral cooperation policy between Zaire and Indonesia.

Mr Wisber told AZAP that he and his Zairian counterpart discussed current African and international issues as preliminary to the nonaligned countries conference scheduled to take place in Harare (Zimbabwe) and the forthcoming UN General Assembly in October in New York. He briefed the secretary of state on the statement made a few time ago by the Association of South-East Asian Nations which condemned the apartheid system in South Africa and which called for mandatory sanctions against the South African regime. On this issue, Mr Wisber expressed satisfaction with the similarity of views of Zaire and his country.

Mr Wisber is expected in Nsele and the Academy of Fine Arts on Thursday for a visit. Muhammad Hasan Adami, the Indonesian ambassador resident in Dakar, was present at the audience.

GHANA

Cultural Troups Withdraw From Arts Festival

AB171315 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Ministry of Culture and Tourism has withdrawn the Ghanaian cultural troup, the Ghana dance ensemble from the Commonwealth Arts Festival which is being held in connection with the Edinburgh Games. The decision follows Ghana's withdrawal from this year's Commonwealth Games in protest against Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions on South Africa.

The operational assistant to the secretary for culture and tourism, Mr Yeboh (?Austin), made this known in Accra. He said the ministry cannot allow the cultural troup to participate in the festival when Ghana is boycotting the games.

Meanwhile, three countries, Sierra Leone, the Bahamas, and Papua New Guinea have also decided to boycott the Edinburgh Games in protest against Britain's policies on South Africa. This brings to nine the number of countries boycotting the games. The others are Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Malaysia. India and several Caribbean countries are also considering a boycott but are waiting for the outcome of the meeting of the Frontline African States in Harare, Zimbabwe, tomorrow.

PLO Ambassador Presents Credentials to PNDC Member

AB171845 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The PLO ambassador to Ghana, Mr Ibrahim Khalil 'Umar, today presented his letters of credence to a member of the PNDC, Mr Justice D.F. Annan, at the Castle, Osu. Mr Justice Annan said Ghana views the Palestinian question as being at the core of the Middle East crisis. He said Ghanaians believe that a solution to that question is the key to the settlement of the wider Middle East crisis. It is also their view that for the Palestinian question to be solved, four conditions must be accepted. These are:

The inalienable right of self-determination of the Palestinians should be accepted and the right of the Palestinians to an independent homeland acknowledged. There must also be an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories including the West Bank and Gaza. It must also be accepted that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Mr Justice Annan said it is a sad reflection on the international community that although these conditions have been recognized by the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement, Israel has persistently refused to respect them. She has rather continued her policy of expansionism and occupation. He said Israel has not paid heed to the demands of the United Nations because of the massive military, economic, and political support she receives from some powers.

Mr Justice Annan said it is the support that these same powers extend to South Africa that has encouraged the racist regime to defy the United Nations and to refuse to dismantle its obnoxious apartheid system. He said it is clear, therefore, that not only are the Palestinians and the people of South Africa and Namibia engaged in a common struggle for self-determination and the abolition of racism, but also they have common enemies. The defeat of these enemies, Mr Justice Annan said, calls for unity among the oppressed people. It is for this reason that Ghana would like to see an end to the divisions within the ranks of Arabs in general and Palestinians in particular.

He said Ghana's relations with the PLO have always been warm, and this is demonstrated in no uncertain terms by the visit last month by the PLO leader, Mr Yasir 'Arafat. He said the unanimity of views expressed on all the issues discussed by Ghana and the PLO is a testimony to the continued determination of both sides to join forces in a common struggle to end injustices brought on the oppressed and dispossessed people of Palestine and southern Africa by colonialism, imperialism, and Zionism.

On his part, Mr Ibrahim 'Umar, said it is not by coincidence that the racist Pretoria regime and Zionist Israel are the pawns of America in Africa and the Middle East. He expressed his appreciation and profound gratitude for the support extended by Ghana to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Military Court Sentences Coup Plotters to Death

AB121905 Paris AFP in English 1901 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Bissau, July 12 (AFP) — A military court in Guinea Bissau Saturday condemned to death 12 people for their alleged involvement in a coup attempt last October, including the country's former deputy leader, Colonel Paulo Correia, official sources here said.

The court gave the condemned men three days to request a pardon from the ruling State Council headed by President Toao Vieira, the sources said. If their request for a presidential pardon is refused, they will be shot by firing squad, they said.

The court sentenced seven other defendants to 15 years in prison and jailed 30 others for from one to 13 years for their part in the coup attempt, which was led by Col. Correia.

Four of the accused were acquitted at the end of the trial, which began June 5, the sources said.

Since their arrests last October, six of the accused died in prison, five of various illnesses and one, former Secretary of State for Sports Ejoao da Silva, during an alleged escape attempt.

Six Denied Clemency

AB181013 Paris AFP in French 0950 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Bissau, 18 Jul (AFP) — The Guinea-Bissau Government has refused to grant clemency to 6 of the 12 "October Insurgents" including the number two man of the regime, Paulo Correira. They were sentenced to death on 12 July for their participation in a coup attempt in October 1985, according to an official communique published today in Bissau.

According to the communique issued by the State Council (the supreme body headed by the head of state, General Joao Bernardo Vieira), the six sentenced to death are: Paulo Correira, former vice president of the State Council; Viriato Pan Rodrigues, former public prosecutor; Pedro Ramos, former minister of public works; Brahima Bangura, former member of the general staff of the Armed Forces; Benhamcarem Na Tchana, former head of the military office of the presidency; and N'bana Sambu.

The death sentence of the other six convicts has been commuted to prison terms. The communique does not indicate whether the six sentenced to death were executed this morning.

The "October Insurgents" trial, during which over 60 persons were heard, most of whom from the Balante ethnic group, also ended with the condemnation of another seven persons to 15 years in prison. Furthermore, six prisoners died during their detention, according to the authorities.

MALI

Malaysian Envoy Meets With Prime Minister, Comments

AB172226 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Prof Mamadou Dembele this morning at 0930 received His Excellency Mohamed Hashim Taib, Malaysian ambassador to Mali, who brought a message from the Malaysian prime minister, Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, addressed to the head of state. The prime minister described the audience as exemplifying the good relations of cooperation between Bamako and Kuala Lumpur, cooperation which is a typical example of South-South cooperation initiated by the two countries.

The audience took place in the presence of (Louis Bastille), permanent under secretary to the prime minister, and Moussa Coulibaly, diplomatic adviser to the president. This is what Ambassador Hashim Taib said after his audience on the cooperation between Mali and Malaysia:

[Begin Taib recording in English fading into French translation] Relations between Mali and Malaysia were (?initiated) by the head of state of Mali, President Moussa Traore, and the prime minister of Malaysia in some areas of cooperation, where exchanges of experience could be established between the two countries. For example, there are areas where a country like Malaysia could help Mali. For the past 2 years, we have registered much progress, especially in agricultural development.

Malaysia is a small developing country like Mali, but it has acquired some experience that it can share with Mali. To this end, we have established fruitful links of cooperation through the establishment of an integrated research center here in Mali at Baginda. There are also many areas of exchange, especially concerning management training and the training of agricultural technicians and senior officials; training in hydrology and in veterinary science and animal husbandry. So these are essentially the areas where Mali and Malaysia have decided to strengthen their cooperation. [end recording]

Burkinabe Minister Delivers Sankara Message

AB172126 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] [Prime Minister] Prof Mamadou Dembele received Youssouf Ouedraogo, current chairman of the Liptako-Gourma Development Authority and minister of planning and development of Burkina Faso, in audience this morning at 1100. Youssouf Ouedraogo, who was accompanied by the director of the authority, Souleyman Ganda, said he bore a message for His Excellency General Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali. Their discussions centered on the Liptako-Gourma and its role in subregional development. During the audience, the prime minister was accompanied by Drissa Keita, minister of industrial development and tourism; (Louis Batille), permanent under secretary to the prime minister; (Antenma Nangaye), technical adviser at the president's office; Mamadou Toure, technical adviser at the Ministry of Industrial Development and Tourism; and Sekou Diallo, director general of geology and mines.

After the audience, the Burkinabe minister spoke about priority programs of the Liptako-Gourma authority:

[Begin recording] [Ouedraogo] We had the honor to be received in audience by the prime minister this morning. I brought a message from Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso, who is also current chairman of the conference of heads of state of the Liptako-Gourma Development Authority, to his brother, Gen Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali. We therefore delivered this message during the audience. This message is one of fraternity and solidarity, which falls within the framework of the strong desire of our heads of state to revitalize our subregional organization, which is the Liptako-Gourma Development Authority. During the audience, his honor the prime minister expressed the strong desire of Mali to work to further consolidate the Liptako-Gourma authority, considering the important role of this organization in solving the various problems facing our people. You know that the population of the organization's member-countries numbers about 8 million inhabitants, out of which about 7 million live in the rural areas, and our heads of state are currently working relentlessly for the well-being of our people.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, how far have you gone with the organization's programs?

[Ouedraogo] Generally speaking, the priority action pragram is progressing normally. There is the telecommunications project which will be put into operation next September. The rural water supply program will also be operational next September, and other road, rail, and health projects are also being carried out. [end recording]

NIGERIA

Ahmadu Bello University To Reopen 20 July

AB171940 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Ahmadu Bello University, closed down in May following student disturbances, is to reopen on Sunday [20 July]. A statement by the registrar said registration of students would begin at noon on the same day, whereas sessions of examinations commence on Monday, the 28th of this month. Students of the school of (?business) studies have the IJMB [expansion unknown] examinations on the (?5th) of next month. The third term will end on August 16th.

According to the statement, students of the main campus will be charged 1 naira each to defray the cost of damages to the vice chancellor's lodge and office during the crisis. All students are to produce a letter of reference from persons of reputable standing pledging their good behavior before they are readmitted. Students will also sign an undertaking to be of good behavior and observe all the university regulations.

(?Bachelor) of education, technical studies in Kaduna Polytechnic are not affected by the reopening.

Prisons Directed To Release 130 Cleared by Inquiry

AB171916 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Government says it has taken necessary measures to ensure the immediate release of persons whose prison terms have been quashed following its decisions on the report of the Aguda judicial panel. The chief press secretary to the president, Chief Duro Onabule, said in Lagos today that prison authorities were being directed to release those affected. The assurance became necessary following inquiries by solicitors to some of the persons whose cases the tribunal looked into. They had called at Dodan barracks today to report that prison authorities had refused to release their clients because there was no official order to that effect. Chief Onabule appealed to prison officials to cooperate with solicitors and relations of those affected pending the issuance of formal warrants for their release.

A white paper issued yesterday ordered the immediate release of 130 persons convicted under decrees Nos 7 and 20 of 1984.

Police Issue Clarification on Ex-Politicians

AB171833 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] The Nigerian police have announced that any politicians who appeared before the Justice Uwaifo special tribunal are to report to the police with the view to depositing their passports. In a statement in Lagos today, the police said the movement of such politicians would also be restricted to their local government areas or their normal places of residence. The statement, however, emphasized that they were not expected to be reporting at police stations after depositing their passports. It explained that the clarification became necessary following conflicting reports that all ex-politicians should report to the police.

UN Envoy Cited on Britain, Sanctions on RSA

AB171725 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria's permanent representative to the United Nations, Retired Major General Joseph Garba, has said that Nigeria will not hesitate to take necessary action to force Britain to impose sanctions against apartheid South Africa. He told newsmen in New York that Nigeria would look at all options open to her. Maj Gen Garba stated that Nigeria still believes that sanctions were the only peaceful means of abolishing apartheid in South Africa. He said South Africa ought to be shown the disapproval of the international community through the imposition of sanctions. Gen Garba remarked that the opinion of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on sanctions did not represent the opinion of the majority of the British people.

UK Flights May Be Restricted Over RSA Stance

AB131529 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Nigeria has a plan to forbid British Caledonian flights to Lagos from London if the British Government persists in refusing to impose sanctions against South Africa. *The Observer* reported that European countries are likely to accept diverted Nigeria Airways traffic if it, in turn, was banned from Britian. The paper gave no sources for its report.

Paper on Commonwealth Games Boycott Announcement

AB180923 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing on the boycott of the Commonwealth Games, *The National Concord* frowns at the manner in which the government position was disclosed to the public. It feels that for an important issue that has as much to do with sports as with the nation's foreign policy, a categorical announcement of the government's decision ought to have come directly from either the external affairs minister or his Sports Ministry counterpart. *The Concord* therefore calls on the government to streamline its network of internal communication and to ensure that (?swift) and speedy flow of policy information [words indistinct] of that network.

NIGER

Kountche Opens UNDP Representatives Meeting

AB171934 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The meeting of UNDP [United Nations Development Program] permanent representatives in the Africa region began this morning at the Congress Palace. The opening ceremony for the working sessions which was held under the chairmanship of the head of state, General Seyni Kountche, was attended by the chairman of the National Development Council, Mr Oumarou Mamane, members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the UNDP administrator, Mr William Draper III, the assistant secretary general of the OAU, Mr M.L. Allouane, the ECA [Economic Commission for Africa] executive secretary, Mr Adedeji, and the UNDP regional director for Africa, Mr Pierre-Claver Damiba.

Speaking to the participants at the meeting which will continue until next Wednesday, the chairman of the National Military Council, head of state Gen Seni Kountche, emphasized the pride of our country and its people in hosting this important UNDP meeting. President Kountche then spoke about the invaluable aid provided by the UNDP to our country. [passage omitted]

SENEGAL

Foreign Minister Leaves for Addis Ababa OAU Meeting

AB172145 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Ibrahim Fall left Dakar today for Addis Ababa at the head of the Senegalese delegation to the 44th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU which is scheduled to take place in the Ethiopian capital from 21 to 25 July 1986.

BOTSWANA

President, Foreign Minister Return From UK Visit

MB171243 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, arrived in Gaborone today from Britain where he has been on a 3-day visit, during which he was given an honorary degree of doctor of law. He was accompanied by the minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, and Government officials. [passage ommitted)

LESOTHO

Government To Continue Talks With RSA

MB161740 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] A member of the Military Council, the Honorable Colonel Thaabe Letsie, says the Lesotho Government will continue to talk with South Africa, despite criticism from certain individuals that Lesotho had become a Bantustan.

Speaking at a pitso [public meeting] at Ha Mantsebo in the Maseru district today, Col Thaabe Letsie said it should be borne in mind that more than 150,000 Basotho men, constituting more than half the male population, are employed in South Africa.

He recalled that when stricter control measures were enforced on the border posts early in the year, the government of the day declined talks with South Africa on normalizing the flow of traffic to and from South Africa. He said the present government will continue to talk with South Africa, because Lesotho is heavily dependent on the Republic's economy.

Col Thaabe urged Lesotho nationals working in South Africa to shun getting involved in activities which do not concern their employment. Moreover, they should seek solutions to thier problems by peaceful means.

Government Acts To Avert Village 'Massacre'

MB171254 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Rumors of a massacre that had been planned to be effected today 17 July at Thabana Morena in the Mafeteng district prompted the government to take swift action yesterday to prevent the inpending bloodshed. In an interview with our roving reporter, the Mafeteng land administration officer, Chief Mothobi Moholi, said subjects of Chief (Leuta Mahau) and Chieftainess 'Mankhala (Sebili), were involved in a (?bond) clash in May this year which resulted in the death of two people. As a result of this fight, rumors that reached the Mafeteng district secretary's office this were to the effect that subjects of Chieftainess 'Mankhala, reinforced by their co-villagers from the mines, popularly known as Russians, had planned an onslaught on the people of Chief (Leuta Mahau) today.

After hasty consultations, the honorable minister of state for interior and chieftainship affairs, Mr Letlala 'Mabathoana, left Maseru for Mafeteng to join the district peace initiation mission that went to the affected area.

At an impromptu rally held at Thabana Morena yesterday, subjects of Chief (Leuta Mahau) and Chieftainess 'Mankhala (Sebili) were advised by the high-powered government delegation to refrain from their warring attitude and maintain peace which the present government in advocating.

The government delegation consisted of the honorable minister of state for interior, Mr Paul Letlala 'Mabathoana, the principal chief of Likhoele, Chief Lesoboro Seeiso, Mafeteng district security officer, Colonel Soabahla Letsie, the district secretary, Mr Qobete Letsie, land administration officer, Chief Mothobi Moholi, and the officer commanding the Mafeteng district police, Major Tsolo Lebakeng.

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Announces New Prime Minister

MB172154 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Communique issued by the Presidency of the Republic on 17 July in Maputo — read by announcer]

[Text] In a joint meeting of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Central Committee, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers, which was attended by the secretaries general of the mass democratic organizations, and the secretaries of state, Marshal Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, read out the following communique:

All our struggle has been aimed at gaining our independence, our freedom, and creating our own people's state. The objective of our struggle was to become the masters of our own destiny.

At present, our struggle is to consolidate the gains achieved by our people, the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, of the Mozambican people's state. It is against these gains that imperialism is acting.

Imperialist aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique seeks to destroy our independence and sovereignty, plots against our territorial integrity, and eliminate our people's state.

We all experience this aggression daily. We are all engaged in this grand battle on its principal fronts. The defense of the fatherland, economic development, and the diplomatic struggle.

These were the main issues discussed by the Central Committee which met from 30 June to 8 July. These were 8 days of profound, open, and frank discussions. These were 8 days of profound discussions on the most pressing problems in the life of our people. In particular, this meeting of the Frelimo Party Central Committee centered on defense and economic issues.

We believe that only with the elimination of the armed bandits will we be able to make our country's potential turn into wealth.

The elimination of armed banditry necessarily implies the strengthening of our Armed Forces. We want our soldiers to be drafted in a correct manner. We want our soldiers to be well trained, fed, armed, and equipped. They must always be ready for combat in order to defend the fatherland and its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Without Armed Forces well organized, we have the basis to defend our sovereignty. To defend our sovereignty means that we must protect the schools, hospitals, factories, plantations, and communication links. It means that we must make full use of all economic and social sectors, thus making our fatherland a country with progress, happiness, and well-being.

To organize the Armed Forces and to transform them constantly and increasingly into the most important instrument at the disposal of the people's power necessarily demands the building of training centers and barracks and schools for officers and noncommissioned officers and efficiency in transport as well as military logistics.

Well-organized, strong, and efficient Armed Forces also mean the strengthening of our Frelimo Party.

The Armed Forces have always been the sees bed of the party. The leaders of the party, forged with the task of serving the people, emerged from the Armed Forces. With well-organized Armed Forces, we have the conditions to advance decisively toward economic development. We have said it before and we repeat: defense and economy are two faces of the same coin. Without defense, there is no economy. Without economic development, the Armed Forces cannot be strengthened.

In this difficult world in which we live, the diplomatic front completes the joint action of defense and economy. Any of those areas, which are fundamental to the life of our party, people, and people's state demands a concentration of efforts every 24 hours. It demands continued leadership.

Only with the institutions which supervise defense, economic, and diplomatic activities working in full will we be able to achieve our objectives to solve the people's problems, to create wealth, and to build socialism.

In view of these demands, the fifth session of the Central Committee concluded that the party needed to be strengthened so that it could assign tasks to the state and to strengthen the state so that it could fulfill the party guidelines in order to strengthen national independence, sovierieignty and terrirorial integrity.

The functioning of the People's Assembly was also a cause for concern during the debates of the fifth session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee. It is imperative for the supreme organ of state power to function efficiently. In order to ensure all these objectives, following the concern expressed by the decisions adopted by the fifth session of the Central Committee, it is important to take a number of measures aimed at ending the centralization of decisions and the accumulation of tasks. Thus, we will ensure the functioning of the organs that must lead national life as a whole. Corresponding to a historic phase in the life of our country, it was necessary to assign a large number of tasks and duties to the president.

The president is the chairman of the Frelimo Party, and he chairs the political bureau and the Central Committee secretariat. The president is president of the Republic. He presides over the People's Assembly he chairs the Standing Commission of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers andthe executive of the Council of Ministers, which has been created.

The provincial governors answer directly to the president of the Republic. The president of the Republic is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces for defense and security. He chairs the national security council.

The development of the political, military, economic, and social situation is no longer compatible with that situation if we want to ensure the (?competence) and efficiency of our governing action. Logically, it won't be possible to immediately move toward a total decentralization of functions.

At the state level, whereas we cannot ignore the lack of senior cadres, we will have to continue to accumulate tasks in order to to guarantee that the party policies will be implemented by the government.

I have made the decision to appoint a prime minister. The prime minister will preside over the Council of Ministers and take charge of the activities of this body in the management of the economic and social life of the country. This will enable the president of the Republic to concentrate his efforts on defense leadership. The prime minister and the head of government is the leader of all ministers who will be answerable and accountable to him in the exercise of their government activities. A series of regulations for the functioning of the Council of Ministers will be defined in due time. What is essential is to preserve the working methods of our Council of Ministers to ensure cohesion and unity

The provincial governors represent the president of the Republic, but in their role they are answerable to the prime minister. The defense and security forces are led by the president of the Republic in his capacity as commander in chief. Through the defense and security forces we ensure the conditions of peace and tranquility, defense and the integrity of the fatherland, and the protection of the citizens, tasks which are of the responsibility of the head of state. The National Security Council will be organized and its members will include the prime minister. However, in order to provide the prime minister with the necessary instruments to fulfill his governing role, the police forces will receive from him orders and instructions and the security.

[Words indistinct] the president of the Republic and in his capacity as commander in chief. [Words indistinct] they will receive from him orders and instructions and the security organs will have to coordinate with the prime minister, particularly with regard to the economic and social fields.

The tranquillity and security of citizens is also ensured by these forces and the appropriate performance of their role is fundamental to the success of the governing action. The president of the Republic, on certain occasions, will summon the prime minister and the members of the Council of Ministers, presiding over such meetings.

The prime minister will regularly give account to the president of the Republic. The prime minister will account to the People's Assembly for the government's action. .the members of the Council of Ministers are appointed by the president of the Republic.

In my capacity as the chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, I should like to inform this meeting's participants that I appoint Comrade Mario da Graca Machungo, a member of the Poltical Bureau and of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, as prime minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We are conscious that the prime minister will take on this portfolio in a particularly difficult period moment of our lives. On behalf of our party, people and state, I wish him a lot of success in the fulfillment of the supreme role to ehich he has been assigned. The struggle continues. Maputo, 17 July 1986.

Chissano Holds Dinner For Outgoing PRC Envoy

MB171031 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, minister for foreign affairs, held in Maputo yesterday a farewell dinner for the Chinese ambassador to Mozambique. Joaquim Chissano praised the work of the Chinese diplomat, describing it as excellent. The head of Mozambican diplomacy underlined on the occasion the sound bilateral cooperation between the two countries and noted successes in the field of health, agriculture, agricultural hydraulics, and other areas of Chinese assistance.

'Armed Bandits' Kill Four Near Nampula City

MB170903 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0900 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] AIM has reported that on 30 June an armed bandit group attacked the (Namiteca) communal center on the outskirts of Nampula City. The source says that the bandits murdered four people, set four houses on fire, and plundered four other houses. Recently a party brigade in Nampula City toured the area attacked by the bandits with a view to providing material assistance to rebuild the houses destroyed by the criminals.

AIM Reports Nampula Province Operations

MB171206 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] The Mozambique Armed Forces killed 24 armed bandits during operations in June in Mogovolas District, Nampula Province AIM has revealed. During the operations, our Armed Forces captured 2 cartridges with 45 rounds of ammunition and released more than 100 citizens from the captivity of the armed bandits.

Moreover, in the Nacala-Porto District, also in Nampula, the troops guarding the railway line killed five gangsters and captured two light weapons on 24 June. AIM stated that on 27 June about 30 armed bandits attacked the Acordo de Nkomati communal village in the locality of Namaita, 30km from Nampula city. In this criminal act, the bandits murdered a woman and a child and injured two other people. The gangsters also burned 64 houses and stole a scale from the sales depot of the Agricultural Products Marketing Company, AGRICOM, where they also set alight money worth 50 contos. AIM also reported that these criminals were accompanied by two of their collaborators who had surrendered to the village authorities after repenting last year. These two had, according to the source, then fled to the bush, and were seen by the population with the armed bandits. [passage omitted]

SOUTH AFRICA

Reaction Continues To Court Ruling on Emergency

From Le Grange, Lawyers

MB171359 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1357 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — After the rejection of clauses in the emergency regulations by three judges in the Natal Supreme Court yesterday, lawyers and civil rights organisations are to take advantage of the ruling and make application to visit the detainees.

A Johannesburg attorney, Mr Peter Harris, whose firm represents 400 of the detainees, said he will be telexing Pretoria for permission for attorneys to visit all of them.

Mrs Priscilla Jana, a civil rights lawyer, said she would also make application to visit 300 of the detainees.

Mrs Jana said new challenges to the emergency regulations could be expected this week in the case of the detained editor of the *New Nation* Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu.

A spokesman for the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, said the ruling is a clear indication to government of the futility of attempting to repress "democratic freedoms."

The Bureau of Information said it has taken note of the judgement and warned the media to study the ruling carefully before reporting anything under the emergency.

A Detainees Parents Support Committee spokesman welcomed the decision of the court and said the judgment was "a sad reflection on our law-makers."

A spokesman for law and order minister, Mr Louis le Grange, said the minister was "grateful that the court had ruled in he government's favour, had taken notes of the faults scrapped by the bench and would decide later whether to appeal against the scrapping of the clauses or to reformulate them."

Mr Harris said that Mr Justice Didcott's ruling reaffirmed "the right of the public to vehemently criticise the government in an emergency."

Professor of constitutional law at UNISA [University of South Africa], Prof Marinus Wiechers, said the court had effectively upheld the principle of the rule of law.

From MAWU

MB171447 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1446 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — The Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] today welcomed the judgement given in the Durban supreme court in its application against the state of emergency, and launched an attack on both local and foreign media, saying newsmen had not seen fit to challenge the regulations in any "effective way."

"MAWU welcomes the decision of the Natal Supreme Court to strike out most of the definitions of subversive statement in the emergency regulations. We particularly welcome the decision of the court that lawyers should not be barred from visiting their clients in detention. MAWU believes that this is a most vital step in limiting possible abuses on detainees," the union said in a statement to SAPA.

"We greatly regret that the court was unable to find that the state of emergency was in itself unlawful, and was unable to order the release of MAWU's members and officials named in the papers before the court," the statement added.

The union found the reaction of the media to the emergency "highly distasteful."

"The challenge made by MAWU against the state of emergency was a challenge which had to be made. It has now re-affirmed the rights of the public to criticize and comment on the actions of the government. We find the reaction of the commercial media, both South African and foreign, highly distasteful."

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The statement picked out a *Business Day* editorial, which appeared today and which said: "The court has vindicated entirely the spokesman for the press who argued in vain with Louis Nel, deputy minister of information, that the regulations were so sloppy... as to be impossible to obey."

The comment was "most irritating" and *Business Day*, "along with the rest of the media, with the honourable exception of *Weekly Mail*, *City Press* and *New Nation*, has carefully played down the fact that not a single one of them saw fit to challenge the regulations in any effective way," the statement said.

"The media, along with big business, have throughout limited themselves to the most mealy-mouthed and half-hearted protests to the very people who drafted these sloppy regulations. Some newspapers, like Natal *Mercury*, and most businessmen, have in fact welcomed the state of emergency. They left it to MAWU, with its vastly smaller resources, to launch an effective challenge."

The statement said this could "only reinforce the highly cynical view which we and other workers organisations have of the commercial media and of big business commitment to effective challenge to arbitrary government action."

"MAWU fully endorses the attack on the commercial meida made by Cyril Ramaphosa (general secretary of the National Union of mineworkers) on the first anniversary of *The Weekly Mail*, and calls on the press to realise that they are seen now as being part of the problem, not part of the solution."

Steward: Little Effect

MB171435 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1434 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — Although yesterday's Natal Supreme Court judgment had definitely changed the state of emergency regulations definition of subversive statements, this did not really have much practical effect, the head of the Bureau for Information, Mr Dave Stewart, said today.

At a press conference in Pretoria, he said the government would study the transcription of the orally-delivered judgment as soon as it was available and would then decide how it would react, "if at all." [passage omitted]

Replying to questions, Mr Stewart said the government would only decide on a possible appeal against the judgment and whether or not to remedy the defects in the regulations once it had studied the written document.

The judgment "has changed the definition of a subversive statement (but) it doesn't really have much of a practical effect, quite frankly."

On whether the judgment had changed what the media in South Africa could publish, Mr Stewart said "that is for the newspapers themselves to decide.

"The bureau has not given advice to the media as to what they may or may not publish in terms of the emergency regulations ... that is why we have advised the media to obtain the written judgment and to study it."

In spite one of the judges describing parts of the definitions as "nonsense" and "not making any sense," the bureau's position that the media should obtain legal advice in its interpretation of the regulations and that it would not interpret them remained.

The judges had made clear what changes they believed were necessary to make the regulations more understandable, he said.

'Text' of Steward Statement

MB171626 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1624 GMT 17 Jul 86

["Text" of Statement issued by David Steward, Director of the Bureau for Information, in Pretoria on 17 July]

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — "The Government has taken note of initial reports concerning the judgement yesterday in the Durban Supreme Court in the case of the Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU] and Mrs Dudu Mchunu V the state president.

"As we understand the sitution, the judgement was delivered orally and is now in the process of being transcribed. As soon as the government receives the transcription, it will study it and decide how it should react, if at all.

"In the meantime much of the speculation and comment in the media would appear to precipitate the judgement. As we understand it the following points do, however, appear to have emerged from initial reports concerning the judgement.

"Firstly, the application of the MAWU to have the state of emergency and the regulations set aside was rejected, as was the application for the release of certain persons detained in terms of the state of emergency. In addition, it would appear that the judges rejected certain parts of the definition of a 'subversive statement.'

"An initial analysis of the judge's decision in this regard would indicate that the main elements of the definition have, in fact, been left intact.

"Some of the media would appear to have created an incorrect impression of the judgement in this regard, to the extent that their readers may have been misled into believing that the definition of a subversive statement has been rejected virtually in its totality. They owe it to their readers and viewers to put the record straight.

"The bureau would accordingly advise the media to study the written judgement when it is available, particularly with regard to their reporting on matters relating to the state of emergency."

Detainees' Lawyers Seek Visits

MB171226 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1200 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Lawyers representing emergency detainees are to push for permission to visit their clients. Their action follows yesterday's Natal Supreme Court ruling that the emergency regulation forbidding lawyers access to emergency detainees was invalid. Applications will be made within the next few days to visit at least 700 of the thousands believed to be detained under emergency laws. [passage omitted]

CAPE TIMES' Tony Heard Comments

MB171731 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] South Africa will today be trying to work out what the repercussions will be over a decision yesterday by the Natal branch of the Supreme Court in Durban. Three judges rejected the union application to invalidate the stringent state of emergency imposed by the government last month, but insisted that detainees must have access to legal advisers and condemned the regulation banning what were described as subversive statments as hopelessly uncertain — a clause that has added to the tight restrictions on press comment and reporting by South Africa's newspapers. On the line, Robin White asked Tony Heard, editor of the *Cape Times*, how he thought the Durban decision would affect the running of his newspaper.

[Begin recording] [Heard] I think there is a slightly relaxed psychological situation here where journalists might feel that it put a little bit of lead into their pencil, as it were, to take a few more chances without the risk of running foul of the very serious emergency regulations, but, on the other hand, this judgment applies only at the moment to Natal Province and does not automatically extend beyond the borders of Natal Province because of the particular structure of our Supreme Court, and so, I would describe it as persuasive — it will be persuasive beyond the borders of Natal in any proceedings but certainly not binding or decisive. So, generally, I would say it is a patchy situation, but it is a slightly more relaxed situation now than it was before this judgment.

[White] Could I ask what kind of things you might now print in your newspaper which you were unable to print before. Will you, for instance, now be able to publish the names of detainees?
[Heard] No, there is no change on that front at all. It is still a criminal offense to name a detainee unless his name has come out in court proceedings or in Parliament and Parliament is not in session at the moment. So that remains absolute.

[White] What about the descriptions of basic things that journalists might see, like unrest?
[Heard] I don't think there is any change at all on that front. The main change is the subversive statement — four out of five definitions of a subversive statement have been thrown out, at least in the Natal Province — but for the rest of it there is very little change.

[White] Now, what do you think the repercussions are going to be for the government at this ruling?
[Heard] Well, the government is now under very strong pressure from the oppostion in Parliament and elsewhere to clarify the situation. The government is under pressure to do one of three things: either withdraw the emergency regulations or appeal to the Appelate Division against this judgment and getting clarity

countrywide or immediately to reframe these regulations that were thrown out by the Natal bench and reissue them in a form which is at least comprehensible.

[White] But do you think it is a major setback for the government?
[Heard] I think it is a setback for the government, but not all that big because the emergency was not lifted. The court did not find against the basic emergency. It simply found against a few what one might almost call side issues and so, the government, I think, rather enjoys the situation where there is a lot of confusion. You know in this country, we are quite good at what I would call government by confusion and I am not sure the government actually wants to have the situation really clarified.

[White] So, you don't think they will go back to the Parliament and ask for a different legislation to go through?
[Heard] I don't think so. I think they will let the situation trundle on for a while. They might appeal to the Appellate Division in the hope perhaps that they will have this decision overturned, but from the government's point of view, the fact that the court did not throw out the whole emergency is regarded as quite a victory. [end recording]

Confusion on Applicability

MB180545 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0500 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] This week's Natal Supreme Court Judgement gave detainees the right to consult their lawyers, but there seems to be confusion in other parts of the country about whether it applies outside Natal. Carmel Rickard has the details:

[Rickard] Three Durban detainees were freed late yesterday. Sara Hills was released soon after her lawyer saw her in jail and took a 10-page affidavit from her which would have been used to start a court application for her release. And both (Jammie Ratledge) and (Marie Oodendaal), the other two freed Durban detainees, were to have been visited by their lawyers today. However, there seems to be some confusion in other parts of the country over lawyers' visits. For example, lawyers acting for detained Johannesburg editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu, told me they would make court application for legal access to him early next week as the authorities seem to be in some doubt about whether the ruling applied outside Natal. Other Johannesburg Lawyers said they did not yet know what the official response would be to their requests for legal visits.

Coetzee Pledges To Protect Detained Lawyers' Clients

MB161737 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1734 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 16, SAPA — The commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, has pledged to take urgent steps to protect the interests of clients whose attorneys may have been detained under the current state of emergency, according to a press statement released today by the law societies of the Transvaal, Cape and Natal.

The assurances were given at a meeting between Gen Coetzee and senior police officials and a delegation of the law societies of the Cape, Transvaaal and Natal, the statement said. Gen Coetzee also undertook to try to arrange for access to detained attorneys for the purpose of dealing with matters relating to their practices.

"He gave the assurance that no attorney had been detained purely by reason of the performance of his normal professional duties," the statement said.

According to the statement, the leader of the delegation, Transvaal Law Society president, Mr Edward Southey said after the meeting.

"Where attorneys have been detained, the commissioner gave the further assurance that because of problems that might arise in connection with the control of trust accounts — and possible prejudice to clients — priority will be given to the investigation of the detained attorneys cases.

"The commissioner further said that his attitude would be adopted in relation to all professional persons whose detention could cause prejudice to the public.

"To alleviate urgent problems which may arise in relation to detained attorneys, or problems attorneys may experience in regard to clients who may have been detained, the commissioner has also agreed to appoint a member of the council of one of the three law societies to act in a liaison capacity between the profession and police headquarters," he said.

Johannesburg Lawyers Apply To See Clients

MB181103 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1046 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 18, SAPA — A number of Johannesburg detainees held under the emergency regulations have been granted access to their lawyers and at least one detainee has been released after his lawyer applied to see him.

Hundreds of applications for access to detainees have been sent to the police in the wake of Wednesday's Supreme Court ruling in Natal that the ban on legal access to emergency detainees was invalid.

Johannesburg attorney Mr Ismail Ayob said that one of his associates, Mr Prakash Diar, detained on June 23, was released after police were informed by telex that the firm would bring an urgent Supreme Court application to see Mr Diar. Mr Diar was detained under the emergency regulations while defending 23 clients in the Benoni magistrate's court.

Mr Ayob said his firm had sent off applications to the police demanding access to all of their clients held under the emergency. This would affect about 300 detainees — mostly students, civic leaders and trade unionists.

Johannesburg attorney Mr Nicholas Haysom said his firm had already obtained permission to see one of their clients — a member of the Alexandra Action Committee. His firm has sent off a large number of applications to see thir clients and was expecting permission to be granted.

A spokeswoman for Priscilla Jana and associates said about 300 applications to visit detained clients had been sent to the police and the firm expected to see them soon.

But police have refused to grant access to detainees in some cases. A spokesman for one Johannesburg firm said they had sent the police 15 applications to see detainees and all had been rejected. The firm was considering making urgent Supreme Court applications agains the refusals.

The Durban Supreme Court judgement declaring sections of the emergency regulations void had the "force of law" in Natal only but would have "persuasive authority" in other provinces, according to Prof Dennis Davis, professor of law at the University of Cape Town.

Legal experts believe lawyers will now be able to monitor the reasons for people being detained and the conditions under which they are held. If lawyers found that the detention of their client was not necessary for the safety of the public order, as stipulated by the regulations, they would be able to challenge the detention immediately.

Prof Tony Davis of Natal University said the ruling on access to detainees was "a great victory" for the Metal and Allied Workers Union, which bought the application to the Supreme Court. "The judgement reaffirmed that the courts have the power of intervention and there seem to be other possibilities of applications which could be made to the courts," a Johannesburg weekend newspaper quoted him as saying.

Expelled American Clergyman Leaves For Home

MB180611 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] The American clergyman, Pastor Brian Burchfield, who had been ordered to leave the country by midnight last night, left for the United States yesterday evening. Pastor Burchfield received notice a week ago that he had to leave the country by Tuesday but was then given time to appeal to the Department of Home Affairs. The appeal was turned down yesterday, and according to Pastor Burchfield's wife, the Reverend Susan Burchfield, her husband left Cape Town on a Johannesburg flight to the United States at half past 7 last night.

Information Bureau Criticizes Soweto Death Reports

MB171630 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1626 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — The publication of unsubstantiated allegations as fact was regarded as a serious breech of professional journalism, the Bureau for Information said at its press briefing in Pretoria today in response to certain media reports of alleged unrest deaths in Soweto yesterday.

As far as was known, however, no action was being taken against those newspapers who had published the reports on Soweto.

"It has come to the bureau's attention that allegations regarding people killed in Soweto have been published without any attempt made to verify the accuracy of these allegations," spokeswoman Miss Ronelle Henning said.

"You are all aware of the fact the bureau reports as fully as possible, on a daily basis, on all reported unrest deaths countrywide.

"In addition the bureau has a 24-hour service for queries. All allegations brought to our attention are investigated.

"Regarding the allegations of deaths yesterday in Soweto, I wish to make clear that no such deaths were reported," Miss Henning said.

"The publication of unsubstantiated allegations as fact is regarded as a serious breech of professional journalism."

Replying to a question, the head of the bureau, Mr Dave Steward, said that as far as he was aware, no action was being taken against any of the media in connection with the publication of the report on Soweto.

Academic Group Issues Findings on Rent Boycotts

MB171513 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1545 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — Rent boycotts, some of them as much as twenty-months-old, are taking place in twenty eight townships across the country, according to the academic Community Research Group (CRG) based at Wits [Witwatersrand] University.

The Urban Councils Association of South Africa (UCASA) recently reported that 32 community councils and 3 town councils had collapsed because rent boycotts had eliminated their source of revenue for running the townships, the CRG said in a report today.

The current spate of rent boycotts date back to the September 1984 when residents of townships in the Vaal Triangle opposed rent increases announced by the Lekoa Town Council and demanded the resignation of town councillors.

The recession, rising inflation and increased unemployment form the background to the widespread refusal to pay rents. In the township of Langa, near Uitenhage, a recent survey of rent problems revealed that nearly half the residens were not paying rent simply because they coudl not afford to feed themselves.

"Forced to choose between an extra loaf of bread a day and the need to pay approximately R30, township residents (in the eastern Transvaal) have chosen to satisfy their hunger today and face the wrath of the authorities tomorrow," the report said.

The residents' problem was made worse by government reforms to the system of local government that linked political self-sufficiency to financial self-sufficiency. Newly-formed town councils relied heavily on rent increases to finance themselves and this resulted in the mushrooming of civic associations formed to protest the increases and demand the resignation of councillors.

"Government officials have now conceded that it was a mistake not to give the local authorities resources of magnitude," the CRG said.

Rental reduction and the resignation of councillors remained the two most common demands in the current boycotts, the report said.

The report said that although rent boycotts were the most widespread form of opposition to apartheid, they were not the product of a coordinated national campaign. They began at different times in response to local conditions.

For example, in Mamelodi, the rent boycott began after 13 people died when police dispersed a rent protest in March. In Port Elizabeth, the rent boycott was called to protest against a number of government policeis and in Tumahole, near Parys, a boycott was sparked by the failure of a local government official to attend a meeting called to discuss rents.

In most cases, rent boycotts were called by civic organisations affiliated to the UDF [United Democratic Front] and the detention of civic leaders had made negotiated settlement of the boycotts difficult, the report said.

It quoted a resident of Mamelodi, near Pretoria, as saying: "The leadership is no longer there and even some of the street committee people have been detained, so it is difficult for people, if they wanted to, to bring an end to the boycott."

Statistics compiled by the CRG show that of the 2232 people believed to have been detained since the state of emergency, 69 per cent belong to the UDF and 74 per cent consist of "political-community workers" while trade unionists account for 23 per cent."

The CRG said it based its conclusions on the study of rent boycotts in the following towns:

Mamelodi (Pretoria), Alexandra (Johannesburg), Sharpeville (Vereeniging), Sebokeng (Vereeniging), Boipatong (Vereeniging), Bophelong (Vereeniging), Tumahole (Parys), Huhudi (Vryburg), Ermelo, Piet Retief, Soweto (Johannesburg), Ratanda (Nigel), Tembisa (Kempton Park), Katlehong (Germiston), Vosloorus, Warmbaths, Carolina, Nelspruit, Waterval Boven, Amsterdam, Lydenburg, White River, Port Elizabeth, Uitenhage, Port Alfred, Alexandra (eastern Cape), Cradock, Duncan Village (East London).

Durban Students Burn ID's, Boycott Classes

MB171616 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 17 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] A new school term in South Africa has got off to a rocky start, particularly in the black townships around Durban. High school students have been boycotting classes off and on for years. Students protests have often been violent and, to try and fend off more trouble, the authorities have introduced new security regulations such as the issuing of identity cards to students but it apparently had the opposite effect. Students have been burning their ID's and have stayed away from classes in protest. From Durban, (Subri Govender) reports:

[(Govender)] The schools affected by the protest action are situated in the politically explosive townships of Lamontville and Chesterville. At the Lamontville High School, the more than 800 pupils are not only burning their identity documents but are also boycotting classes. When the school reopened for the third term, 4 days ago, the children ran out of their classrooms and returned home after protesting against the new security measures and the presence of security forces. Yesterday, they collected their cards and began burning them. More than 600 children at the nearby (M.J. Mavalasi) Junior Secondary School and many children at high schools in the Chesterville township are also boycotting classes and staging sit-ins. A spokesperson for the Department of Education and Training which is in charge of black education, (Steve Buys), confirmed the burning of identity documents. He said appropriate action would be taken.

KwaNdebele Workers Continue Stayaway

MB171050 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1007 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — Scores of public servants in the KwaNdebele homeland continued with their stayaway today. The stayaway — called for an indefinite period — started on Tuesday and was called to protest against the presence of security forces in various villages in the trouble-torn homeland, and to demand the release of detainees and the resignation of the homeland's cabinet.

The homeland's chief minister, Mr Simon Skhosana, was not available for comment. Sources close to the KwaNdebele government said the chief minister has not been in his office since Monday due to illness.

Charges Against CUSA President Dropped

MB171935 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1930 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — Charges against the president of the Congress of Unions of South Africa [CUSA] and five shop stewards have been dropped by the Transvaal attorney general, the union confirmed in a press statement released in Johannesburg today. Mr James Mdaweni and the shop stewards were arrested under the Internal Security Act for holding a demonstration outside the Unilever factory in protest against the company's refusal to grant May Day as a paid public holiday.

'Record' Wage Accords Signed With CCAWUSA

MB171553 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1535 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 17, SAPA — Two "record" wage agreements were signed with management and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA) in Durban this week, according to a spokesman for the union.

On Tuesday [15 July] an agreement was signed between CCAWUSA and Natal Newspapers, providing for a minimum wage of R95.24 per week, together with an across-the-board R2 attendance bonus.

"This is a minimum wage of R420 per month — the highest among newspaper distribution workers in South Africa", the spokesman said. The agreement covers 416 workers and is effective from April 20 this year.

Negotiations started in March and a dispute was reached in April, mediation, with an outside mediator, did not resolve the dispute and a conciliation board was applied for on June 3.

At the second sitting of the conciliation board agreement was reached.

In the second agreement, reached yesterday, "record new wages were established between CCAWUSA and Spar Natal," the spokesman said. The increase is a R100 per month across-the-board with a minimum wage of R410 per month, effective for 12 months from July 1.

Altogether 526 workers are affected by the increase, "which sets a new level of wages in the food retail group in Natal," the spokesman said.

"CCAWUSA believes these increases are an indication of the determination of its members to earn living wages compared to the extremely low wages they have received in the past," the spokesman said.

No Official Help Given for Guguletu Refugees

MB170658 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2116 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 16, SAPA — No official help was being given to the ongoing refugee relief operation in greater-Guguletu because "ample" facilities lay at Khayelitsha where over 3500 refugees had moved since fighting began, a community services spokesman said today.

Mr Sampie Steenkamp, liaison officer for community services, also revealed that an estimated 3000 people had either rebuilt or moved back into semi-damaged shacks at KTC in greater-Guguletu.

Brigadier Christoffel Swart, police divisional commissioner, last month banned entry into KTC, most of which has now been bulldozed and cordoned-off.

The estimated 450 shacks in which people are now living fall outside the cordoned-off area.

Mr Timo Bezuidenhoud, regional director of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, could not be contacted today for comment on future plans for the occupation of the flattened former squatter camp areas at KTC and Crossroads. Both areas are earmarked for upgrading.

Mr Steenkamp said refugees of the fighting which began in earnest at Crossroads late in April and claimed over 70 lives, were "trickling" into the tent town at Khayelitsha at the rate of about six people a day.

"There are 245 tents at present, toilets, water, and a supermarket will be opened nearby shortly. Another supermarket, Khaya Bazaar, is already open and there are numerous private shops all over Khayelitsha," Mr Steenkamp said. A bus service ran from the tent town.

Asked whether these people would be allowed to re-settle back in KTC or Crossroads, Mr Steenkamp said: "That's for the minister to decide. A decision will probably be made when the areas are upgraded."

An estimated 70,000 people were left homeless in the fighting between conservative "witdoeke" [white scarves] and "comrades." Relief agencies are now caring for 16,000 people sheltered at 56 centres throughout the peninsula.

Commentary on 'Common Sense' About Sanctions

MB180520 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Station commentary: "Common Sense About Sanctions"]

[Excerpt] A much-needed note of factual commonsense has been injected into the row over sanctions against South Africa by a leading British industrialist. Addressing a Parliamentary foreign affairs committee in London this week, Sir Leslie Smith, chairman of the British Industry Committee on South Africa, demonstrated that sanctions could not be nearly so effective as its advocates believed. Furthermore, the more effective sanctions were, the more it would would cost those countries applying them.

It was a timely intervention. Nobody knows precisely how seriously South Africa would be affected by sanctions at the various levels at which they might be applied. [passage omitted]What is clear, however, is that much of the sanctions faction has altogether unrealistic expectations about what can be achieved with relatively little effort. They should recall the experience of a British prime minister who predicted that his campaign against Rhodesia would succeed "in weeks, rather than months."

Another assumption concerns the extent to which sanctions could actually destroy fundamental pillars of economic and social life, and make conditions so intolerable that capitulation becomes the only course left. In the idiom of some commentators, sanctions are automatically linked with catastrophe, with disasters undefined but nevertheless to be avoided no matter what the cost. It is to this lobby that Sir Leslie Smith has addressed himself to bring the sanctions argument back to earth.

Obviously any form of sanctions would have some effect. But it must be equally obvious that the vague suggestions of doom that characterise some of the comment about sanctions are at least highly exaggerated. For a start, sanctions would "leak like a sieve," Sir Leslie told the parliamentary committee. He was speaking from personal knowledge: British companies had already been approached, by communist countries and others, with offers to establish clandestine trade links if sanctions were imposed. Apart from that, the South African economy was by no means as vulnerable as the uninformed believed, he pointed out. "South Africa is already highly geared to having a siege economy and is a long way down the road towards import substitution." Finally, sanctions advocates had evidently given no thought to how their own countries might be affected. The estimate of his industrial committee was that it would cost Britain, the United States and West Germany R3,000 million a year.

As a matter of morality, the sanctions campaign has already been thoroughly discredited. It would do most harm to the very people it is supposedly aimed at helping, and the highly visible progress being made in South Africa's programme of democratic reform makes nonsense of its declared goals.

Monitoring Group: Unions Disrupted by Emergency

MB171405 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1404 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 17, SAPA — The state of emergency was still causing severe disruption to a number of trade unions but most companies were able to operate as normal, the independent Labour Monitoring Group (LMG) said in a report today. The LMG said it had received reports of another 57 unionists being detained individually and a number of mass detentions of workers this week. In some cases rank-and-file shopstewards who were filling in for missing officials had also been detained.

Branches of unions belonging to the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) in the Eastern Cape, the northern Transvaal and in the Vaal Triangle had been largely cut off from the national body by the closing of union offices, the report said. The continuous detentions meant that a number of unions were still not in effective contact with their members and made communication between regions difficult. At present, 269 office-bearers and officials of trade unions are still in detention, according to LMG statistics.

Mass detentions of union members in the last week were also reported from Sasolburg, in the Transvaal, and Newscastle, in Natal. The South Africna Allied Workers Union (SAAWU) reports that 73 of its members were detained in Duncan Village near East London.

By contrast, for most employers "it was business as usual during the state of emergency", the report said. A survey of management responses, conducted by the LMG during the July 14 day of action called by COSATU, showed that a significant minority even supported the emergency with statements such as:

"At least people are coming to work. Maybe things are happening there (in the townships), but we don't know so it doesn't matter. The state of emergency has calmed people down."

The Metal and Allied Workers Union (MAWU) reported that a number of companies were responding more harshly by warning people who stayed away on the day — in contrast to the more sensitive approach adopted during previous stayaways.

An important group of employers were, however, continuing to oppose the emergency because of the detrimental effect it had on industrial relations.

Some responded to the survey by pointing to a disruption of communication between management and workers and a hardening of attitudes on both sides. Others expressed concern at the politicisation of labour relations as workers pressed management to campaign against the detention of unionists.

"The labour movement is becoming more radical because trade unions are the only expression of workers feelings, management (is) concerned about this because it puts pressure on the company," one employer in Cape Town said.

But the report noted that statements criticising the state of emergency by employer bodies such as the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) and parent companies like AECI [African Explosive and Chemical Industries], Barlow Rand and Premier were only general guidelines that did not guarantee a sympathetic response from member companies.

Referring to the mass dismissal of 280 workers from the Premier subsidiary Twins-Propan, the LMG noted that workers were becoming disillusioned with the gap between liberal statements made by top businessmen and the "reactionary" behaviour of some local managements.

"This division between head office and the situation on the ground is certainly reflected in the results of the LMG survey into management attitudes to the state emergency." The Twins-Propan workers were reinstated after negotiations.

While management responses to labour disputes were hardening, organised workers this week continued to protest against detentions.

The LMG reported further mine strikes at the Finch, Matla and Kriel mines. In the Cape, four plants organised by the Paper Wood and Allied Workers Union and two by the Food and Allied Workers Union were hit by anti-detention stoppages. Brief strikes also took place at Corobrick in Pietermaritzburg and Steeledale in Johannesburg.

According to LMG statistics, 269 office-bearers and officials of trade unions are known to be in detention and a number of new en-masse detentions of workers have taken place during labour disputes. A total of 2646 trade unionist were known to have been detained at some stage during the emergency, the report said.

COSATU remains the union federation most severely affected by detentions with 78 per cent of those unionists detained individually. The Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (CCAWUSA), with 40 members in detention, is the worst-hit union, followed by MAWU with 35 and the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW) with 22.

The Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) members form 15 per cent of those detained individually, with its Food Beverage workers Union (FBWU), Transport and Allied Workers Union (TAWU) and the South African Chemical Workers Union (SACWU) being hit hard.

The report also noted a new pattern — the release of detained unionists under severely restricted conditions. Unionists that fit into this category are:

Mr Elijah Barayi — COSATU President.

Mr Rae Lazarus — Transport and General Workers Union Organiser.

Mr Daniel Samela — SACWU National Organiser

Miss Joyce Sediba — CUSA organiser.

Buthelezi Says Mandela Release Separate From ANC

MB161458 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1440 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi warned the West in London today that the South African Government would not be blackmailed into releasing Nelson Mandela by the threat of escalating economic sanctions.

In written evidence to the British House of Commons select committee on foreign affairs, he also called for the issue of the release to be separated from that of the unbanning of the ANC.

It was essential for Mr Mandela to be released first and without any conditions being attached to his behaviour, the KwaZulu chief minister and inkatha president said.

There were at least some prospects of the jailed black leader being freed, but the point had already been reached where the unbanning of the ANC together with the release of Mr Mandela and other political prisoners could not be hoped for.

If the West really wanted to help bring about a multi-party democratic future for South Africa it should direct the full weight of international diplomacy at the former ANC leaders release.

He believed that Mr Mandela would be responsible for relating the ANC mission in exile to the politics of negotiation, as opposed to its present violent tactics designed at producing a one-party socialist or even Marxist state.

Chief Buthelezi said that escalating sanctions, inevitably accompanied by more suffering and increased black violence, would create circumstances in which the South African Government would become ever more impervious to pressures to release Mr Mandela.

Th West had to be warned that ill-conceived action on its part could well escalate violence to the point where his release became irrelevant. This was because such relevance surely lay in his ability to bring about attitudes on the part of the ANC mission in exile compatible with a negotiated settlement.

Chief Buthelezi said he urged the separation of the release-Mandela and the unban-the-ANC issues despite the danger of his being wrongly accused of supporting the continued ban of black political organizations.

"I want Dr Mandela released. I also want the ANC and the PAC [Pan-African Congress] unbanned. I am saying simply that the first and necessary step which international diplomacy should take is to gain the release of Dr Mandela."

This would de-restrict black democracy and, even if Mr Mandela decided finally to go into exile to join the armed struggle, negotiating gains would have been made.

Chief Buthelezi said that the successful imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions would drive white South Africa into a laager from which they would conduct the kind of scorched earth policies which would make negotiation impossible. The government must not be driven into such insanity.

The West was now closer than ever to ignoring ordinary blacks who were the true victims of apartheid. It was simply not true that black South Africa supported sanctions against Pretoria. They rejected the option of making South Africa ungovernable through violence and the destruction of the economy.

He also warned that the government had not yet employed a fraction of the power available to it to contain black violence in townships.

Chief Buthelezi's written evidence updated that which he presented to the House of Commons select committee on foreign affairs in person in January. It was delivered by an Inkatha delegation which was on hand for any necessary amplification. The delegation was led by the organisation's secretary-general, Dr Oscar Dhlomo, the national chairman, Dr F.T. Mdlalose, the deputy secretary-general, Chief S.H. Gumede, the national chairman of the Inkatha Youth Brigade, Mr Musa Zondi, and a member of the Inkatha Central Committee, Mr Siegfried Bhengu.

Blacks Favor Free Enterprise

MB170528 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2229 GMT 16 July 86

[Text] Durban, Thursday, — The vast majority of black workers favoured the free enterprise system and were not inherently inclined to socialism or communism, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi said today.

Because of this, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (COSATU) would not stand the test of time, he told the industrial labour relations seminar here. The hallowed values of the black struggle for liberation had always dictated that blacks sought a non-racial, democratic society in the first place and that they did so ny gaining a presence in the country's existing institutionalised life.

Black workers who rejected the free enterprise system now did so because they had not gained entry into it. And those who abandoned non-violent democratic opposition were doing so because they did not see democracy working in their favour.

Chief Buthelezi said that while COSATU opposed free enterprise the United Workers Union of SA (UWUSA) was committed to the liberalisation of this sytem.

COSATU was committed to the kind of role which the ANC mission in exile dictated to black South Africa while UWUSA was committed to the politics of radical change in the continuity of what was in essence "multi-party Westminster-type parliamentary democracy."

The KwaZulu chief minister and Inkatha president said that had the external ANC not tried to use black trade unions as surrogates for their own political ends UWUSA would not exist today — workers would never have demanded its formation.

He denounced what he called "newspaper talk" about UWUSA being an Inkatha trade union as "glib propaganda" and disclosed that he had ruled that no member of UWUSA's executive could simultaneously hold an executive position in Inkatha.

Inkatha's Dhlomo Interviewed on Sanctions

MB161710 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 16 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The row over sanctions and whether Mrs Thatcher's government here in Britain should back them rambles on. A foreign affairs committee is hearing evidence in the House of Commons on what effects sanctions would have. Would they work or would they hit the black population and neighboring countries harder?

Well, today Dr Dhlomo, secretary general of Chief Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha Zulu movement, gave evidence. Georgina Andrews asked him what he told the committee.

[Begin recording][Dhlomo] Well, Inkatha has always maintained that we must be positive about this whole issue. We feel that sanctions would be counterproductive and they would not in fact achieve the desired effect and that is the dismantling of apartheid.

[Andrews] But aren't you completely out of step with the thinking of other black leaders in South Africa and certainly in the Frontline States?
[Dhlomo] No, I think that we are not out of step at all. We are talking here about numbers. The indications are that the majority of the working people of South Africa — we must emphasize that, because it is the workers, the black workers that would suffer when sanctions begin to bite — the majority of those people are against sanctions, so we have to distinguish between black spokesmen in South Africa who do not represent constituencies, who express personal opinions, and who will not in fact be the victims of sanctions if they became successful, and constituency leaders who take their lead from the wishes and aspirations of the black people and I think Chief Buthelezi is the latter.

[Andrews] Chief Buthelezi has been trying to maintain an independent stance between the South African Government and the more radical groups in South Africa, but don't you think now that he has driven himself further toward the Pretoria government?
[Dhlomo] No, not by any means. That can hardly be possible because Chief Buthelezi is the most consistent black politician in South Africa. He has been saying the same thing over almost 30 years now. If the perception is that what he is saying is now bringing him closer to the government that is coming closer to him.

[Andrews] But isn't Chief Buthelezi underestimating the obstinacy of the Pretoria government?
[Dhlomo] No, I don't think so. In what manner? I wouldn't know. All Chief Buthelezi is saying is that South Africa will only be able to solve its problems through negotiation and through talking, and not shooting at each other. Now, that (?position) of his has nothing to do with underestimating the willingness or reluctance of the South African Government to change. He wants to challenge them.

[Andrews] What do you hope to come out of this visit to Britain?
[Dhlomo] I hope that a constructive viewpoint has been put. A question has always been asked of us: What the alternatives to sanctions should be. People always ask if we don't impose sanctions, then what must we do? All we are trying to say here is that there is in fact an alternative and the alternative will be to assist the black people of South Africa instead of punishing South Africa because the outcome of that would not be the destruction of apartheid only, but also the victims and the perpetrators of apartheid together.

State Ordered To Release Doctor, Pay Costs

MB171310 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1309 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — A medical practitioner and director of the Mamelodi Sundowns Football Club who has been in detention since the declaration of the state of emergency more than a month ago, was released yesterday by order of a Pretoria Supreme Court judge.

After an urgent court application, Mr Acting Justice J. Roux declared the detention of Dr David Itsweng, 40, of Mamelodi, unlawful and he ordered the minister of law and order to pay the costs of the application, including the costs of the two counsel.

In an affidavit, Dr Itsweng's wife, Mrs Pamela Itsweng, denied her husband was involved in any political activities, or that he had been affiliated to any political organisations.

She said that although Dr Itsweng lacked interest or involvement in politics, "he opposes the policy of apartheid..." Her husband was opposed to the use of violence "of any description" as a means of obtaining change, she added.

Mrs Itsweng said she and her husband were woken by a knock on the door of their home at 2am on June 12. A Lt Henning Brand of the security police told the couple he was arresting Dr Itsweng in terms of the Internal Security Act for "public violence."

On the day of her husband's arrest, Mrs Itsweng went twice to the police station, but was told that she could not see the doctor, and — on her second visit — "that if I did not stop coming to inquire at the police station, I would also be arrested."

The next day, Mrs Itsweng was told that her husband was being held under Section Three of the emergency regulations.

"I was quite surprised by this because, firstly, I had been told that he had been held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, and secondly, because I was not aware of the declaration of a state of emergency."

Mrs Itsweng said she had been told: "It is unlawful to hold a person under the emergency regulations when his arrest has been effected under the Internal Security Act." In reply to Mrs Itsweng's affidavit, Lt Jacob Jan Henrik van Jaarsveld, of the security branch, who ordered Dr Itsweng's arrest, denied the doctor had been a peaceful and politically inactive citizen.

The police officer said the medical practitioner had come to the attention of the security branch as long ago as 1972, when, as a medical student, he had been a member of the South African Students Organisation, "a front organisation of the ANC."

Lt van Jaarsveld said that in the last 18 months, the doctor had taken part in activities "directly aimed at the undermining of the existing order..."

Although he was not a public political figure, he had acted behind the scenes, and, the police officer said, he was "convinced that the detainee is at least an active supporter of the ANC.

"When I had Dr Itsweng arrested and detained I was, as were other officers of the security police, aware that a state of emergency would be declared on June 12 by the state president."

On June 13, it was ordered that Dr Itsweng be held in terms of the emergency regulations, while at the same time, his detention under the Internal Security Act was withdrawn.

Lt van Jaarsveld said this was done because when the state of emergency was declared last year, many suspects vanished.

"By the above-mentioned actions, a repetition was prevented," he said.

University Seen as 'Intellectual Home' for Left

MB170854 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0837 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 17, SAPA — The rector-designate of the University of the Western Cape [UWC], Prof Jakes Gerwell, last night said he was serious about working towards making UWC and "intellectual home for the left."

He was speaking at the University of Cape [UCT] on "the role of the university in liberation" as part of a week-long conference organised by the Centre for African Studies at UCT titled "Western Cape roots and realities."

A university was not essentially a place of "activist liberationist involvement," but historical circumstances could "force it into such a position," Prof Gerwel said.

With the rise of the black consciousness movement and the educational uprising of 1976, students had re-established the tradition of resistance after the extreme repression of the 1960s. At the same time this established the "phenomenon of studying black youth being at the centre of politics."

With the re-emergency of popular movements, trade unions and exiled organisations, students were no longer the sole kernel of resistance but "remain central to the unfolding process of resistance to the dominant order."

He said universities were equipped and had more freedom than other educational institutions to investigate with others and to implement what has been called "alternative " or "people's education."

Bureau for Information Issues Unrest Reports

17 July Report

MB171303 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1302 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 17, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"Only one death was reported country-wide yesterday.

"At 20H00 last night in Mtambo Street in Daveyton, Benoni, a group of people attacked three private homes with stones and petrolbombs. In an attempt to disperse the group, a member of the South African Police at the third house that was attacked fired a 9mm round at the group. A black man, Johannes Ndlovu (19) was fatally wounded.

"No further details on the murders in KwaNdebele are as yet available, police investigations are continuing, you will be advised of any further information as soon as it becomes available."

18 July Report

MB181038 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1027 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 18, SAPA — Following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report from 6am yesterday to 6am today:

"At 10h20 yesterday morning in Soweto, Johannesburg, a group of about 150 people attacked a five-man security force patrol with stones, pangas and other homemade weapons. In an attempt to disperse the attackers, the patrol fired teargas at the crowd. This, however, had no effect and the patrol was forced to fire at the crowd. A black man, Mkhisi Dume, 16, died while another black man was seriously wounded. He has not yet been identified. Five men were arrested in connection with the incident.

"We have also received information that the burnt body of Mr Mlungisi Mdaka, 26, was found by the police in Soweto, Port Elizabeth, at 16h00 on 16 July. Mr Mdaka was allegedly forced out of his house, shot and then burnt to death with two tyres. The police are investigating the incident.

"Analysis of the incidents for the period 10-17 July indicates that more than 50 per cent was of a minor nature. For example, stone-throwing incidents accounted for about 35 per cent of the total.

"Damage decreased by 22 per cent compared to last week. Sixty four per cent of unrest-related incidents occurred in Soweto, the west Rand, the Eastern Province and KwaNdebele, indicating that the relatively few incidents were mainly confined to the above areas and that a calm atmosphere is prevailing in the larger part of the country.

"Black on black violence led to the deaths of 29 people during the past week. Two people were killed in incidents involving the security forces."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SOWETAN on Emergency 'Facts'

On page 4 in the space usually provided for the editorial the Johannesburg Sowetan in English on 15 July prints "No comment" and goes on to say "the facts speak for themselves." Among other previously reported incidents it says State President P.W. Botha "has empowered the Department of Education and Tranining to expel pupils who fail to comply with rigid new regulations governing them," and a "missionary and an End Conscription Campaign member have been served with deportation orders."

'Focus' on Black Rent Defaulters

On the same page in the "Focus" column Sam Mabe writes on the dilemma of black township dwellers on whether or not to pay their rent. Many residents started a rent boycott in response to a call made by community organizations for the government and councils to meet certain demands. Now there are "fears that if they pay, they could face the wrath of the 'comrades.'" The system of sending the rent by mail to council offices did not work since it was feared that some of the council clerks "could be forced to give the 'comrades' the names and addresses of those who broke the boycott." In another attempt to recover money from the residents the government proposed legislation empowering black local authorities to order employers to deduct rent money from their employees' wages but "many employers made representations to the Government in which they stated their refusal to be used as rent collectors as this would put them in the 'middle of a political fight.'" Now Soweto residents are faced with the problem that even if they pay, after today, the "council would reserve the right to carry out evictions."

CITIZEN Sees 'Despicable Pressure'

The page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 15 July comments on the decision of the Commonwealth Games Federation to refuse Zola Budd and Annette Cowley from competing in the games and says it is a "craven attempt to placate the Black African countries that have withdrawn from the Games either because Zola and Annette were going to take part, or because Britain has refused to impose sanctions against South Africa, or both. The decision is not only disgraceful but a cowardly capitulation to blackmail." The boycotters will "continue their despicable pressure in the hope of forcing Britain to impose sanctions on South Africa." It is expected that Britain will not be prepared to see a Commonwealth break up and "everything must be sacrificed so that the Commonwealth can remain intact. Everything must be sacrificed so that South Africa, a loyal friend and trading partner, can be punished." Yet there is hope that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher "will be able to win a victory on the sanctions issue " and will remain "steadfast by her principles."

DET Avoids 'Bullying'

A page 14 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 15 July says "in trying to ensure that black pupils could return to school in conditions conducive to uninterrupted study, the Department of Education and Training had to avoid any action that could be interpreted as bullying." "Given the unusual circumstances in black schools and the need to guarantee the safety of pupils, staff and property, it has to be appreciated that extraordinary precautions have to be taken," yet, "straightforward professional requirements and a few obvious security measures" are not sufficient since an "intensely emotional issue is being dealth with." The inistence that pupils should carry identification is "certain to cause powerful resentment" so soon after black people have finally shaken of the "hated dompas," and having to pay for it would be "adding gross injustice to the perceived insult." The fact that pupils must be "identified by guards and may be demoted, promoted or expelled without reason, has given the rise to the, perhaps exaggerated, comparison with prisons. It could have been avoided with consultation all round."

Bottlestores a Problem of Apartheid

A second editorial on the same page comments on the petitions of residents of "white suburbia" against opening further new bottle stores which attract vagrants, litter and even people with insanitary habits. The " 'vagrants' are usually local workers who have nowhere else to socialise over a drink except in the nearest piece of empty veld or park. The real problem is that, because of apartheid — and for no other reason — blacks are not allowed civilised social amenities over the greater part of the metropolitan area. Until suburban communities recognise the human side of the problem, and the implications, their claims of breaking with apartheid are suspect."

CUSA's Profile Continues

In part 2 of a four-part series under the heading of "Black Workers and the Struggle for Change" on page 14 of *The Star*, Mike Siluma writes that "like most unions established after the re-emergence of black unionism in the early 1970s, the Council of Unions of SA (CUSA) holds that apartheid cannot be reformed, but should be dismantled totally." A major point of difference with other emergent unions is that from the start "it placed emphasis on exclusive black leadership of its affiliate unions," which according to the general secretary Piroshaw Camay "does not mean that the federation is anti-white." According to Camay, CUSA is " 'fighting for a non-racial, anti-racist society based on the principle of one-person, one-vote and a non-exploitive economic system, which means it should have some form of socialism in it." Camay also says that before a solution can be found for South Africa, " 'Those in exile must be allowed to return, those in prison be released and the ban outlawed organisations be lifted — free political activity must be allowed.' " To this end CUSA is prepared to "co-operate with other organisations fighting apartheid, at the same time retaining its right to decide which political campaigns to support." CUSA is committed to organizing on an industry basis, and has twelve unions in industries such as building, catering and metal. CUSA is currently locked in merger talks with Black Consciousness Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (AZACTU).

English, Afrikaners To Join Forces

On the same page Hannes de Wet writes on an interview with prominent Afrikaans cultural and church leader, Professor Johan Henys who believes the "time has come for Afrikaans and English-speaking people in South Africa to join forces and to stop living in two different compartments." Heyns says " 'what is presently happening in South Africa is much more than a process to end apartheid or to change the Government. We are actually experiencing an onslaught on the Western civilisation which the white man brought from Europe to this country.' " Heyns believes that English and Afrikaans South Africans should " 'come together and form a solid bastion for maintaining Western civilised values in South Africa.' " Heyns says, " 'We, as white Africans, should cling in unity to our umbilical cord with Western Europe. That is the only way in which we will be able to fertilise and enrich the black African culture in this country,' " and says that it is the link with Europe that will enable the white South African to " 'make a special contribution in this part of Africa.' " Professor Heyns sees the present turbulence in the country as a process in which people, inspired by black nationalism, are striving to move from an inferior position to a superior one, and these " 'nationalistic aspirations have become mixed with communism.' " Heyns also feels that white Africans should find a " 'working relationship with those black Africans who are being inspired by pure nationalism,' " and for this to operate Western civilization should remain strong in the country with Afrikaans and English-speaking whites joining forces. Heyns points to the newspaper industry in South Africa where the English and Afrikaners should join forces and " 'produce a single bilingual newspaper of the highest standards.' " He feels that such a venture could "bring the two European communities in the country closer to each other. 'The time has come for us to stop bleeding each other to death,' Professor Heyns said."

Banks Urge Change

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 15 July says there is "delicions irony" in Chase Manhattn's managing Director Simon Steward's call for "concerted action to rescue SA from its political and economic plight," since it was Chase Manhattan that first refused "to roll over the credits last year, thus helping to precipitate the debt crisis." Steward's suggestion that Western interests would put money into such needs as housing and education in return for a new constitution "founders on a contradiction: the banks which urge change in SA show a singular hesitancy about investing in black Africa." Their support for change in South Africa would be more convincing if they took the risk of investing in countries where such a change has already occurred.

Black Diplomat Gesture of Black Support

A page 6 editorial in *Business Day* comments on the replacement of U.S. Ambassador Herman Nickel by a black diplomat and says that the choice of a black diplomat by a "supposedly colour-blind society" is intended as a signal and a "gesture of support for black South Africans and of defiance towards their white government (which, accustomed now to such gestures, will greet it with an indifferent shrug)." The gesture means that the United States is "shifting towards identification with the other side." "The initial consequences of the policy shift will bring little comfort to either white or black in this country," and pressure will "take the form not of constructive interference in the affairs of the region but of withdrawal." Pressure of "moralistic American liberalism" is better than the "cold indifferent hostility that is taking its place."

Employers, Unions Take Common Stand

A page 6 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 14 July says "the state of emergency has had an unexpected yet wholesome and encouraging consequence in drawing employer organizations and trade unions together to make a common stand on negotiation and an end to violence." The Association of Chambers of Commerce (ASSOCOM) and the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) together with the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA) have issued a memorandum indicating the "gravity of the present situation, expressing a common conviction that the crisis can be resolved only by involving all leaders in free political activity to discuss the future of the country." The memorandum also notes that the emergency regulations curtailed the rights of employers and unions and posed a threat to labor relations, while the detention of trade union leaders "created a leadership vacuum and rising tension." "It is a tribute to the advances which have been made in industrial relations in recent years that unions and employers have been able to find so much common ground in a situation of great difficulty." Meanwhile, "it will be interesting to see if this remarkable alliance between capital and labour is to grow stronger and become a permanent feature of South African politics. If it does, this will be a powerful constituency indeed."

Toward a Seige Economy

A second editorial on the same page says that the state of emergency is entering its second month and although the government has said it wants to negotiate with black leaders, and will pursue its reform program, it has "detained thousands and increased the existing restrictions on free speech, free assembly and press reporting. Organizations and individuals are not free to take part in the essential political debate about South Africa's future. The country is moving towards a seige economy as international pressure mounts. South Africans who share a belief in a negotiated future must hope that the government will soon decide that the emergency restrictions can be lifted."

Press Restrictions Condemned

On the same page Robin Hallet, historian and writer living in England, comments on a point made by the former editor of the *Daily Telegraph* who said of South Africa, "'now what kind of a country do we get to when people are happy, perhaps happiest, not to know?'" Hallett says "perhaps it does not realy matter to people who find themselves caught up in the direct crisis in their country's history what the rest of the world thinks and says." "Self-reliance is always something of a virtue and yet when certain actions run counter to a long tradition that many South Africans have cherished then surely there is cause for concern." Referring to the curb on press freedom he says "we are now faced with a situation where those of us who have easy access to the overseas media know things about contemporary South Africa that appear to be no longer available to South African newspaper readers." Although relying on often second- or third-hand material is "highly unsatisfactory" it is "certainly far better than a total news blackout. For in the present situation, both for South Africans themselves and for all those who care about South Africa in the outside world, no news can surely never be good news." Not to come seriously to grips with emotions that bred violence, frustration, bitterness and anger and not to listen nor to converse is to "condemn a society to the most desolating form of social impoverishment."

VADERLAND on Black Unionists' Detentions

A second editorial on the same page, says "the state of emergency has led to many black trade union leaders being detained. That is not surprising, when one looks at how politically active the black trade unions are, and particularly that some of them are radically inclined." The paper says it was inevitable since these unions did not limit themselves to labor negotiations, but also involved themselves in the reform struggle, and this, it says, is now becoming a problem. "The detention of union leaders creates a vacuum in the necessary negotiation process between employer and employee. The result is that it takes longer and becomes more difficult to counter strikes. In addition, protest strikes over the detentions are organized. It would seem the struggle for this country's survival can be determined economically. In our struggle against sanctions, and in the light of the poor performance of the economy, continued strikes can undermine the economiy's resilience severely. This is becoming an issue which needs the urgent attention of the government, employer organizations, and trade unions."

UK Accused of Treachery

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 15 July says in a page 14 editorial: "Zola Budd (and to a lesser degree Annette Cowley) will now understand what treason is. They are useful, but when adversity comes, they are cold bloodedly thrown overboard. And then Britain complains that South Africa treats some of its own people as second class citizens!" The editorial says it is cynical, but not unexpected. "Treachery is not exactly an unknown British quality. What is surprising, though, is that it was done so undiplomatically. To simply allow the Commonwealth federation to throw out two leading athletes to satisfy the bloodlust of black Africa is not the style Britain should have shown its allies. For South African sportsmen who believe they can develop their talents under another nationality, this is a timely warning." The editorial says a precedent has been set by bowing to threats. "Let us be honest: the Commonwealth Games are being misused in order to get at Britain because of its policy on sanctions towards South Africa. Now that the first trial of strength has been won, the enemies of South Africa are going to make greater demands on the unity of the Commonwealth, hoping to corrupt Mrs Thatcher's stand on principle to one of political expediency. South Africa must therefore understand: it cannot count on any 'fair play' from Britain or any other country. Like Zola, we will be sacrificed if it is politically expedient. We have to find our solutions, independent of other powers and their shouting and weaknesses — even their potential treachery."

SOWETAN Continues 'No Comment'

On page 4 in the space usually provided for the editorial the Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 16 July prints "No comment ... The facts speak for themselves." Among other previously reported incidents the paper notes that "two people have been released after judges ruled that their detentions were illegal," and "at least 12 South African journalists were missing or in detention, according to a report by the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ)."

'Focus' on Black Education

In the "Focus" column on the same page Sam Mabe says "the Department of Education and Training (DET) has dented its own image through the harsh measures it has used in trying to 'normalise' the school situation in black townships." Mabe says that it will "amount to a serious misreading of the situation" if the DET fails to consult with the National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) or the Student Representative Councils (SRCS) because it believes that these bodies have no meaningful role to play in the resolution of the education crisis in this country. By holding a number of meetings with the NECC, the DET has given a "de facto recognition to the NECC" so the unilateral action the DET has taken amounts to a "slap in the face" of the parents committee. Even though the introduction of identity cards sounds valid, it may be interpreted "as an indirect way at keeping away those pupils who will be refused readmission for a number of reasons." "It would seem that there is a lot that the DET could have achieved by keeping lines of communication between itself and parent bodies like the NECC open, so as to resolve the education crisis without creating unnecessary ill-feelings among pupils, parents and teachers." Mabe asks whether the DET believes that by keeping other parent bodies "at bay, its unilateral action plan will work, especially when the plan says nothing about the demands that led to the education crisis in the first place."

STAR on Emergency Regulations

A page 14 editorial in the Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 16 July comments on Natal Suprreme Court judge Justice Didcott's comment on the emergency laws that he could not "make head or tail of the regulations." Didcott also said that whoever had formulated the regulations had "written a lot of nonsense," and the editorial says that this assessment "could have a significant bearing on the day-to-day application of the regulations." Numerous people engaging in normally lawful activities "have been warned, under pain of ferocious penalties, that some of those activities could now contravene the regulations. Thousands of people have been locked up for alleged contraventions, or to prevent presumed possible breaches." Yet when citizens seek clarity on the law they are told to consult their own lawyers. "When a government resorts to making laws its citizens can't understand, then it invites the conclusion that its motive is not to encourage good order but to intimidate by mumbo-jumbo."

Union Profile Continues

In part 3 of a four part series entitled "Black Workers and the Struggle for Change" on the same page, Mike Siluma says "the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions (AZACTU) is perhaps the union body closest to the Black Consciousness movement." On the federation's position on the involvement of workers in the struggle to change the status quo in South Africa, spokesman Pandelani Nefolovhodwe says " 'we believe that black workers are the vanguard of the struggle in South Africa. They alone can hope to bring about fundamental change in the country. But they will have to co-operate with revolutionary political and community organisations in order to do so.' Such organisations must embrace the ideology of the working class." Nefolovhodwe says AZACTU will also co-operate with other organizations which oppose apartheid. Even though AZACTU has "no objection to its member unions affiliating to appropriate political organisations," the federation itself will not do so because their aim is to organize workers across political organizations. Nefolovhodwe also says that AZACTU supports disinvestment because this is a "peaceful way to shorten the oppression of blacks," even though such a step will require some sacrifice on the part of black people. The federation wants a socialist society where there will be no oppression and exploitation and the interests of workers will be held paramount.

Sanctions Situation Misjudged

A page 6 editorial in the Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 16 July says "it may be salutary even at this stage to point out that the consequences of sanctions tend to be capricious and unpredictable." Even though Zola Budd and Annette Cowley have become victims of the sports boycotts, it "leaves the rest of SA in no worse position than before; the victims are the sportsmen of Britain and the Commonwealth." However, trade sanctions are "less trivial" since they will "damage SA, rendering its people poorer and its politics less stable. But emotionally, and to some degree economically, South Africans have already adapted to sanctions; other countries have not." The editorial also says that "while no trading nation would escape the damage entailed in the elimination of the world's 15th-biggest trader, the exact cost is incalculable." British sanctioneers argue that "however high or low it may prove to be," the price is worth paying if it brings apartheid quickly to an end. It is upredictable how long sanctions will last and "international disdain for President Botha's reforms has served merely to entrench a xenophobic suspicion of foreigners that recoils from dependency on anybody. The sanctions lobby wants a quick fix; SA is settling down for the long haul. It is a situation that practically begs to be misjudged."

Pretoria Seeking Isolation

On the same page Simon Barber says from Washington that for many U.S. companies in South Africa the "bottom line on staying has become a sort of corporate noblessee oblige." Barber says the "captains of American industry have a tendency to see themeselves as the guardians of capitalism and its reputation. In SA, they perceive a tremendous opportunity to prove that they and their beloved system are a force for good." Yet the "law of diminishing returns" is beginning to be felt as one executive returning from SA pointed out that " 'there is no appreciation in the black community for the money spent. Black leaders look upon it as dirty.' " Barber says that if U.S. companies withdraw from South Africa "certain types of badly-needed technology and expertise may be lost, but most firms will likely leave much of their existing plants in the hands of new owners" and will, "continue to market their products through local distributors — always assuming American law permits. The real damage will most likely be more intangible. Their record may have been spotty and fitful but, more than any other foreign investor, U.S. firms have on the whole been trying to do some good. Pretoria is doing its best to ensure their efforts and money are wasted. It wants isolation and its going to get it."

Calm 'Misleading'

A page 8 editorial in the Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 15 July says "the public would do well to be on their guard against the false sense of security which is the inevitable result of the press censorship now in force in the country." The impression of calm "is misleading if it prompts anyone to imagine that the country's problems of black political rights have been solved." The government has acknowledged the "need for a political situation" and "proposed legislation to set up a National Statutory Council as a negotiating forum." But since State President Botha "remains intent on exluding the ANC and other such organizations and seems more interested in co-opting a supportive black elite than in really negotiating black polticial rights," it is expected that he will experience "considerable difficulty in attracting recognized and credible black leaders as members of his Council." Negotiations with the recognized representatives of the black African population is "inevitable if there is to be lasting peace and a return to prosperity. The immediate goal should be a suspension of violence on all sides and a lifting of the state of emergency. Little can be achieved in the present atmosphere. It is a kind of stalemate as attitudes harden and the economy goes yet further into decline."

CAPE TIMES on Detentions

A second editorial on the same page comments on a former detainee's account that he found his period of detention to be a

" 'politicizing experience.' " The editorial says "the emergency regulations entitle the authorities to order the detention of anyone whose temporary removal from society they consider necessary for the public good. In such circumstances there is an onus on the state to ensure that the process is not counter-productive in the long run, politicizing and radicalizing thousands of detainees." When the detainees are released after the emergency, South Africa "will still be faced with having to solve its problems. Polarization is one of the threats to a peaceful, negotiated solution. This should be borne in mind by the authorities responsible for ordering the detentions and for the treatment of detainees."

ZAMBIA

Angolan Refugees Warned To Surrender Weapons

MB161957 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Kayombo Governor Benjamin Chipango has warned refugees entering Kayombo area from Angola to surrender their firearms to authorities immediately or risk being deported. Addressing more than 400 refugees at Kayombo in Chief Kinungelo's area, near the border with Angola, Mr Chipango said the move was aimed at maintaining good security in the district. He said refugees found violating the country's laws will be dealt with by courts of law which will demand their eviction. Mr Chipango also told the refugees to participate actively in food production. Kayombo area has more than 1,500 refugees, according to reports released by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees early this year.

ZIMBABWE

Games Boycott Prominent in Frontline Summit Agenda

MB180644 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Zimbabwean athletes are due to leave Harare this evening for the Commonwealth Games in Scotland. However, today's frontline summit may decide on a united front to boycott the games. As Mozambique and Angola, both members of the 6-nation group of frontline countries are attending the talks, discussions are likely to include other issues facing the region, such as the growing tension over the Frontline States' demand for international mandatory sanctions against South Africa. More from Peter Thornicroft in Harare:

[Thornicroft] At least one senior member of the ANC has arrived in Harare for the frontline summit which will discuss the boycott of the Commonwealth Games in particular and the South African situation in general. Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, is clearly concerned that if the Commonwealth breaks up, this could, he said, play into South Africa's hands. This is likely to be the last frontline meeting before the mini-summit of seven Commonwealth countries in London early next month. Both President Kaunda, who has already threatened to pull out of the Commonwealth, and Mr Mugabe will be at that summit which could be a make or break situation for the organization over Britain's refusal to impose sanctions on South Africa.

Kaunda Arrives

MB171833 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Excerpt] His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, arrived in Harare, Zimbabwe, today for tomorrow's summit of the Frontline States. Dr Kaunda, who is chairman of the Frontline States, declined to speak to reporters when he flew in. He was met by Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister Reaffirms Call for Sanctions

MB161842 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, has reiterated the call for sanctions against the South African regime. Comrade Mangwende was addressing members of parliament and diplomats during a luncheon to mark the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Assocaition, CPA. The association has (?110) member parliaments, with more than 8,000 members. The minister pointedout that after the failure of the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group mission, it is now clear that the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions is the only option left (?for the world).

Nkala Orders Police Not To Torture Criminals

MB171619 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1614 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 14, SAPA — The Zimbabwe minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, today ordered the police not to torture suspected criminals, ZIANA reported. In an hour-long address to Harare police officers, he said torture was an infringement of human rights and was not acceptable in Zimbabwe. "It is not government policy to torture those we arrest and I don't sit in my office to organise torture," he declared. Mr Nkala said Amnesty International and several other human rights organisations had accused the police of torturing people and "if there has been torture — it must stop.

"Zimbabwe cannot be a society of tortures — dissidents we can arrest and shoot if they shoot at us and I don't regard this as torture," he said. "You must, as policemen and women, not ill-treat those whom you arrest because they will always speak ill of you in public places but remember at all times to use the coercive power which the ZANU(PF) government has vested in you to detect and remove criminals from our law-abiding society," he said. Mr Nkala said immediately after last year's general elections there were a number of events emanating from misunderstandings between the police and the ruling party.

He said during the "unhappy events" the police had been rendered useless as the party had taken it upon itself to do as it wished. He said he had called a number of meetings with the police and the party where he had put the party "where it belongs", adding that he hoped there were now good working relations between the two.